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**GLENN T. SEABORG**

Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, 1961 - 1971

*January 1, 1965 - June 30, 1965*

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PUB-625

JOURNAL  
OF  
**GLENN T. SEABORG**

Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

1961 - 1971

VOLUME 10

This work was supported by the U.S. Department of Energy  
under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098



## PREFACE

During the ten years (1961- 1971) that I served as chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission I kept, on a daily basis, a rather complete journal. During the early years, off and on until 1969, I recorded my day's activities each evening at home in my study, in an unclassified, handwritten form in my large ledger type notebooks. This was augmented during each working day in my office by the dictation of memos to cover the content of telephone conversations, appointments, attendance at meetings, congressional hearings, etc. During my many trips within the United States and my visits to foreign countries (some 60 in all) I recorded my activities in little pocket notebooks which were transcribed when I returned home to my office. On some of these occasions, as well as for some appointments or meetings at home, my activities were covered by one of my able assistants or secretaries.

Finally, in 1969 I gave up altogether the laborious task of recording each day's activity by handwriting a summary at home during the evening. Rather, I covered each day's entire activity by producing memoranda during the day with the help of my secretaries and assistants. Thus, the journal began to be assembled each day on a current basis. In addition, the accumulated earlier material began to be assembled into daily journal form, a task that was soon completed. In both cases, the current and past material was augmented by daily attachments in numerous categories--selected incoming and outgoing correspondence and other relevant documents (deemed to be unclassified, with classified material placed in a separate file), and unclassified Summaries of Commission Meetings, and Commission Regulatory Meetings, and Notes on Information Meetings and Regulatory Information Meetings, so ably produced by Commission Secretary Woodford McCool and Director of Regulation Harold Price and their staffs.

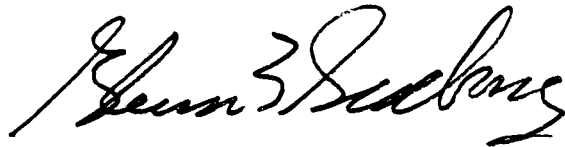
When I returned to the University of California, Berkeley, in November 1971, a couple of months after my tenure as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the two copies of my journal, which I presumed had been cleared, were sent there. Copy #1 eventually came to my Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory office and Copy #2 to my home, while the segregated, classified portions went to the local AEC-SAN office.

Due to the pressure of other activities no action was taken on my journal until early 1985, when I began working on editing my home copy (correcting spelling and typographical errors, adding first names or initials, etc.), preparatory to publication in DOE report form. About a year earlier, I had sent Copy #1, at their request, to the DOE History Division in Washington, D.C., for their use in the preparation of Volume IV of the official history of the Atomic Energy Commission. This led to questions as to whether my journal met present DOE declassification standards. As a result, a declassification officer was sent to my home in May 1985 to check my home copy (Copy #2). He made 162 deletions of a technical nature, which, in my opinion, reflected increased security standards but did not adversely affect the value of the journal. A second check, this time with my home copy sent to the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory by a team of reviewers in October and November 1986, led to about 1,000 security actions (including the 162 deletions incurred in the earlier review). These actions included, in addition to deletions, the removal of 500 sections of or attachments to the journal for review by "other agencies" of our government or, in a few cases, of the British government. The majority of these documents have been returned to me either declassified or with some deletions. However, a number are still outstanding. I have decided to go ahead with the publication of my journal in the DOE report form with the intent of adding these now missing portions in an additional volume when they become available. Also, I have decided to proceed with such publication prior to the production of a name index; when this herculean task is completed, the name index will appear as an additional volume. It remains to be seen if a subject index will ever be added in such additional volumes. Although many news clippings are added as attachments, these were too numerous to include them all and, thus, there is a separate volume of these. (A little later Copy #1 underwent a similar security review, with similar results, and was returned to me.)

The journal consists of 25 volumes, averaging 700 pages each. This comprises about 15,000 items consisting of the approximately 4,000 daily journal entries and the average of about three attachments per day. The journal has three sections corresponding to each of the three presidents I served as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission--the first six volumes covering the John F. Kennedy years (February 1, 1961- November 22, 1963), the next 11 volumes covering the Lyndon B. Johnson years (November 22, 1963- January 20, 1969) and the final eight volumes, the Richard M. Nixon years and a few months of post-AEC chairman activities in Washington (January 20, 1969- November 6, 1971).

I am indebted to my many assistants and to the secretarial staff that served so ably during my AEC chairmanship (see Page 1 of Introduction) and to the Commission's administrative staff (Appendix B to Introduction) and feel grateful for the team help of my fellow AEC Commissioners (Appendix A to Introduction).

I also want to acknowledge the invaluable help of my staff at Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory for putting this journal in publishable form--June Jackson, Sherrill Whyte, Grace Nubla, and Margie Hollander, and temporary assistants Susie Campbell and Mildred Varner.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading "Glenn T. Seaborg". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping initial "G".

Glenn T. Seaborg  
University of California  
Berkeley, CA  
January 1989

## INTRODUCTION

A complete introduction to the 25 volumes of my journal of 1961 to 1971, covering my years of service as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, can be found at the beginning of Volume 1 (for Volumes 1-6, spanning the Kennedy years), at the beginning of Volume 7 (for Volumes 7-17 of the Johnson years), and at the beginning of Volume 18 (for Volumes 18-25 of the Nixon years). That introduction is written from the perspective of 1971, in order to reflect the attitudes expressed in my journal, which was written on a daily basis during that period. I express the points of view of that time rather than those of today (1989), which might occasionally be somewhat different.

In that introduction I describe in summary form my activities as AEC Chairman from early 1961 until late 1971. This includes my first meetings with President Kennedy and the commissioners and staff of the AEC; my reappointment as Chairman by presidents Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon; the change in composition of commissioners and staff over the years; the role of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE); the division of duties among the commissioners; our methods of conducting business at meetings; the Commission's system of advisory committees; problems created by our system of multiple headquarters; unsuccessful attempts to replace the five-member Commission with a single administrator; the special role of Admiral Hyman S. Rickover; my service on many government committees; my authorship of several books during his time; and my special relationships with my three presidents (Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon).

I include an historical summary of the major accomplishments of the Atomic Energy Commission during the period of my chairmanship. This is done in a topical manner, i.e., by describing in summary form the accomplishments in each of a selected number of subject areas over the ten-year period. This is in preference to dividing the account into three parts, covering the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon administrations, which would inevitably result in a good deal of repetition in thus describing each of the subject areas three times.

I chose to touch briefly (not in any order of priority) on the following subjects:

- I. The Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)
- II. The Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)
- III. The Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) and ABM Treaty
- IV. The Cuban Missile Crisis
- V. The program of international cooperation, including my visits to 60 countries
- VI. The program for support of research
- VII. The Los Alamos Meson Facility and the 200 Bev Accelerator
- VIII. The National Transplutonium Production Program
- IX. The civilian nuclear power reactor program
- X. The Raw Materials Program
- XI. The Gas Centrifuge Program
- XII. The Cutback in Production of Fissionable Materials
- XIII. The Regulatory Program
- XIV. The Radioisotopes Program
- XV. The nuclear power in space program
- XVI. The nuclear weapons testing program
- XVII. The Plowshare Program
- XVIII. The Controlled Thermonuclear Research Program (CTR)
- XIX. The Nuclear Education and Training Program
- XX. The Technical Information and Exhibits Program



Following the summary I go on to some of the auxiliary and personal activities that are covered in my journal. I mention my extensive schedule of speeches, awards; our home in the Reno Park area of northwest Washington and its proximity to three levels of schools to accommodate our six children; the departure of our older children to attend colleges; the marriages of our two oldest children; the visits of my mother; our family vacations; my turn to hiking as a means of recreation; my membership on Boards of Directors (including the presidency of Science Service and my election to the presidency of the American Association for the Advancement of Science [AAAS]); and my many press conferences and appearances on the covers of Time and Newsweek.

I conclude the introduction with an expression of gratification that, with all this, I managed to read the scientific journals in my specialty, enabling me to stay abreast of my research field of transuranium elements and nuclear chemistry so that I was ready, in 1971, to return to the University of California in a position to resume research in my field.

Friday, January 1, 1965 - Home

I read AEC papers and worked on my speeches, "The Undiscovered Shores of the Future," to be given at the Leif Erikson Award dinner in Los Angeles on January 29th, and, "Our Nuclear Future: Threat or Promise," to be given before the Chicago Executive Club on February 5th.

In the evening Dave, Steve, Eric and I went bowling at the Chevy Chase Club--Steve won.

I watched the Sugar, Rose and Orange Bowl games on TV.

Saturday, January 2, 1965 - Home

I issued a press release by Governor Brown and me for use tomorrow announcing the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding regarding the Seed and Blanket reactor to be built in California (copy attached).

I worked on the draft of a letter to Kermit Gordon describing our program of attempting to discover new elements and the need for certain types of support (for Plowshare and for construction of the Omnitron) in order to stay ahead of the Russians.

I read AEC papers and Journals during the remainder of the day.

Sunday, January 3, 1965 - Home

I worked with other judges at the Science Service building to pick the 40 winners of the Westinghouse Science Talent Search.

Helen and I went to Howard Brown's for a buffet dinner, along with the Hollingsworths, Fritsches, Inks, Vinciguerra and friend, Hendersons, Prices, Dunhams, and others.

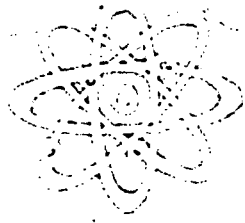
Monday, January 4, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2073 (action summary attached). The Commission met to finalize the letter to Bundy recommending cutting diffusion plant power to 2000 MW and retaining 3-site operation. A letter will go tomorrow, preparatory to meeting with McNamara, Gordon and Bundy to make a final decision.

At 12 noon I called Craig Hosmer to find out if he is going to support us on the SBR. Craig said he didn't know how much of a job we had done to get the utilities together and that we have a lot of unresolved technical problems. He said that California is crazy to get into the business but that would not influence him. He feels that this is a matter of private vs. public power. I told him we would be delighted if a private utility would do the job, that we just want to advance the cause. Craig said that he did not have a closed mind and promised to get in touch with me if he felt it had reached the point where it was not within reason. He did ask when this is coming up, and I said at the authorization hearings which I assumed would commence the 21st of January since the staff of the Joint Committee wants it at the very earliest time.

Attached is proposed Block reply to Sir William Penney's letter of December 7, 1964.

At 12:45 p.m. Commissioners John Palfrey, Mary Bunting and I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel.



No. H-2  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

*Glenn T. Seaborg*  
January 4, 1965 *ci*

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: The following announcement was phoned to the wire services at 12 noon Saturday, January 2, 1965, and is being sent to you for information.)

AEC AND STATE OF CALIFORNIA AGREE ON BASIS  
FOR JOINT PROJECT TO BUILD ATOMIC POWER PLANT

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg and California Governor Edmund G. Brown today announced that agreement had been reached between the Commission and the State of California on a Memorandum of Understanding for joint participation in a proposed atomic power plant project.

The plant would be used to supply about 525,000 net electrical kilowatts of power for the large pumps of California's State Water Project - a project to conserve surplus water and transport it to areas of need. Water for populous Southern California, as much as 108 million gallons per hour, will have to be lifted about 2000 feet over the Tehachapi Mountains by pumps. The atomic power plant will provide the electrical energy to run the pumps.

Two sites are currently under consideration for the plant: one at the California Water Project's Tehachapi Pumping Station, the other on the coast which would permit operation of an experimental sea water desalting facility in conjunction with generation of power for the California Water Project.

The Memorandum of Understanding will serve as the basis for seeking Congressional authorization of the nuclear power plant project. It calls for the State of California to fund construction of and own the atomic plant which is expected to be a forerunner of a new generation of atomic plants which will make more efficient use of our atomic energy fuel reserves.

The estimated cost to California for this prototype atomic plant is \$80 million. Under the Memorandum of Understanding, the AEC will perform the necessary research and development and provide the initial atomic fuel loading. In addition, the AEC will provide funds for design assistance, inspection, and testing costs for this first-of-a-kind atomic plant.

The new type of reactor, called the Large Seed-Blanket Reactor (LSBR), has been under development for over two years at the Atomic Energy Commission's Bettis Atomic Power Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This development is under the direction of the AEC's Naval Reactors Division headed by Admiral Rickover.

The AEC expects that development, construction, and successful operation of the seed-blanket reactor will constitute a major advance in reactor technology through demonstration of breeding in a completely light water reactor system. A breeding reactor is a power reactor in which more atomic fuel is created during its life than is burned. The seed-blanket concept is the only approach known to the Atomic Energy Commission for increasing the efficiency of using atomic fuel in light water thermal reactors significantly beyond the present 1 percent to 2 percent of the energy potential obtainable from uranium and thorium ore reserves. The California seed-blanket reactor will demonstrate technology which is expected to provide means for ultimately making available for power production about 50 percent of the potential energy in the thorium atomic fuel reserves of the United States - an energy source many times larger than the energy available from known fossil fuel reserves. Data stemming from the research and development program and information developed from operation of the plant will be made available to the nuclear industry.

#

1/4/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: January 4, 1965  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
R. E. Hollingsworth

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *original signed by* DATE: \_\_\_\_\_  
*W. B. Hobbs for*

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2073, MONDAY, JANUARY 4, 1965,  
9:45 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Executive Session

1. Report on AEC Staff Meeting with Senator Jackson  
(Mr. Erlwine's January 4, 1965 Memorandum)

The Commission agreed with plan No. 2.

Mr. Bloch said an appropriate staff paper would be available for consideration at the Commission Meeting Friday, January 5, 1965. (DC)

2. Proposed JCAE Hearing Schedule

The Commission noted:

- a. The Commissioners' comments on the proposed statement for the Chairman, re Plowshare would be solicited later this afternoon;
- b. An informal meeting with Representative Holifield would follow the January 5 hearing on Plowshare;
- c. The JCAE had expressed a desire to meet with the Controller in advance, re AEC's proposed Authorization Bill;
- d. Commissioner Bunting said she would plan to attend the January, 1965 GAC meeting; and
- e. The JCAE would be informed of the preference for weapons hearings to be scheduled on January 14 and 15, 1965.

(AGM)

January 4, 1965

3. Personnel Matter

To be considered at the Information Meeting on  
Wednesday, January 6, 1965. (Secy)

Commission Business

Draft Letter re Uranium Production Planning

The Commission requested the letter be revised, in  
accordance with the discussion at the Meeting, for trans-  
mittal today if possible. (ACW P&P)

Information Items

1. Proposed Letters to Universities re Regulation to  
Implement Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

The Commissioners noted they would review the letter  
today. (DCM)

2. FY 1966 Budget

The Chairman reported on proposed funding for the  
advanced converter program in FY 1966 and FY 1967. Mr.  
Bloch is to call Mr. Schuldt re the listing of funding  
for "heavy water - General" under the Desalination  
Category. (DCM/CC)

cc:  
Commissioners



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.



OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chf USAEC. 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE# 049041

JAN 4 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

904283

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG

SUBJECT

THROUGH GENERAL WILLIAMS Signed E. J. Bloch

SUBJECT: PROPOSED REPLY TO SIR WILLIAM PENNEY

In my memorandum to the Commissioners dated October 6, 1964,  
subject:

**DELETED**

Attached is a proposed reply to Sir William Penney's letter to  
you of December 7, 1964,

**DELETED**

To further offers to assist the United Kingdom in conducting  
additional underground tests at Nevada should they decide to do  
so.

It is recommended that you sign the attached letter to  
Sir William Penney.

Mr. Spurgeon Keeny of the White House and Mr. John Conway of  
the Joint Committee have been kept informed of developments.

**DELETED**

006

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH REFERENCE TO  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

049041

*NR Schmitt 4/24/86*

REVIEWED BY *Carl Nelson* DATE *7/1/86*

**OFFICE DIARY**  
**GLENN T. SEABORG**  
**USAEC, 1961-72**  
**FOLDER-PAGE 049042**

The billing to the United Kingdom for [REDACTED] and has been  
tendered.

(Signed) Palmer L. Crowson

Palmer L. Crowson  
Brigadier General, USAF  
Director of Military Applications

Attachments:  
Proposed let to Penney

- cc: Commissioner Bunting
- Commissioner Poltrov
- Commissioner Sany
- Commissioner Tapp

At 3:15 p.m. I had an appointment with Marian Spalinski (Cultural Attache, Polish Embassy) in my office. Dr. Spalinski said that he had the pleasure to hand me a letter (dated November 20, 1964) from Billig, inviting me to visit Poland. The letter also mentioned that my colleagues would be welcome. He indicated that the reply could go through the Polish Embassy or it could go directly to Billig (copy of the letter attached).

At 4 p.m. I had a meeting with Fred Seitz and Don Hornig in Hornig's office. We discussed the agenda for the meeting with the 25 university presidents at the National Academy of Sciences building at 9:30 a.m. on Sunday, January 17, 1965. Seitz will open the meeting with a little description of the National Academy of Sciences and will express the strong view that it won't be possible to build a 200 BeV Accelerator without the unanimous support of and the lack of dissension within the community of high energy physicists. Hornig will then make a statement describing the general governmental point of view, after which I will make a statement describing the role of the AEC in the authorization and appropriation processes and the necessary involvement of the AEC in the formation of the corporation.

Essentially all of the invited university presidents will be present. Perkins of Cornell would like to be represented by Frank Long at this or subsequent meetings. The Sunday meeting will be preceded by a buffet supper at Seitz's home on Saturday night, to be attended by perhaps ten presidents who would arrive then, and to which Hornig and I are invited.

I drove Pete to the airport so that he could catch an 8:30 p.m. shuttle to Boston. Dianne and Bill Puppa accompanied us.

President Johnson's State of the Union message was broadcast at 9 p.m. on television.

Tuesday, January 5, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the Plowshare program. I was questioned on the effect of the Test Ban on cratering experiments progress, whether the Comprehensive Test Ban is consistent with Plowshare (I said it is), the role of nuclear explosives in digging the second Panama Isthmus Canal, production of heavy new elements, role in recovering oil from shale, etc. The testimony went reasonably well.

At 1:15 p.m. I attended a luncheon given by William Foster in honor of Samyon Tsarapkin (Head, Soviet Delegation to Geneva Disarmament Talks) at the Alibi Club. Others present at the luncheon included Karpov, Thompson, Bundy, Hornig, Beam, McNaughton. There was a friendly exchange by Foster and Tsarapkin on the need for more progress (by the other) on disarmament.

I saw a NBC White Paper program on "The Decision to Drop the Atomic Bomb," upon which I appeared.

At 3:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Rabi, who has just returned from California, and we discussed briefly the affairs at the University of California. He said that Columbia University School of Engineering is having its hundredth anniversary, beginning May 4, 1965, and he is trying to organize a panel on science, technology, government and the universities, and he wondered if I would be willing to serve. He plans to invite, among others, Killian and Hornig. I told

PEENOMOCNIK RZADU  
DLA SPRAW WYKORZYSTANIA  
ENERGII JADROWEJ  
PALAC KULTURY I NAUKI

Warszawa dnia 20 November 1964

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

№. 3344/2-613/64

BSA 1/4/65

Dear Dr Seaborg,

Let me recall our conversation in Geneva at the Third International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and in Vienna at the last IAEA General Conference and assure you that it is a great honour and pleasure for me to invite you and your collaborators to visit our country.

I wish to assure you that my associates and I personally would be extremely pleased to show you our nuclear research centres in Warsaw and Cracow and to acquaint you with plans for further development of our work in the field of nuclear energy.

I do hope that you will find it possible to pay us a visit at a date convenient to you. I shall await with great pleasure your suggestion in this respect.

Please accept, Sir, the assurance of my highest esteem.

Yours sincerely,

  
W. SIEMIG

Dr. Glenn T. SEABORG, A.B.

Chairman

United States Atomic Energy Commission

WASHINGTON

him that I am already committed for that date to speak before the Annual Meeting of the Edison Electric Institute in Miami, Florida.

At 3:25 p.m. I had a meeting with Gerald Johnson. We talked about the hearing on Plowshare today and Jerry was somewhat discouraged. I told him I thought that there was nothing unusual about the Committee Members' attitudes today and that they would be surprised should they learn that he was in any way discouraged with the future of the program. Jerry said he was somewhat discouraged, but that this was due more to attitudes within the Laboratory. He said he felt the program was receiving good treatment from the AEC. I told him that we were depending on him to carry on with his usual enthusiasm and that, if he dropped out, the program would suffer a tremendous setback. I said that we looked to him, with his great zest, to carry the ball, and by the time he left he indicated he would try to continue with the same interest.

At 3:50 p.m. I had an appointment with W. S. Broffitt, Nagey, and Kenneth J. Beigelow (Allison Division, General Motors). Arnold Fritsch was also present at the meeting. Broffitt, Nagey, and Beigelow had just returned from talking to General Betts and others at the Department of Defense about the MCR and also just had an opportunity to read Harold Brown's most recent letter on the same subject. They agreed that Brown's letter was quite discouraging regarding the future potential of the MCR. They indicated that Jackson and Thomas in DDR&E would try to develop a much more positive letter for Brown's signature on the MCR. I replied that I would believe this when I saw the letter with Brown's signature. The matter of funding any further work on the MCR was discussed. I indicated that the AEC is not in a position, with its present restrictive budget, to reprogram funds. Nagey and Broffitt felt that funds might be available in the DOD which could be transferred to the AEC for this work. I guessed that if the DOD could find the funds for continuing the MCR, the AEC would probably accept them, providing the BOB approved the transfer.

At 5:40 p.m. I called Theodore Cleveland. I called Ted regarding my commitment to speak at the March 8, 1965, meeting of the California Section of the ACS in Berkeley and told him that I had developed a direct conflict. I asked if this engagement had been publicized to any extent and he said not in print; he has mentioned it to a few people, but it has not been mentioned in the Vortex. I told Ted that I would be willing to speak some other time and asked that he write me suggesting possible dates, which he said he will do.

Wednesday, January 6, 1965 - Germantown

There were many newspaper articles on yesterday's hearing, including an especially good one in the New York Times emphasizing my proposal for international participation (copy attached).

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 137 (notes attached).

At 10:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 439 (notes attached). Among the items we discussed was the proposed reply to William Penney's letter of December 7, 1964, in which we agree that the failure of the U.K. underground nuclear weapons test in Nevada (COURSER) was due to the failure of a neutron generator purchased from the United States. (AEC announcement concerning the atmospheric burn-up of Snap 9A is attached.)

At 11:55 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2074 (action summary attached).

# A.E.C. Bids U.S. Consider Accord on Peaceful Blasts

By **EVERT CLARK**

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5—The United States should begin now to consider international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives, Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, told the Congress today.

This in turn might lead to modification of the nuclear test ban treaty, which would have to precede the use of nuclear devices to dig a sea-level replacement for the Panama Canal, A.E.C. officials said.

The 1963 treaty, signed by 108 nations, prohibits testing in the atmosphere or in space. It also prohibits any underground test that would produce radioactive debris beyond the boundaries of the country exploding the device.

### A Severe Limitation

This would place particularly severe limitations on the use of nuclear devices in Panama or the other small Latin-American countries where the canal might be built.

Dr. Seaborg and others appeared before the Joint Congressional committee on Atomic Energy to report "very promising" progress in the nine-year-old program known as Plowshare and aimed at developing peaceful uses of nuclear explosives.

Noting that the Soviet Union appeared to be showing a genuine interest in this field, the officials indicated that the time might be ripe to begin efforts toward international cooperation.

Prior to the third International Conference on Atoms for Peace in Geneva last August, the Russians opposed the Plowshare explosions, calling them a subterfuge for weapons testing. The Russians expressed no opposition at that meeting, how-

### Gain From Meeting Discerned

"Our opinion that there is international interest in Plowshare," said Dr. Seaborg, "was strengthened by the discussions on Plowshare and international cooperation in Plowshare which occurred in Geneva during the third International Conference on Atoms for Peace.

"We probably should begin to give serious consideration to some kind of international cooperation in Plowshare. This could either be in connection with the International Atomic Energy Agency or other appropriate international groups."

John S. Kelly and Gerald W. Johnson said delegates from Israel, India, France, Rumania, Australia and the United Arab Republic showed interest in specific nuclear excavation projects for their own countries. Mr. Kelly is director of the commission's division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives. Mr. Johnson is associate director for Plowshare at the commission's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif.

Seven major Plowshare experiments were conducted last year, Dr. Seaborg said. Although hundredfold progress was made in containing radioactive debris from underground explosions, much more work must be done, he said.

Five years of developing the necessary explosives and techniques for producing the explosions are needed before the construction of a sea-level canal can begin, he said. Even then, he added, the economics of the nuclear approach must be weighed against the cost of conventional construction.

Committee members expressed disappointment at this forecast and at what they considered to be slow progress in developing techniques for freeing oil and gas deposits through nuclear explosions.

### Doubts Are Expressed

"The public has the idea that this canal is going to be built tomorrow with nuclear explosives," Senator Clinton P. Anderson, Democrat of New Mexico, said. "It's not, is it?" He asked if Plowshare might be moving backward rather than forward.

The committee chairman, Senator John O. Pastore, Democrat of Rhode Island, said the potential for oil recovery and canal building had been "the whole spirit, impetus and initiative" of Plowshare.

If these projected uses should prove unfeasible, Mr. Pastore said, "I'm afraid your attendance will drop." "I would be one of those who would want to take a closer look at your budget," he added.

"I do not feel the future of nuclear explosives for excavation should depend that strongly on the canal," Dr. Seaborg replied. "In the whole history of the world that faces us, this is just one place of many places where, in the future, this technology could be used—if we solve the problems and if it is truly as much more economical as indicated."

Mr. Johnson said the canal project was considered of vital importance. "As time has passed," he said, the project "has looked more favorable rather than less favorable."

Aside from excavation and oil recovery, the main peaceful use of underground explosions is the production of isotopes for research use. Dr. Seaborg reported "very exciting" results in this area.

"It is clear now that nuclear explosives can be used to produce new isotopes and even new elements," he said.

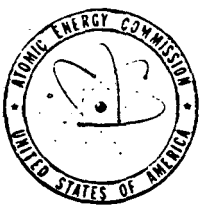
At least eight more Plowshare explosions are planned. Dr. Seaborg said the commission was ready to undertake with oil and gas companies a demonstration project to explore oil and gas recovery.



Associated Press Wirephoto

WER: Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Atomic Energy Commission, at hearing of Joint Committee, at hearing of Atomic Energy, held yesterday.





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

COPY NO. 2  
January 6, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 137

10:25 a. m., Wednesday, January 6, 1965, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Correspondence from Assistant Chief of Naval Operations (Mr. Price's January 5 Memorandum)

Mr. Price commented briefly on the background of his proposed response to Admiral Connolly's December 23 letter. The Commissioners approved transmittal of the draft letter. (DR)

2. Technical Analysis Report on Ravenswood Reactor Project

Mr. Price recommended, and the Commissioners agreed, the report should be held pending completion of the report on Malibu. (DR)

3. Interagency Review Panel (Mr. Webb's December 29 Letter)

Messrs. Hollingsworth and Price suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, they meet with NASA and DOD representatives for staff discussions and report back to the Commission. (EAGM-ADRA)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Boston Edison Company, et al, Friday, January 8, 10:00 a. m. (Mr. Avila's December 24 Letter)

The Commissioners discussed appropriate staff attendance. Mr. Ramey suggested a preliminary call to the Company. (Fritsch)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Bunting  
Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Doan  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 6, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 439

10:40 a.m., Wednesday, January 6, 1965, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Commissioner Palfrey's January Visit to India

2. Commissioners' Meeting with AIF

The Commissioners suggested a Friday afternoon and dinner meeting and requested preparation of a responsive letter. (IP-Secy)

3. Secretary Ailes' December 30 Letter re Trans-isthmian Canal Project

Noted.

4. Discussions with GM Officials re MCR Project

The Chairman commented briefly on his discussion with Messrs. Broffitt and Nagey and their comments on conversations with DOD officials regarding support of the MCR project. Mr. Hollingsworth said recommendations on close out of the project will be forthcoming shortly. (AGMR-Secy)

5. Proposed Letter to Sir William Penney (General Crowson's January 4 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested revision of the proposed letter. (DMA)

6. Proposed Visit to Dimona Reactor

Noted.

7. CERN Cable re Export of Computer

The Commissioners requested appropriate staff action and preparation of an early response. (DIA)

8. November 8 Letter From Mr. W. Billig re Visit to Poland

The Commissioners suggested discussion with Department of State. (DIA)

9. AEC Letter and Assurance, Title VI Regulations, Civil Rights Act (Mr. Traynor's January 4 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested preparation of the letters for the Chairman's signature and development of explanation material for use as appropriate. (SPGM-GC)

10. Reduction in Personnel Numbers at Richland (General Manager's January 4 Memorandum)

Noted.

11. Spanish DON Reactor Project (General Manager's January 4 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the letter with revisions and noted staff will develop

- a. a memorandum of understanding, and
- b. a definitive contract (DIA)

12. Agreement for Cooperation with Israel (General Manager's December 29 Memorandum)

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation. (DIA)

13. Reporting of Arrests by Persons Holding AEC Security Clearance (Admiral Waters' December 29 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the recommendation subject to clearance with Commissioner Tape. (S)

14. Proposed Visit of U. K. Gas Centrifuge Team (General Manager's December 31 Memorandum)

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation for exchange of information under alternative II. (DIA)

15. Wahluke Slope (Mr. Bloch's December 30 Memorandum)

The Commissioners agreed staff should explore development of a recapture clause which would include provision for appropriate lead time and assumption of liability by the AEC. (P)

16. Execution of the AI-CE Contract

Mr. Hollingsworth said staff now plans to proceed with execution of the contract. Mr. Ramey requested clarification of the role of du Pont in the project. (DC-AGMR)

17. Proposed Extension of the GE-Hanford Contract

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation for negotiation of the extension of the contract to July, 1967. (C)

18. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 82)

Noted.

19. Spin-off Study at Oak Ridge

Mr. Hollingsworth said the study will now proceed since the companies involved (Union Carbide, National Lead, and Goodyear) wish to do so on a non-reimbursable basis.

20. Staff Discussions Today with Senators Bible and Cannon re Safety Practices on Tunnel Work at NTS

21. NTS Guard Services Contract

The Nevada Congressional delegation is to be informed. (AGM)

22. Personnel Appointment

Approved. (PER)

√ 23. Announcement of Burn-up of SNAP 9A (Mr. Clark's January 5 Memorandum)

Noted.

24. Questions and Answers on Kiwi-TNT Tests (Mr. Clark's January 5 Memorandum)

Noted, with revisions. (PI)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Palfrey      Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ramey        Mr. Ink  
Dr. Bunting      Mr. Hennessey  
                    Dr. Fritsch  
                    Mr. Kratzer\*  
                    Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 11 and 12

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE REFERENCE SHEET

Title of Document Letter from Penney to Seaborg

Date 12-7-64

This document has been determined to be NOT DECLASSIFIABLE and has been removed from this folder.

\* DENIED BY DOE

PROVENANCE

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GLENN T. SEABORG
Dir USASG, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 049039

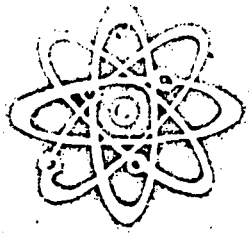
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AEC



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

DC FILE

No. H-4  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
(Thursday, January 7, 1965)

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

ANALYSES CLEARLY INDICATE NUCLEAR FUEL OF  
SPACE GENERATOR BURNED UP FOLLOWING LAUNCH  
VEHICLE FAILURE LAST APRIL

Analyses of samples of radioactive material, collected through the Atomic Energy Commission's high altitude sampling program, clearly indicate that the fuel of a space nuclear generator burned up as expected last April after its spacecraft failed to achieve orbit. Failure was due to malfunction of the launch vehicle guidance system. The analytical data on the burn-up of the generator have been made available in the AEC's Health and Safety Laboratory fallout program quarterly summary report, dated January 1, 1965.

The plutonium-238 fueled AEC generator, part of a Navy navigational satellite, was launched from Vandenberg Air Force Base, California, by an Air Force Thor Able Star booster. The generator, designated SNAP-9A, was to provide electrical power for the satellite. Preliminary information indicating that the nuclear fuel burned up at a high altitude upon re-entry into the earth's atmosphere was reported by the AEC last May.

As part of its continuing program of sampling particulate matter in the upper atmosphere, the AEC has been analyzing the samples for a number of radionuclides, including plutonium-238. Samples collected from August through October over Mildura, Australia, showed an increase in plutonium-238 to a value of 20 disintegrations per minute per 1,000 standard cubic feet of air at 105,000 feet in October.

The particles will descend gradually to the earth's surface over a period of years. On the basis of the known quantity of plutonium-238 in the generator and of known

(more)

meteorological factors, it is estimated that as the particles descend, natural diffusion and dispersion in the atmosphere will reduce the plutonium-238 concentration to levels a few thousand times below the radiation protection standards for population groups established by national and international bodies.

Samples collected from August through October at locations in the Northern Hemisphere showed no increase in plutonium-238 concentrations over background amounts.

The data strongly support the conclusion that the nuclear fuel burned up over the Indian Ocean, as predicted from extensive pre-flight safety analyses and post-abort calculations. This evidence and the time it took the debris to diffuse and settle indicate strongly that upon re-entry the fuel burned up to submicron size particles at an altitude of over 130,000 feet. Particles of larger size would have descended earlier because of their heavier weight.

1/7/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DGE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: January 6, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R. E. Hollingsworth

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2074, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1965,  
11:55 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. AEC 25/325 - Proposed Navy Safety Rules  
Approved. (DMA)
2. AEC 764/143 - Transmittal of Information to NATO

Discussed.

The Commission noted that the DOD would be apprised of the US-MICC findings and, if the DOD plans to continue with the proposed transmission, the matter will be returned for Commission consideration. (DMA)

3. AEC 1037/22 - US-USSR Exchanges in High Energy Physics

Approved. (DIA)

## Information Item

### Informal Meeting with JCAE Staff re US Teams' Visits to the USSR

Representatives of each Team will meet with Mr. Conway, Friday afternoon. (AGM)

cc:  
Commissioners

At 12:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dean Joseph McCarthy (Graduate School, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington). He called to add his invitation to me to that of Governor-Elect Daniel Evans of Washington to participate in a "Legislative Nuclear Presentation" on the 18th of January at Olympia, Washington. McCarthy has been asked to be chairman of the session and he would be most appreciative of my making some remarks on the prospects of nuclear development, etc., in Washington. I told Joe that I couldn't do this due to my heavy schedule, but that in answering Mr. Evans's letter I planned to suggest an appropriate person to participate.

At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch with Arnold Fritsch and Stan Schneider in the cafeteria.

At 2:20 p.m. I called George Bundy. I told Bundy that I understood that a NSAM was coming out regarding revised policy concerning the Panama Canal and asked whether the AEC could see it, or at least those portions which would be relevant to us, before it comes out. Bundy said he saw no reason why we couldn't see it, and he would make sure that it gets to us (copy attached).

At 2:45 p.m. I called Evert Clark (of the New York Times) to tell him I thought his article in the Times this morning was very good, that he had a most constructive angle. He said that John Finney had given him expert help and he would pass on my remarks. He mentioned that he would like to meet me sometime. I said perhaps we would run into each other soon.

At 6 p.m. I met with William Webster, Commissioner Palfrey, Myron Kratzer, and Labowitz, at my home, to discuss tomorrow's appearance before the Gilpatric Committee on Non-Proliferation.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended the reception and dinner of the Women's National Press Club at the Statler Hotel as guests of Ann Ewing. The Watson Davises, Tuftkes, Representative Todd and Mrs. Todd, and others sat at our table. Robert Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey, Walter Mondale, Joe Tydings, Ross Bass, Paul Fannin, Harris, and Patsy Mink spoke humorously and well; California Senator George Murphy didn't do well.

Thursday, January 7, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. Commissioner John Palfrey and I met with the Gilpatric Committee (Ros Gilpatric, John McCloy, Webster, Arthur Dean, Herb York, George Kistiakowsky, Marvin Watson, James Perkins, and others). I spoke for keeping our commitment to deliver 425 kilograms of plutonium to Euratom (I believe I convinced them) for means of strengthening IAEA Safeguards. I expressed my feeling that Plowshare is worth striving for in a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Fritsch and Hill at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I wrote to Chet Huntley to congratulate him on the quality of his television White Paper, "The Decision to Drop the Bomb."

Friday, January 8, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. Commissioner Palfrey and I met with Jerome Wiesner preparatory to his trip to India.

At 10 a.m. the Commission met with representatives of Boston Edison (Avila, Galligan, Staszsky, and Orrok), Jackson and Moreland (Taylor, Vunn), and General

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

157-11/4/65  
**OFFICE DIARY**  
**GLENN T. SEABORG**  
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FOLDER-PAGE **049032**

January 6, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTOR  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

904279

Mr. Bundy has asked that I send you a copy of the proposed NSAM on Panama which contains guidance on negotiations with Panama, Colombia, Nicaragua and Costa Rica for proposed canal treaties.

This NSAM is intended to supersede all of NSAM's 152 and 164 on Panama except paragraph 6 b of NSAM 52 on PLOWSHARE. This would be taken care of in the terms of reference of the Interoceanic Canal Commission provided for in PL 88-609.

*RM*  
Robert M. Sayre

**CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED \***

**BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC**

*J. Ding 2/27/89*  
\* Ltr. NSC Graboske To DOE, OCTP  
Siebert dated 2/10/89  
*Kahn 2/27/89*

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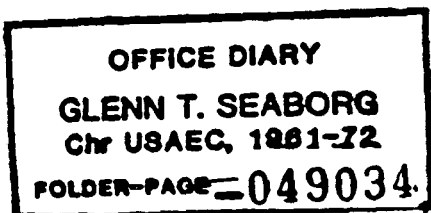


no option, alone or with others, to undertake construction. Financing would be the primary responsibility of the United States Government, but the door could be left open for it to accept contributions from other sources, both public and private.

4. The United States Government has no final position on the exact form by which interested governments might join in operation of a sea level canal. There are advantages and disadvantages in an international commission which might include representatives of users or of financing groups or of the Organization of American States. There are equally advantages and disadvantages in bilateral operation by the United States and the country through which the canal might run. Moreover, it is possible to think in terms of two layers of responsibility, one bilateral and the other broadly international. Final decisions on these matters will be made by the President in the light of further advice and recommendations from the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Defense.

5. It is expected that the defense of the new canal would be the responsibility of the United States and the country or countries through which the canal runs. We should seek treaty terms which give to the United States the necessary rights and freedom of action to ensure the effective security of the canal regardless of the actions of the other country or countries.

6. The tolls for a sea level canal would be fixed in such a way as to put the canal on a self-sustaining basis, to pay an annuity to the host government, to amortize this investment and to serve the interests of world



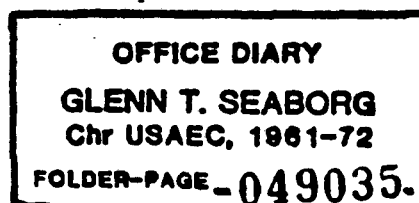
commerce. Like the present canal, the new interoceanic canal would be open to the vessels of all countries on the basis of equality.

7. Whatever treaties are agreed upon would, of course, be subject to approval and ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of the United States and the other country or countries involved.

8. With respect to the negotiation with Panama, the following principles will guide our negotiators:

(1) We are glad to join with the Government of Panama in searching for solutions which are compatible with the dignity, responsibility and sovereignty of both nations. It is clear that we must make provision for the continued protection and operation of the Canal by the United States until it is replaced.

(2) We are prepared to negotiate a new treaty with Panama governing the present lock canal, based on the retention by the United States of all rights necessary to the effective operation and protection of the Canal, including administration of the areas required for these purposes. This treaty would replace the 1903 Treaty and its amendments. It should recognize Panama's sovereignty. It should provide for a termination date for rights retained by the United States based on the operational date of a sea level canal wherever it might be constructed. It should provide for the effective discharge by the United States of its responsibilities for hemispheric defense. The present treaties would, of course, remain in effect until a new agreement is reached.



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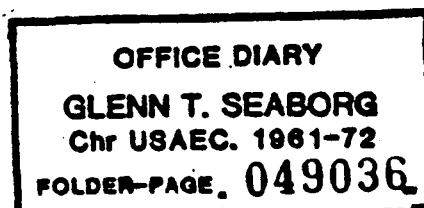
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(c) The new treaty for the existing Canal should include adequate provisions to ensure continuation of our military bases and activities in the Canal Zone until the closing of the existing Canal, without loss of necessary rights or freedom of action. The treaty should make no distinction between the use of bases for purposes of protection of the Canal or for hemispheric security. The agreement should contain appropriate acknowledgment of Panama's contribution to hemispheric security under these arrangements. In addition, arrangements should be included to continue existing U. S. military base rights in the Republic of Panama outside the Canal Zone and to create appropriate status of forces provisions for U. S. servicemen when outside the Zone.

(d) Upon the closing of the existing Canal, our military rights under the new treaty as discussed in the preceding paragraph will terminate. Therefore, negotiations should also be started for a base rights and status of forces agreement with Panama, related to hemispheric security, to come into effect upon the closing of the present canal. This new agreement should provide for continuation of U. S. military bases and facilities in the present Zone and outside the Zone in the Republic of Panama, with such changes as are needed. The agreement should also cover whatever new arrangements are needed in connection with the security and defense of the new canal wherever it is located.

(e) Wherever the new canal is built it will create new opportunities. To be sure, closing of the present canal would cause economic problems



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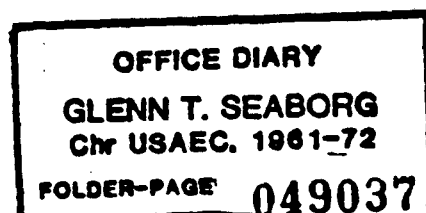
for Panama, but these would be offset to a great extent by those new opportunities which would be created if the sea level canal were built there. Panama would benefit not only from the actual construction of such a canal, but would also continue to enjoy the benefits of the present canal until the new one were completed. We are prepared to consider now with Panama a program of how best to take advantage of these opportunities and to meet these problems. The efficient employment of Panamanian workers employed in the present canal whose services would not be needed in the operation and maintenance of the sea level canal will form a major topic of our discussions with Panama.

(4) We will also take every possible step to protect the employment rights and economic security during the transition period of United States citizens now employed in connection with the operation, maintenance, and defense of the present Canal. We shall do what is necessary to find them employment fitting their skills and experience and by providing re-training where this is called for.

9. In summary, the President's new policy sets three principal tasks before the United States Government, in order to satisfy the requirements of the present and the future:

(a). Working out satisfactory arrangements for the construction and operation of a new sea level canal;

(b). Providing a new treaty framework for the interim period to govern the operation and administration of the present lock canal; and



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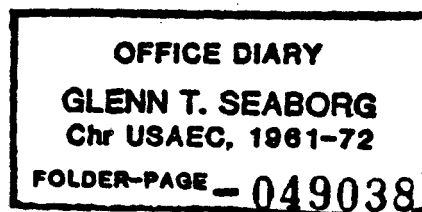
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(b). Agreement on the terms of arrangements for facilities for defense of the existing and sea level canals and for the security of the Hemisphere.

These three problems are intimately interrelated and to the maximum degree practicable, should be addressed simultaneously.

10. NSAM 152 dated April 30, 1962, and NSAM 164 dated June 15, 1962, are rescinded.

McGeorge Bundy



Electric (Young, McEwans, Oberly) to hear Boston Edison's plans to build a 600 MW nuclear plant in the Boston area on the basis that it is economically competitive. I emphasized the importance of not prejudging the suitability of their "Edgar" site.

At 12 noon I presided over Commission Meeting 2075, in which we agreed to meet with appropriate officials of the Phillips Petroleum Company to discuss the contract for operating the NRTS.

At 12:50 p.m. Commissioner Gerald Tape and I had lunch with Chauncey Starr (President) and John Flaherty (Executive Vice President) of Atomics International. We discussed cutbacks in their program, especially Snap 8, sodium-cooled reactor work, and their compact reactor proposal.

At 2:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2076 (action summary attached). The Commission decided to talk to the Phillips Company to tell them we will change contractor for NRTS, retaining Phillips only for safety work. We also chose U.S. Rubber-Martin for preliminary talks to ascertain their suitability as the contractor to operate the Hanford extraction plants, and also decided the basis for choosing a contractor to operate the Hanford reactors. We will have the Board make an evaluation but not a recommendation with regards to the eight applicants. This will be a difficult choice to make.

At 6 p.m. I received a telephone call from Wayne Thompson (City Manager, Oakland, California). He said that Oakland has a project known as Oakland East for building a model city in the site of Camp Parks. They will do this in such a way that it wouldn't interfere with the high energy accelerator because they are anxious that the accelerator be there. He wanted to know if I thought this would be inconsistent, and I said I didn't think so but pointed out we don't have approval for the accelerator yet. He said that such people as Melvin Webber, Dieckman and Martin Meyerson of the University of California at Berkeley, are very interested in this.

President Johnson approved Whetstone III. The BOB approved my letter of December 29th regarding guaranteed prices for plutonium and uranium-233 until January 1, 1971 (copy attached).

I wrote to Gordon M. Ray, President, Guggenheim Foundation, returning the report on Stan Thompson in relation to his application for a Guggenheim Fellowship.

Saturday, January 9, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended the meeting regarding Government/University Relationships in Hornig's office in the Executive Office Building. Others present at the meeting included Hornig, Keppel, Haworth, Harold Brown, Jim Shannon, Hugh Dryden, Elmer Staats, Logan Wilson (President, American Council on Education), Robinson, Kidd, English and Simpson. We discussed only the first two items on the agenda. With respect to Item "A" (reduction in the variations among the rules and procedures that agencies use in administering grants and contracts), it was decided that a person, or group, to be designated by Hornig, would gather the facts as they pertain to the various government agencies, and on the basis of these, determination will be made whether further steps can be taken.

With respect to Item "B" (authorization to universities to make many detailed decisions relating to use of funds that are now made by Federal agencies), there was considerable discussion about whether universities could strengthen the degree of central administrative control they have over research contracts. I suggested

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY OGE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: January 8, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary W. B. McCool  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2076, FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1965, 2:45 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. AEC 671/10 - NRTS Contract

Discussed.

A talking paper will be prepared on the basis of the discussion for use in the forthcoming meeting with Phillips officials. (DGM)

2. AEC 1143/21 - Hanford Contract

Discussed.

Representatives of the company tentatively selected will be invited to meet with the Commission. (DGM/Secy)

I have scheduled the meeting for 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, January 12, 1965.

## Information Items

1. Postponement of Rover Test

2. Proposals for Operation of 100-300 Areas at Hanford

The Commission suggested re-designation of the Contractor Selection Board as the Contractor Evaluation Board.

The Commission agreed the Board would be asked to prepare detailed evaluations of the proposals for the Commission's consideration. (DGM)

3. Fermi Award

The Chairman said he would call Mr. Valenti. (Fritsch/Secy)

4. President Johnson's January 5 Letter re Equal Employment Opportunity

Noted.

5. January 5 Letter from New Jersey Scientists Committee for Public Information

Noted for further consideration. (Secy/REG)

6. Proposed Visit of Astronauts to NTS (General Manager's January 7 Memorandum)

Approved. (PI)

7. Export License for CERN Computer

The Commission noted the license was issued this afternoon. (IA)

8. AEC Pricing Policy on Plutonium and Uranium-233

Mr. Ink noted Mr. Gordon's January 8 letter approving AEC's pricing policy.

9. Report on GA-RG&E Contract Negotiations

I have scheduled AEC 1155/1 for Tuesday, January 12.

10. Agenda for Week of January 11

Approved. (Secy)

11. Senator Nelson's Letter re MURA

Staff will draft an early response for review with Commissioner Tape. (R)

cc:  
Commissioners

DC FILE

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT  
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

JAN 8 1965

Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman, Atomic Energy  
Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

2/21/81/2/85

Dear Mr. Chairman:

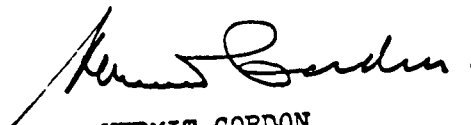
I am writing in reply to your letter of December 29, in which you advise me of your plans regarding guaranteed prices for by-product plutonium and uranium-233 for the period to January 1, 1971.

Although we have a feeling that the prices which you propose are in excess of those which would obtain in a free market, we recognize the imponderables in the present situation and we interpose no objection to your plans.

The Bureau has a continuing interest in the Commission's schedules of prices and charges, and I appreciate your discussing this matter with us.

We understand that you are also developing the arrangements with respect to toll enrichment called for by recent amendments of the Atomic Energy Act, and we look forward to discussing these with you at an appropriate time.

Sincerely,



KERMIT GORDON  
Director

that the American Council on Education might issue a paper on this, similar to the one they issued in connection with conflicts of interest. As a future agenda item, it was thought that the group might discuss the Elliott Committee reports. Shannon said that NIH made a summary of those reports, and he would send copies of this to members of the group. The suggestion was made that the Elliott Committee staff, in view of its competence, be kept together, or somehow made available, and Hornig said he would look into this.

I gave Staats (at the Executive Office Building) a copy of the letter (copy attached) of the January 5, 1965, letter from Senator Nelson regarding MURA, and a copy of my proposed reply. He thought that this reply was probably all right, but he would like to look at it further and let me know on Monday. (Copies of my subsequent reply of January 11, 1965, and Senator Nelson's reply of January 29, 1965, are also attached.) I told him about the recent views of President Elvis Stahr, Father Ted Hesburgh, and others, that MURA should not be moved from Stoughton, according to the original plan, but delayed until the new corporation for the operation of Argonne could be formed.

I talked to Harold Brown this morning at the Executive Office Building. I reminded him of the disposition of the MCR in the budget and told him about the great concern of the General Motors people about this, as evidenced by their recent trips to Washington. I said that his letter really had killed this project rather than helped it. I mentioned the possibility of his writing a new letter, and the DOD transferring funds to the AEC; while not committing himself, he agreed that this might be a possibility. He referred to the request from Holifield for a reply to the Wiesner-York article in Scientific American.

We agreed that it is difficult to prepare such a reply with the help of staff because of difference of philosophy between us and our respective staffs. He is going to see Holifield to discuss this with him in person and, hence, possibly dispense with the need for a written reply to the JCAE request.

I had a conversation with Haworth in the presence of English at the Executive Office Building. I referred to my conversation with Gordon and Hornig, in which they said that the cut in the AEC budget with respect to equipment grants, fellowships, etc., is, in part, a consequence of the increase in the NSF budget to take care of these requirements. We agreed that English will get together with people in the NSF to discuss this. Haworth also brought up the question of support of University reactors, and the discussion will include this. (I think that, following these discussions, a letter should be sent to Gordon, referring to the Gordon-Hornig-Seaborg conversation of December 30th.)

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Gerald Tape at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I dropped a few lines to my mother enclosing a couple of photographs.

I worked at the H Street office until 3:30 p.m.

Sunday, January 10, 1965 - Home

I worked on my Leif Erikson speech, "Undiscovered Shores of the Future," to be given on January 29th, and my speech, "Our Nuclear Future: Threat or Promise," to be given in Chicago on February 5th before the Executive Club. I also worked on my speech, "Mathematics: The Language of Science," to be given on February 5th at Northern Illinois University.



PAT MC NAMARA, MICH., CHAIRMAN  
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STEPHEN M. YOUNG, OHIO  
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ERNEST GRUENING, ALASKA  
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LEE METCALF, MONT.  
B. EVERETT JOHNSON, N.C.  
DANIEL B. BREWSTER, MD.  
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII  
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GAYLORD NELSON, WIS.  
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.  
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII  
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# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

January 5, 1965

DC FILE

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
CHAIRMAN  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I want to express my deep concern over the procedure being followed in the closing out of the Midwest Universities Research Association installation at Stoughton, Wisconsin.

As you will recall, the President said in a letter of January 16, 1964 that he would "hope and expect that the fine staff of MURA will be able to continue to serve the Midwest through the universities and at Argonne." The President asked you to "take all possible steps to make possible an increase in the participation of the academic institutions of the Midwest in the work of the Argonne Laboratory."

At a subsequent meeting with Senator Humphrey on January 17, 1964 (summarized in a memorandum by Elmer Staats dated January 18), it was agreed that the MURA group "can be kept together as a group, working as a suboffice of the Argonne Laboratory." At your meeting with Senator Humphrey it was agreed that an acceptable arrangement would be worked out "which would provide greater participation by these universities in the management of the recently completed accelerator...at the Argonne Laboratory."

The committee headed by Prof. Williams of the University of Minnesota, assigned to work out this arrangement, recommended that a new corporation be formed to assume responsibility for the Argonne Laboratory policy and programs.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

January 5, 1965

Page 2

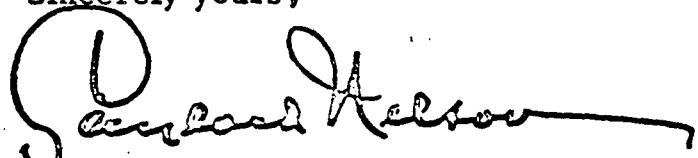
The University of Chicago would operate the laboratory under policies established by this new corporation.

I have now been informed that MURA officials have been ordered to close down the Stoughton installation before the new corporation is formed and before it has taken over management of the Argonne. MURA officials believe -- and I think with some justification -- that this would lead to the extinction of the MURA organization and a waste of the years of research and millions of dollars of public funds which have gone into this organization.

A year ago, although we were deeply disappointed at the rejection of the proposed MURA proton accelerator, we accepted in good faith the assurances that MURA and its value to the Midwest and the Nation would be preserved and fully recognized. Now, we face the prospect of this organization being scuttled a full year after we were specifically assured this would not happen.

How do you rationalize your order to President Stahr to close down the MURA operation at Stoughton before the new corporation is formed and has taken over the management of the Argonne National Laboratory? Would you be so kind as to give me a full report on this situation, and explain what steps are now being taken to make certain that President Johnson's directive of January 16 is being carried out?

Sincerely yours,



GAYLORD NELSON  
U. S. Senator

GN/bg

January 11, 1965

UNCL. BY DGE  
NOV 86

DC FILE

Dear Senator Nelson:

I would like to respond immediately to your letter of January 5, 1965 concerning MURA.

To my knowledge the steps that have been taken on this matter since last January have been in complete accord with the President's hope and expectation "that the fine staff of MURA will be able to continue to serve the Midwest through the universities and at Argonne." In addition I believe we have taken, as the President asked, "all possible steps to make possible an increase in the participation of the academic institutions of the Midwest in the work of the Argonne Laboratory."

Mr. Staats' January 18th memorandum to the President summarizing the meeting with Senator Humphrey on January 17, 1964 read in part:

"1. A concrete plan was agreed upon to present to the MURA group which would offer a good possibility that the group can be kept together as a group, working as a suboffice of the Argonne Laboratory. The group will be given an opportunity to collaborate with the Argonne Laboratory and with the Brookhaven Laboratory on the east coast in developing long-range plans for a high energy accelerator which might be built sometime in the 1970's. It is agreed that the MURA scientists should be moved to the Argonne Laboratory site as early as practicable, but the Argonne Laboratory would finance them at their present location for a period up to 18 months to enable them to find adequate housing, relocate families, etc. Without these actions, it was agreed that the group would undoubtedly disband -- almost immediately -- and find jobs elsewhere, probably on the east coast or the west coast.

"2. Glenn Seaborg agreed -- and this has now been done -- to follow up Elvis Stahr, President of MURA, and request him to work out an acceptable arrangement with George Beadle of the University of Chicago and other midwest university scientists and university presidents which would provide greater participation by these universities in the management of the recently completed accelerator, the Zero Gradient Synchrotron, at the Argonne Laboratory."

The MURA group has been kept together at Stoughton, and since September 30, 1964 has been working as a suboffice of the Argonne Laboratory. The plans clearly indicate that it was agreed that the MURA scientists should be moved to the Argonne National Laboratory site as early as practicable but that the Argonne Laboratory would finance them at their present location for a period up to 18 months to enable them to find adequate housing, relocate families, etc. The only change to these plans since Mr. Staats' letter to the President, occurred at a meeting in my office on September 28, 1964, attended by Elvis Stahr, Bernard Waldman of MURA, W. B. Harrell of the University of Chicago, A. V. Crewe, Director of the Argonne Laboratory, and interested AEC officials. At that meeting we agreed that there would not be a sharp requirement that work cease at Stoughton precisely on June 30, 1965 (the present termination date for the existing subcontract between Argonne National Laboratory and MURA) but that a reasonable additional time would be provided for any additional transfers. Everyone agreed that the special work at the Stoughton site on the design, procurement and installation of a large liquid bubble chamber and related equipment would continue for another year beyond June 30, 1965.

As you indicated, the Williams Committee recommended the formation of a new corporation that would assume responsibility for the Argonne Laboratory policies and programs. Drs. Stahr (MURA), Crawford (AMU) and Beadle (University of Chicago) are proceeding with the establishment of such a corporation. The AEC has worked closely with them and I feel quite certain that this will be accomplished. Meanwhile I can assure you that no word or instructions have been issued or implied by the Commission that are at variance with the understandings

reached last January concerning the MURA organization with the exception of the above-mentioned extension of time for work at Stoughton on the bubble chamber.

It is my understanding that the Argonne National Laboratory, working with representatives of the MURA organization, is trying to achieve the objectives which we all hope to reach. I hope that this will clarify the Commission's attitudes and actions in this matter.

Sincerely, .

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Gaylord Nelson  
United States Senate

HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH., CHAIRMAN  
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E. L. MECHAM, N. MEX.  
PETER H. DOMINICK, COLO.

JERRY T. VERKLER, STAFF DIRECTOR

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

January 29, 1965

*JS 2/6/65*

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

Thank you for your letter of January 11, 1965. I am glad to know that MURA operations at the Stoughton site will be extended one year beyond June 30, 1965. I assume that means substantially the entire group of MURA scientists now working at Stoughton. This seems highly desirable to me; within that year the new corporation of Midwestern Universities should have taken over operation of the Argonne Laboratory, and so will be able to take a fresh look at the question of how best to use the resources of the MURA team.

Sincerely yours,



GAYLORD NELSON  
U. S. Senator

GN:br

I read up on the issues with regard to the reduction of U-235 production, which is to be decided soon.

It snowed all day and Dave, Steve, Eric and Dianne went sleigh riding on Reno Hill where I watched them for awhile.

Monday, January 11, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Professor Art Adamson (University of Southern California). He was in Washington and called to ask if there is any possibility of my being able to speak to the ACS Section in Los Angeles on June 2nd. I told Art it would be impossible for me to do this. I have already cancelled a speaking engagement for the San Francisco ACS section for March 8th because my calendar is too crowded. He said they usually meet the first Wednesday of each month; and, if I found that I could do this later, they would be pleased. I told him I would keep it in mind.

At 10 a.m. I called Dick Smith (of Nucleonics) with regard to his note of last week, inquiring about the possibility of employment with the AEC on the Plowshare program. I said I was calling rather than writing, to indicate that this is something I will investigate, and that sometime, when we have an opportunity, we can get together and talk about it. Dick said he feels he has grown a little stale at Nucleonics and would like to get back to a good, solid program. I asked whether his boss knew of this, and he said he did not. He reiterated his long interest in Plowshare and his desire, if possible, to get into that program. I said I didn't know whether there is a job in this area. He then mentioned the President's commission on the building of a sea level canal and inquired whether I would have a hand in naming the members, and I replied that I probably would. I inquired about his retirement benefits from McGraw Hill, and he indicated that this would present no problems in his decision to leave. He stated that, if this doesn't work out, he won't be crushed. He will keep in touch with me.

At 10:10 a.m. I called Dick Hewlett. I said that I had read his memo regarding the security problem with respect to the Kennedy Library material. I thought maybe we should have a look at the declassification possibilities; otherwise, I'm concerned that this material won't be of much use. I wonder whether the Library might have people who could review it. Dick said that, by the time the Library is finished, this problem will very likely have cleared up. He doesn't think they would have much opportunity to use the material in the meantime. In the future, someone could be cleared at the Library to review this material; at present, however, the Library does not have a staff.

Dick said that the material at present is being held in the vault of the Office of the Secretary, and it can be transferred to the Library almost immediately upon request. He mentioned that Charlie Marshall could review the material and mark the sections that he considers classified; then a declassified version of the file could be prepared. I said this might be worth doing. Dick said he would go ahead on that basis.

At 11:30 a.m. I attended the opening session of the Seminar on "Science, Technology and Foreign Affairs" in the Main International Conference Room of the Department of State. James Killian was the main speaker.

At 12:15 p.m. I attended the luncheon given by Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson in honor of Dr. Killian, in the Martin Van Buren Room of the Department of State.

At 1 p.m. I attended the Cabinet meeting at the White House. Others present at the meeting included President Johnson, Dillon, Katzenbach, Hodges, Webb, Connor, Celebrezze, Wirtz, Freeman, McNamara, Humphrey, Gronouski, Shriver, Hornig, Carver, Ackley, Gordon, Busby, Valenti, Keppel, Cater, Haworth, John Gardner, Macy, O'Brien, Moyers, and Reedy. President Johnson summarized the FY 1966 modern fiscal policy, i.e., tight budgets. In introducing Gordon, the President referred to the article in today's New York Times commenting on the fact that I still have a large car (an incorrect assertion). Gordon described the FY 1966 budget, especially the large increase for education and academic science (\$8.6 billion compared with \$4.5 billion in FY 1964). Ackley gave a short report. The President asked us all to improve further our relationships with Congress, get dates set for hearings on our legislation, etc., improve our written communications with the White House, Congress, etc.

Bundy reported on the impending visits of the Prime Ministers of Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Celebrezze and Keppel gave a detailed report on the U.S. education picture, the need for improvement and plans. The President asked Wirtz, McNamara, Hodges, Connor, and Humphrey to come up with plans to reduce unemployment from 5 to 3 percent.

At 3:40 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 138 (notes attached).

At 4:05 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 440 (notes attached).

At 6:30 p.m. I attended the reception given by the American Mining Congress in honor of members of Congress and officials of the Executive Branch in the Presidential Ballroom of the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

Tuesday, January 12, 1965 - Germantown

At 9:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Thomas G. Morris (New Mexico), who said he was calling to tell me of his great interest in the Fission Product Conversion and Encapsulation Plant (FPCEP) contract at Hanford, particularly with respect to United Nuclear. He said they are not only a good company, but many of the members of the Board of Directors and their people live in New Mexico, and he would like to have confidence not only in the proposal as it appears on paper but also in the people behind the proposal. He asked that he be kept currently informed and that the United Nuclear people have the opportunity to discuss the matter with the Commission before the announcement of the contractor is made.

I pointed out that there are two contractors involved: the FPCEP and Chemical Extraction plant operator and the operator of the reactors and the fuel fabrication plant, the latter one being the larger contract. He said that the FPCEP contract is the important one, and he didn't feel that there was too much to be gained by operating the reactors. I then mentioned that another company has proposed almost twice as big an investment of their own money for the FPCEP. I said we're reviewing the proposals with a fine tooth comb to be sure there are no loopholes. He asked when the final decision will be made, and I said it will be very soon. I explained that, actually, we had set January 1st as our target date; but, because of the interest of people like Senator Jackson, Congressman Morris, and others, we want to go into this with every care. I expressed appreciation for his interest and expressed the hope that he understands our position, which he said he does.





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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 11, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 138

3:40 p. m., Monday, January 11, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Review Panel (Director of Regulation's January 5 Memorandum)

Mr. Price discussed briefly with the Commissioners the recommendation of his memorandum regarding a panel to study the regulatory policies and decision making process. Mr. Ramey suggested consideration of appointment of an additional legal member of the panel. Letters to prospective members are to be prepared which will include a statement of the objective of the study. The study hopefully will be concluded by May 1965. (DR)

2. Meeting of the Regulatory Staff with Representatives of Boston-Edison, et. al., Friday, January 8, 1965

Mr. Price thought in light of the discussions with the Boston-Edison representatives it would now be appropriate to develop a discussion paper for consideration by the Commission. The Commissioners agreed. (DR)

3. January 5 Letter From New Jersey Scientists Committee for Public Information

The Commissioners requested preparation of an early response inviting representatives in for informal discussions with regulatory staff. (DR)

PRESENT

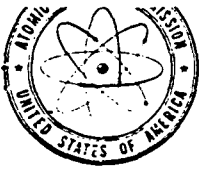
Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Bunting  
Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Doan  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

041



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 11, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 440

4:05 p.m., Monday, January 11, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. DC Office Space (Secretary's December 11 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed space allocation for general planning purposes and requested consideration of several facility changes. (Secy-AGMA)

2. Commissioners' Meeting with AIF, April 30, 1965

To be scheduled. (LP)

3. Agency Legislative Programs

The Chairman discussed briefly the request for submission of Agency legislative programs to the White House within ten days after agency consultation with Congress. He requested early staff action. (AGM)

4. Communications for and with White House

The Chairman noted the desirability of agency heads taking a personal interest in agency communications and requested appropriate staff be informed of the need for brevity and conciseness. (P&R)

5. Presidential Message on Space

In response to Mr. Ramey's query, the Chairman agreed a call should be made to Mr. James Webb, NASA. (Secy)

6. AEC Follow-up on Presidential Messages of Interest to the Agency

The Chairman requested appropriate staff action. (AGM)

7. Abstract of AEC Educational Programs

The Chairman requested preparation of a draft letter. (AGMRD-EAGMA)

8. AEC Postion on Trans-isthmian Canal

The Chairman requested consideration of appropriate representation to the White House. (AGM)

✓ 9. Letter to Senator Nelson re MURA

The Chairman said Mr. Elmer Staats, BOB, has now seen the letter and it will now be signed.

10. Chairman's Meeting with Messrs. Hornig, Keppel, Haworth, Staats, and Dryden

The Chairman reported the following matters were discussed.

- a. Reduction in variations in agency procedures re agency grants
- b. Authorization to Universities to make decisions re travel, equipment, etc., and
- c. Elliot Committee Reports (The Chairman noted summaries of the report are to be sent to the AEC)

11. Chairman's Conversation with Harold Brown, DOD, re MCR Project

12. Joint Committee October 9, 1964, Letter Requesting Comments on the Wiesner-York Article (October 19, 1964 Issue of the Scientific American)

The Chairman said Harold Brown had noted DOD Representatives will meet with Chet Holifield, Vice Chairman, JCAE. The Chairman suggested consideration of AEC representatives joining in the meeting. (DMA)

✓ 13. Letter to Kermit Gordon, BOB, re Fellowships, Equipment Grants, etc.

The Chairman referred to his recent discussions with Dr. Leland Haworth, NSF, and said Dr. English will now discuss this problem with NSF representatives. An appropriate letter to Kermit Gordon is then to be prepared referring to these discussions and to the December 30 discussions of this subject among Messrs. Gordon, Hornig and Seaborg. (AGMRD)

14. SEFOR Ceremony, Arkansas, June 9

The Chairman will participate. (Fritsch)

✓15. William C. Foster's December 31 Memorandum

The Commissioners requested appropriate staff action. (DMA-SAD)

16. General Manager's January 5 Memorandum re AEC-DOL Workmen's Compensation Workshop

Noted.

17. General Manager's January 7 Memorandum re Los Alamos Telephone System

Approved, subject to Mr. Ramey's review. (GC)

18. General Manager's January 5 Memorandum re AEC Withdrawal from Production and Distribution of Antimony-125, Calcium-45, Iron-59, Selenium-75, Tin-113, and Zinc-65

Approved. (ID) (Mr. Bloch noted Dr. Tape's concurrence.)

19. General Manager's January 11 Memorandum re Visit to ORNL by Alexander S. Szalai, Hungarian National

Approved. (DIA)

20. Chairman's Attendance at Science Institute Meeting Today

21. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 83)

Noted.

22. Fermi Award Ceremony, Thursday, January 14

The Commissioners noted several suggestions. (Secy)

23. AEC Authorization Bill

Mr. Bloch noted the BOB had now cleared the Bill. The Commissioners suggested consideration on Friday. (Secy-C)

24. Presidential Budget Message, Sections 1 and 4

For discussion at tomorrow morning's Commission meeting.  
(Secy-C)

25. NTS Events

26. General Manager's Memorandum on Hallam Reactor

Noted.

27. Today's Meeting of Commissioners Ramey and Palfrey with Mr. W. Jack Howard

The Commissioners reported briefly on their discussions with Mr. Howard. Staff will now develop a proposed position for discussion with the Commission. (DMA)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

At 10 a.m. the Commission met with George Bunker (President Martin-Marietta), Elliott Felt, Jr. (General Manager, Nuclear Division, Martin-Marietta), Dudley Chittenden (Vice President, U.S. Rubber), and J. Nelson Judy (Manager, Nangatuck Division, U.S. Rubber, and proposed President for the Hanford operation). We discussed the proposed U.S. Rubber-Martin-Marietta contract to operate the Hanford Chemical Extraction Plant and the Fission Product Conversion and Encapsulation Plant. They have the best proposal for the FPCE Plant but do not make a definite proposal for additional diversification. I asked Bunker to consider the latter further. This will be a difficult decision.

At 11:30 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2077 (action summary attached). We discussed problems with the General Atomic-Rochester Gas and Electric proposal regarding the HTGCR. I decided to give them a guaranteed U-233 buyback until 1979.

At 1:10 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Palfrey and Myron Kratzer in the Germantown Cafeteria.

At 2:05 p.m. I had a meeting with Norris Bradbury. We discussed his letter of December 23, 1964. I told him that I had not overlooked replying but had deliberately decided that this is a subject that can better be handled in personal conversation. I told him that it seems to me reasonable for him to discuss the question of the meson facility with Senator Anderson, leaving it to him to decide whether the Joint Committee would like to put research and development money and architect-engineer money in the authorization bill.

I said in such a case; the BOB would still have to approve it before the money could be spent. I told him that it would have a very high priority so far as the AEC is concerned in next year's budget in any case.

We also discussed the role of Plowshare in a comprehensive test ban. He feels that it would be possible to cheat under almost any Plowshare provisions. He thinks that perhaps the best solution will be to produce special devices for Plowshare and make them available for international inspection. He thought, on balance, that it would be worth having a Plowshare provision in such a test ban.

I sent my biweekly letter to the President (copy attached).

I wrote to the Nobel Committee for Chemistry to nominate Burris Cunningham for the 1965 prize in chemistry.

Wednesday, January 13, 1965 - D.C.

At 12:35 p.m. Arnold Fritsch and I had lunch with Howard Simons (of the Washington Post) to discuss his forthcoming article on the production of heavy isotopes by nuclear explosives.

Horace Busby called and asked me to prepare better, more substantive remarks for the President's use at tomorrow's Fermi Award Ceremony for Admiral Rickover; this I did with Fritsch's help.

I received a letter (copy attached) from Interior Secretary Stewart Udall, dated January 12, 1965, agreeing to my proposal of January 11, 1965, that existing channels of communication between the USSR State Committee for Atomic Energy and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission be used for implementation of the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and the USSR in the field of desalting.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

INCL. BY DOB  
NOV 86

TO : E. J. Bloch, Acting General Manager DATE: January 12, 1965  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Approved E. J. Bloch  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2077, TUESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1965, 11:30 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. AEC Material in President's Budget

The Commission requested revisions in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (OC)

Commissioner Ramey requested a copy of the Appendix containing the material on the Civilian Power Program. (OC)

2. Contractor for Hanford

The Commission requested transmission of an appropriate letter to Martin-Marietta - U.S. Rubber, Dow Chemical and Monsanto - United Nuclear. (DC)

3. Legislative Hearings

The Chairman requested a schedule of hearings. (AGM)

4. AEC 1151/26 - Proposed Authorization Bill - FY 1966

Scheduled for discussion at 9:45 a.m., Thursday.

5. AEC 1155/1 - General Atomic - Rochester Gas & Electric Proposal

Approved, as revised. (DC)

## Information Item

Chairman's Letter to Professor Jose Otero, President, Junta de Energia Nuclear, Spain

The Chairman signed the letter.

cc:  
Commissioners

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

January 12, 1965

This document consists of 3 pages  
No. 14 of 14 Cont. No. A

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting to you the regular biweekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Further Employment Reductions in the Nuclear Weapons Production Complex

In April 1964, the Commission announced the decision to close two Weapons Modification Plants - Medina at San Antonio, Texas, and Clarksville, Tennessee. The decision to close the two plants was made after extensive studies of the projected future workload based on RSD requirements, and to maintain economical and efficient operations.

In keeping with your directives for increased efficiency and economy in Government, further studies, based on projected RSD requirements, have been conducted. These studies indicate that additional reductions can be made in the total weapons production effort while still meeting the necessary requirements for the national defense and security.

The Commission anticipates that the over-all reduction in employment in twelve weapons plants (including the Y-12 plant at Oak Ridge and the Medina and Clarksville plants) will exceed 4,000 by the end of FY 1967 and will be comparable to the reduction in employment caused by the cutback in production of reactor products and enriched uranium.

In the interest of achieving these economies through the consolidation of similar activities, the Commission has decided to transfer enriched uranium parts fabrication from the Rocky Flats, Colorado, plant to Oak Ridge, Tennessee, and to reduce the plutonium parts fabrication activity at



Richland, Washington, to a one-shift operation. Depending on future requirements for plutonium parts, this remaining phase of the Richland activity may be transferred to Rocky Flats.

The Commission recognizes that the decreasing employment and possible closing of selected facilities will have significant effect on the localities involved. We will make every reasonable effort to lessen the effect of these reductions through the recently established Office of Economic Impact and Conversion. As the studies progress and reassignment of workload is made, the Commission plans to contact the Congressional and other interested officials who may be involved, after appropriate notification to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

## 2. Meeting with Boston Edison Company (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

At the request of the Boston Edison Company, the Commissioners and the AEC staff met on January 8 with Company representatives, together with representatives of Jackson & Moreland, Inc., and General Electric. Boston Edison informed the AEC of its current plans for the possible installation of a large nuclear power plant on its system which supplies Metropolitan Boston. Several possible sites for this nuclear power plant near or in the Metropolitan area were discussed. It was agreed that Boston Edison would defer a public announcement until after an informal, preliminary review by the AEC regulatory staff of the contemplated site and plant design.

## 3. Thyroid Disease in Rongelap Islanders

During October 1954 we reported that informal advice had been received that pathological diagnoses of the thyroids of three teenage Marshallese girls revealed malignant thyroid tumors. These girls had been exposed as young children to fallout from the March 1, 1954, Bravo shot.

Recently these girls were operated on for removal of thyroid gland nodules. Comprehensive pathological studies of thyroid tissue samples indicate that the nodules, while abnormal, were not malignant. The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, is re-estimating the dose to the thyroid gland from the various isotopes known to have been in the fallout to which these girls were exposed.

4. Flowshare Program

My briefing of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy relative to the Flowshare program on Tuesday, January 5, received widespread and generally favorable publicity. In addition to their general program interest in Flowshare and its possible relation to the Panama Canal situation, the Committee members were interested in the possibility of international cooperation in this field.

5. Commissioner Palfrey to Visit India

Commissioner John G. Palfrey, accompanied by members of the Atomic Energy Commission staff, will represent the United States at the formal dedication ceremonies of a new plutonium separation plant at Trombay, India, on January 22, 1965. Following the dedication, the party will tour various facilities in India.

In keeping with your guidance at the Cabinet Meeting on January 11, my fellow Commissioners and I have arranged an informal dinner on January 14 with members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

ARF/smk

Distribution: Cys 1A & 2A - Jack J. Valenti, White House  
Cy 3A - McGeorge Bundy, White House  
Cys 4A - 9A - Chairman's Ofc (Reading & Official Files)



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

9335 1/13/65

JAN 12 1965

Dear Glenn:

We have your letter of January 11, 1965, a copy of which was furnished to Secretary Rusk and Dr. Donald F. Hornig. We are eager to implement, at the earliest possible time, the exchange agreement between the United States and the U. S. S. R. in the field of desalting, including the use of atomic energy.

Your suggestion that the existing exchange program between the Atomic Energy Commission and the State Committee for Atomic Energy in the U. S. S. R. is sound and agreeable to me.)

We would appreciate it if the Commission would proceed to implement the agreement on that basis. I am sure that the close relationship among the Commission, the Office of Science and Technology, and the Department can and will continue in this instance through the lines of communication that already have been established.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of the Interior

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Copy to Secretary of State  
Special Assistant to the President  
for Science and Technology

I sent a letter to Congressman Thomas G. Morris (in reply to his letter of January 8th) regarding use of the Nevada Test site instead of Carlsbad, New Mexico.

I wrote a letter to Peter bringing him news of the situation in Berkeley and of the family.

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a reception given by Japanese Ambassador and Mrs. Takeuchi in honor of Prime Minister Eisaku Sato (formerly the head of the Japanese AEC and who represented Japan at the 1963 IAEA meeting in Vienna). He asked if I planned to attend the IAEA meeting in Tokyo next fall and I said I might.



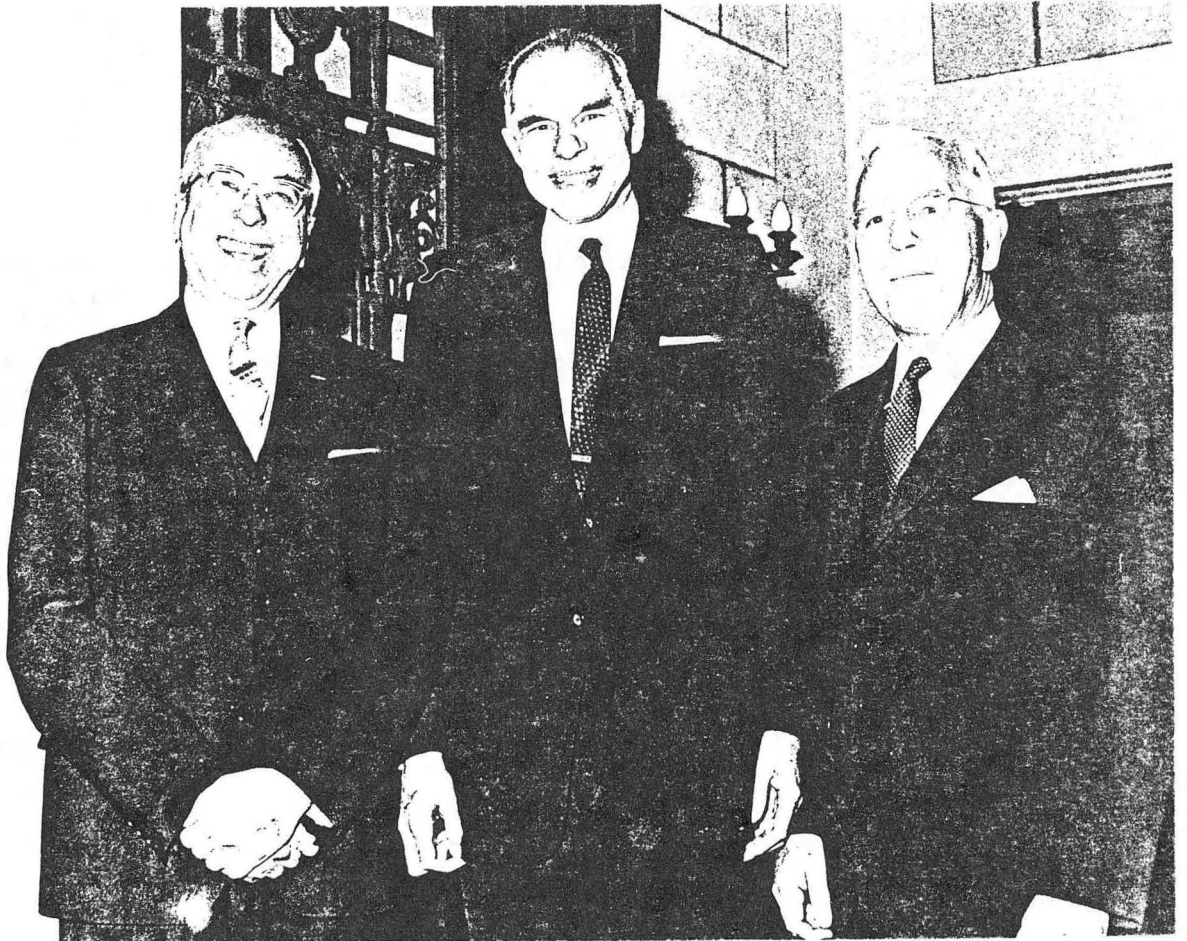
Presentation of the Fermi Award to Admiral Rickover, White House, January 14, 1965  
L to R: President Johnson, Admiral Rickover, Ramey, Seaborg

Thursday, January 14, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2078 (action summary attached). The Commission approved the FY 1966 Authorization Bill, following BOB approval, and I sent copies to Speaker McCormack, Hayden (President of the Senate), and Senator Pastore.

At 11:30 a.m. I participated, with President Johnson, in the Fermi Award Ceremony held in the Cabinet Room of the White House. I presented Admiral Rickover to the President after which the President gave the presentation remarks and the Citation Medal and a \$25,000 check to Admiral Rickover. Rickover responded in very fine form. Among those present were the Commissioners, most of the Joint Committee, Helen, Steve Lawroski, Larry Hafstad, Norman Ramsey, Lewis Strauss and John McCone. There were also many press and television reporters present. The ceremony was followed by a reception line and a buffet lunch at the National Academy of Sciences in the Great Hall.

At 5:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Fred de Hoffmann. De Hoffmann called from New York, after having heard from his negotiators at noon today. He is unhappy and claims he should have been told these things a long time ago. He seems to be of half a mind to drop the whole project and wanted to know what the prospects were for going further. I told him that the chances of our doing anything on guaranteeing chemical reprocessing costs were nil, and the chances of our eliminating the U-232 penalty were about zero; but I said that, if he thought



Reception at NAS following presentation of Fermi Award to Admiral Rickover at the White House, January 14, 1965

L to R: Lewis Strauss, Seaborg, John McCone

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: January 14, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Original signed  
W. B. McCool Date \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2078, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1965,  
10:00 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

### 1. AEC 1151/26 - Proposed Authorization Bill - FY 1966

Approved as revised.

The Chairman requested preparation of a brief table containing information on total authorization, obligations, and expenses for FY 1964, 1965 and 1966 for the major program categories. (OC)

The Chairman noted the desirability of completing consideration of the high energy physics report prior to the authorization hearings. (Res)

The Commission requested revision of page 5 of the Analysis of the Proposed Bill as discussed at the Meeting. (OC)

Commissioner Tape suggested preparation of the appropriate levels of 1966 funding for the meson factory at LASL in the event of possible further action on this item. (OC)

### 2. Expenditures for Civilian Power Program

Discussed.

## Information Items

1. Report on Rover Test
2. Commissioners' Meeting with Representatives of Phillips, January 22, 1966

cc:  
Commissioners





To Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
with very high regards  
Lyndon B. Johnson

Conversation between Seaborg and President Lyndon B. Johnson, January 14, 1965

the project would rise or fall on the U-233 buyback, and if he were willing to go on the line on that and risk everything by writing us along those lines, the Commission would give it a very careful going over. He was a little afraid to put it on the line, and he wasn't clear whether he would write such a letter. He asked whether we were doing this because we wanted the project to fall through.

I told him that, if that were our thinking, I wouldn't have gone to the President and the BOB to ask for the funds. At one time he thought he had a 24-hour ultimatum to take or leave it. I assured him that we were not giving him any ultimatum, and he could take whatever time he needed. He said he would have to take this matter up with his board of directors. He is coming to Washington tomorrow. I asked whether he wants to talk to the Commission, but he said he isn't ready for that. He is going to talk to the Commission staff tomorrow, and then he wants to come in to talk to me. (I called Ed Bloch to give him this information and asked him to pass it on to Bob Hart also.)

At 6:30 p.m. the Commission gave its annual dinner for the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the Metropolitan Club in the Blue Room (guest list attached). Pastore told me he didn't understand why Louisiana Senator Russell Long was elected as Senate Whip and why Senator Clinton Anderson supported him. Senator Anderson told me later that the reason Pastore lost was due to his not talking to individual Senators to seek their support. He had responded to Long's request for Anderson's support before he went home to New Mexico last fall. Dinner was followed by informal discussions on such topics as the FY 1966 budget, difficulty of having AEC headquarters at Germantown, etc.

I received a letter from A. Petrosyants concerning the exchange of U.S.-USSR specialists to study nuclear reactors (copy attached).

Friday, January 15, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 139 (notes attached).

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 441 (notes attached).

At 12:10 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 209 (action summary attached).

At 12:20 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2079 (action summary attached). The Commission discussed problems of employment reduction at ORNL and the impact of this on Tennessee Senator Albert Gore and Representatives Ross Bass and John Duncan.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at my desk.

The Soviets conducted an underground test at 6 a.m. (GMT). It appears that they may try to cover a venting by accusing the U.S. of violating the Test Ban Treaty in the KIWI-TNT (reactor excursion test) held at the Nevada Test Site a few days ago.

At 4:30 p.m. the Commission met with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.



DRAFT GUEST LIST

COMMISSION WITH JOINT COMMITTEE  
January 14, 1965, 6:30 p.m.  
Metropolitan Club

Commission

Dr. Seaborg.  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Price  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch

Joint Committee

Senator Pastore  
Senator Russell  
Senator Anderson  
Senator Gore  
Senator Jackson  
Senator Hickenlooper  
Senator Aiken  
Senator Bennett  
Senator Curtis  
Congressman Holifield  
Congressman Price  
Congressman Aspinall  
Congressman Thomas  
Congressman Hosmer  
Congressman Bates  
Congressman Anderson

*Conway  
Brewer*

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

U.S.S.R. State Committee on Utilization  
of Atomic Energy  
Moscow

December 26, 1964

No. M/6924

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

At the beginning of this year we agreed on the exchange of delegations of experts in the field of nuclear reactors in December.

As you know the American delegation of reactor experts visited the Soviet Union in December, 1964.

The Soviet delegation on nuclear reactors wishes to visit the U.S.A. in February - March, 1965.

Soviet specialists would like to familiarize themselves with the following nuclear facilities: Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant, Yankee Nuclear Power Station, EBR - 2, BORAX - 5 Experiment, ATR at the Idaho site, Mallam Plant, radiochemical installations at the Argonne National Laboratory, and also direct conversion experiments specifically, SNAP - 10 A, and others.

A Soviet delegation on radioactive waste disposal would like to visit the U.S.A. in February, 1965.

I would like to propose for 1965 the exchange of delegations on (a) usage of labeled compounds in the field of medicine in May, (b) radioneurology research in October, and (c) low energy physics in November.

We intend to hold the joint Soviet-American Symposium on Low Energy Physics in Moscow or Dubna in November, 1965.

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

As to the exchanges of research specialists, we are going to send Dr. Yu.D.Prokoshkin to the Brookhaven National Laboratory in January, 1965, and Dr.G.V.Badalian and Mr.S.K.Esin to work at the Cambridge electron accelerator in February. We are waiting for your proposals on the candidacies of American specialists who, as we agreed previously, could work in the Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics and in the Institute of Physics (Erevan).

I think also, it would be useful to make exchanges in 1965 of research specialists in the field of plasma physics and controlled thermonuclear synthesis and in the field of solid state physics.

I hope that these proposals will be acceptable for you.

Waiting for your reply to the above questions,

Sincerely yours,

A.Petrosiants



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

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

DRAFT NO. 2  
January 15, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 139

10:15 a.m., Friday, January 15, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. N. S. SAVANNAH

Mr. Price reported briefly on the status of the application for licensing the N. S. SAVANNAH and noted the General Counsel's memorandum of January 7 stating that a public hearing is required. The Commissioners requested consideration of the organizational status of the joint group. (DR-GM)

2. Commissioners' Meeting with ACRS Today

Mr. Price discussed briefly the letters from Mr. Pesonen and other possible subjects for discussion this afternoon.

3. Meeting with Messrs. Braviner, ELECTRICAL WORLD, and Jerry Luntz, NUCLEONICS, 2:00 p.m., January 21

Noted. (DR-Secy)

4. Review Panel for Study of Regulatory Policies and Procedures

Mr. Price reported on acceptances for membership on the Panel and said the first meeting will be held on February 1. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (DR)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Price  
Mr. Hennessey  
Col. Hill  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

DRAFT NO. 2  
January 15, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 441

10:30 a.m., Monday, January 15, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Personnel Matters  
The Commissioners agreed appropriate action should be taken. (Secy)
2. AEP Symposium on Maritime Propulsion, March 8, New York  
The Chairman noted the possibility of the Symposium not being held.
3. Mr. A. Petrosavants' December 25 Letter re U.S.-USSR Exchanges  
The Chairman requested preparation of an early response speaking to the specifics of each proposal. (DIA)
4. Employment Reduction at Oak Ridge  
The Chairman expressed his concern and noted receipt of queries from Congressional representatives and others. Mr. Bloch reported briefly on current discussions and said the Messrs. Burke and Crowson will meet with Congressman Duncan next Tuesday. The Chairman urged that staff do all possible in the matter.
5. EURATOM Safeguards (Mr. Kratzer's January 14 Memorandum)  
Approved. (DIA)
6. Sale of Plutonium to EURATOM  
The Chairman noted this matter has not yet been resolved.
7. Presidential Message on Space  
The Chairman talked to Mr. Webb, NASA, and Mr. Webb hopes there will not be a special message on this subject.
8. Presidential Message on Arms Control  
Noted.

9. Report to the White House on Legislative Hearings (January 21, 1965)  
The Commissioners requested a preview by Tuesday. (AGM)
10. Meeting with Lorne Gray, AECL, Afternoon of February 8  
Noted. (Secy)
11. January 12 Letter from Secretary Udall re US-USSR Desalting Exchanges  
- The Chairman requested early preparation of a letter to Mr. Petrovskants. (DIA-RT)
12. 3:00 p.m., January 22, Meeting at the White House re SNAK Production  
✓ The Chairman, Mr. Ramey and Mr. Quinn will attend.
13. GAC Report  
The Commissioners noted GAC comments on
  - a. ISBR
  - b. Rover Program
  - c. Lawrence Awards (Secy)
14. January 9 Presidential Directive re Photographs  
In response to the Chairman's query, Mr. Hollingsworth reported staff is reviewing and will submit proposed photographs to the Commissioners next week. (AGMA)
15. Proposed Letter to Dr. Billig re Visit to Poland  
The Commissioners requested revision of the letter. (DIA)

16. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. Federic de Hoffmann re Rochester-GA Reactor Project
17. KIWI-TNT Test
18. Hallam Nuclear Power Facility (General Manager's January 11 Memorandum)

Noted.

19. Dynatech Corp. and Parametrics, Inc. Contracts (General Manager's January 11 Memorandum)

Staff may proceed. The Commissioners requested additional information on Company personnel. (EAGM)

20. Commissioners' Meeting with Atomic Energy-Labor Relations Panel (General Manager's January 11 Memorandum)

The Commissioners agreed a meeting should be scheduled. (GM-Secy)

21. AEC Scientific Representative in India

The Commissioners suggested consideration after Commissioner Palfrey returns from India. A preliminary sounding with State is to be taken. (DIA)

22. Proposal for Contractor Selection - Isotopic Orbital Space Power Unit (Mr. Shaw's January 14 Memorandum)

Approved. (RT)

23. Intelligence Reports

The Chairman noted he had requested staff preparation for forthcoming events. (AGMA)

24. AEC-NASA Joint Office

Mr. Hollingsworth reported briefly on Mr. Seamans' call. The Commissioners suggested an early luncheon meeting with NASA officials. (GM-Secy)

25. Report on N. S. SAVANNAH

26. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of Defense re NATO (Mr. Ink's January 14 Memorandum)

To be scheduled for consideration on Monday, January 18. (Secy)

27. Short Term Lease of Enriched Uranium to EURATOM

Deferred, pending further consideration.

28. Representation on Trans-isthmian Canal Committee

Commissioner Tape's recommendation was accepted. (AGM-DIA)

29. High Energy Physics Report

Dr. Tape noted he and staff are working directly with Dr. Hornig's office. Draft transmittal letters were circulated for the Commissioners consideration.

PRESENT

DISTRIBUTION

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth	Commissioners
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch	General Manager
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Ink	General Counsel
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey	Secretary
Dr. Bunting	Col. Hill	
	Mr. McCool	

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

# *Memorandum*

TO : Harold L. Price, Director  
of Regulation

DATE: January 15, 1986  
Approved H. L. Price

FROM : W. D. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 209, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15  
1985, 12:10 P.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECT:JCH

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 209  
Approved.
2. AEO-R 91/23 - Indemnity and Financial Protection Review  
Plan for the Spent Fuel Processing Plant of Nuclear Fuel  
Services, Inc.  
Approved. (SLN)

cc:  
Commissioners

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager      DATE: January 15, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary      Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2079, FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1965,  
12:20 P.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064 and 2065

Approved, as revised, with the exception of the Minutes of Meeting 2063. I will reschedule the Minutes of Meeting 2063.

2. AEC 181/117 - AEC Use of Contractor Personnel

Discussed.

The Commission requested preparation of appropriate case studies supporting AEC's need for broader and more extensive use of selective, limited-term, "non-AEC" scientific and technical personnel. (CGC/Per)

3. AEC 671/11 - NRTS Contract

Noted.

I will provide the Commissioners copies of the organization charts.

cc:  
Commissioners

The Committee members are unhappy with the handling of the Bodega case, i.e., the opposition of their stand in favor of it by AEC regulatory staff which led to cancellation of the project by Pacific Gas and Electric.

I wrote to the Nobel Committee for Physics to nominate Aage Bohr, Ben Mottelson and John Wheeler for the 1965 prize.

At 6:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a farewell reception, held in the John Quincy Adams Room of the State Department, in honor of Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Luther Hodges. I was one of the co-sponsors of the reception. Franklin Roosevelt, Douglas Dillon, Arthur Goldberg, Ed Day, Myer Feldman and Hodges spoke.

Saturday, January 16, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the "H" Street office.

I decided that we should announce yesterday's Soviet weapon test and the Russians efforts to make something out of the AEC's KIWI-TNT test as a Test Ban violation. About 78 picocuries of beta activity per cubic meter of air, observed at Barstow, may lead to problems because it will have to be announced at some time soon.

At 12:30 p.m. Commissioner Gerald Tape and I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a buffet supper given by Dr. Frederick Seitz (President of the National Academy of Sciences) for University Presidents in Washington for an NAS meeting.

Among those present included at the buffet were Lee DuBridge (California Institute of Technology), George Beadle (University of Chicago), Joseph Smiley (University of Colorado), Grayson Kirk (Columbia University), Frank Long (Vice President, Cornell University), Nathan Pusey (Harvard), David Henry (University of Illinois), Elvis Stahr (Indiana University), Norman (Vice President, Michigan), Theodore Hesburgh (University of Notre Dame), Herbert Longenecker (Tulane University, Louisiana), Kingman Brewster (Yale University), Commissioner Gerald Tape, Donald Hornig and others.

Sunday, January 17, 1965 - National Academy of Sciences

I attended a meeting at the National Academy of Sciences, under the chairmanship of Seitz, of the 25 University Presidents. We discussed the formation of a Corporation in connection with the building of the 200 BeV Accelerator. We decided to form the Corporation, in accordance with the Berkeley design for the Accelerator, but without commitment as to the site. I explained the role of the AEC in obtaining BOB and Presidential approval, authorization and appropriation through Congress. The meeting lasted until 3:30 p.m.

I talked to Kerr who is attending the meeting about the situation at Berkeley. The Free Speech Movement (FSM) is still making ultimatums. Ed Strong may return as Chancellor after Charter Day to serve, perhaps, until the end of the fiscal year, i.e., June 30, 1965.

Monday, January 18, 1965 - D.C.

I sent a letter to Pastore suggesting the buyback price for plutonium (\$10 per gram

of plutonium-239 plus plutonium-241) and uranium-233 (\$14 per gram plus a penalty for uranium-232) to be in effect until January 1, 1971, as required by the Private Ownership Law.

At 12:45 p.m. Arnold Fritsch and I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 140 (notes attached).

At 2:50 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 442 (notes attached).

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended the Pre-Inaugural Gala at the National Guard Armory. Bobby Darin, Woody Allen, Carol Channing, Alfred Hitchcock, Ann-Margret, Johnny Carson, Harry Belafonte, Barbara Streisand and a long list of outstanding entertainers were in attendance.

Tuesday, January 19, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I attended the swearing-in ceremony of Under Secretary of Interior John A. Carver, Jr., in Secretary Udall's office. A huge crowd of spectators was present at the ceremony.

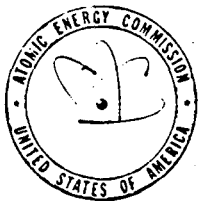
At 9:45 a.m., after the ceremony, I talked with Staats for a few minutes and told him of the meeting of the twenty-five university presidents on Sunday, January 17th, here in Washington, and the main results of the meeting.

At 10:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jim Maxfield (visiting in Washington, D.C.). Jim said he was talking to Rear Admiral I. J. Galantin (Chief, Special Services Division, Office of Naval Material, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.) and the Admiral mentioned that, after a Polaris cruise, the first thing the men ask for is fresh food.

Jim mentioned the Star Fire project of irradiating food and thought this might be of particular interest to the Navy. He thought someone from the AEC might contact Galantin to see whether there would be any interest in developing something of a prototype. He said that the Admiral was very much interested. Jim said he mentioned this to Bob Gifford at SINB, but he felt the suggestions should come from the AEC. Jim suggested a letter be sent to Admiral Galantin by the AEC.

At 10:45 a.m. I received another telephone call from Jim Maxfield. Jim mentioned that he has three small ranches (1500 acres, 1600 acres, and 840 acres) in northern Arkansas. The village, Eureka Springs, is called the Switzerland of America. They have had the property for ten years, and it is located just below Beaver Dam, surrounded by 2100-foot Ozarks. They have their own horses, and there is plenty of fishing and swimming in the river. There is a large lake in the area. It's a quaint, slow-moving environment; geared to life as it probably was in the 1890's. His wife, Katherine, and their 13-year old will spend the summer there, from June to mid-August. He will ask her to write Mrs. Seaborg and invite her and one or two of the children to spend some time there with them this summer.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Arnold Fritsch at my desk.



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

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 18, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 140

2:40 p.m., Monday, January 18, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. January 28 Hearing on 102 Finding

Messrs. Price and Lowenstein described briefly the status of preparations for the Hearing.

2. Pending Legislation in Massachusetts

Mr. Price said staff will attempt to obtain information on the background of the whole legislation.

3. Niagara-Mohawk Hearing Tomorrow, Oswego, New York

4. ACRS Letters re Use of Production Reactors for Civilian Purposes

Mr. Price said he had discussed with Mr. Manly, ACRS, the procedure which was a matter of discussion at the meeting of the Commissioners with the Committee last Friday.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Price
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Lowenstein
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Tape	Dr. Fritsch
Dr. Bunting	Mr. McCool

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Commissioners
Director of Regulation
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 18, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 442

2:50 p.m., Monday, January 18, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. January 17 Meeting of University Presidents at National Academy of Sciences

The Chairman said he and Dr. Tape attended the all day meeting yesterday at which the high energy accelerator project was discussed at length. Dr. Tape mentioned the desirability of AEC assistance in a site survey by the Academy (or Committee) and the Chairman suggested a call to Mr. Kingman Brewster of Yale University.

2. Gilpatric Committee Meeting Tomorrow

Mr. Palfrey will attend.

3. Submission of Proposed Guaranteed Prices to the JCAE (Mr. Cuinn's Undated Memorandum with Attachment)

The Chairman will sign the letter today. (Fritsch)

4. List of Legislative Hearings

In response to the Chairman's query, the General Manager said a list will be available tomorrow. (AGM)

5. Briefing of the Press on AEC FY '66 Budget

Approved. (PI)

6. Proposed Visit to NTS

Mr. Ink said the engineering and technical representatives meeting at Las Vegas on January 26-29 wish to visit the PLOWSHARE site at NTS on an unclassified basis. The Commissioners suggested press representatives also be cleared for the visit on request and Mr. Ink said the White House will be informed. (AGM)

7. KIWI-TNT Test

8. Review of Controlled Thermonuclear Research Program (General Manager's January 15 Memorandum)

The Commissioners suggested alternative possibilities for selection of the Panel. (R)

9. NATO Survey (Mr. Ink's January 15 Memorandum)

Commissioners Ramey and Tape will discuss the draft letter with Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance. Commissioners' comments on the draft letter may be submitted to Mr. Ink. (AGM)

10. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 34)

Mr. Ramey requested information on the contract for advanced architect-engineering for the Argonne Advanced Research Reactor. (DC)

11. Briefing for Joint Committee Authorization Hearings on FY '66 Budget

Mr. Hollingsworth noted the value of the staff's meeting with Joint Committee staff last Saturday on the FY '66 budget and the Commissioners agreed a Commission briefing should be scheduled on Monday. (OC-Secy)

12. Definition of Restricted Data

The Commissioners approved submission to the BOB of the Omnibus bill including a revision of the definition of Restricted Data to include design, manufacture and utilization of nuclear explosive devices. Any problem with BOB concerning the inclusion of "utilization" is to be referred back to the Commission. (GC)

13. SNM Production - White House Meeting, 3:00 p.m., Friday

Mr. Ramey requested a discussion with appropriate staff prior to the White House meeting. 2:30 p.m., Thursday, was suggested. (EAGM-Secy)

14. Lawrence Awards

Approved, subject to concurrence by Commissioners Bunting and Palfrey. April 29 was suggested as a ceremony date.  
(Secy)

15. BOB January 15 Memorandum Analysis of Power Costs in Pacific Southwest

Mr. Ramey discussed briefly the background of Mr. Staats' memorandum to the Chairman. An affirmative early response will be prepared and staff is starting on the proposed analysis.  
(EAGM-RD&T)

16. High Energy Physics Report

The Chairman mentioned the desirability of completing the action.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Ink
Mr. Palfrey *	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting*	Dr. Fritsch
	Dr. Fine**
	Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

\*\*Attendance for Item 3




At 2 p.m. I attended the Meeting of Principals in Secretary Rusk's Office in the Department of State. Others present at the meeting included Rusk (Chairman), Ball, McNamara, Bundy, Llewellyn, Thompson, McCone, Foster, and Fisher. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the venting of the January 15th Soviet underground test. McCone described the evidence upon which the conclusion was based that venting had occurred. The acoustic signals were somewhat anomalous, which is consistent with the venting nature of the event, but makes the determination of the energy vented into the atmosphere a little indeterminate. Substantial debris was picked up over Japan, which together with the other evidence makes it clear that it was a Soviet test that had vented. It was decided that there should be a press release, accompanied by a background briefing for key press people. McNamara, Foster, and I had draft press releases available, and these were used as the basis for drafting the press release (attached), which was agreed to by the group.

I argued for the inclusion of the statement that this was not a violation of the limited test ban treaty, but the others disagreed with this point of view. McCone was particularly strong in his feeling that this was, in fact, a test ban violation, while the others felt that it should not be so regarded, but they didn't feel it would be wise to so state in the press release. There seemed to be general agreement that the venting was accidental. There was some discussion of the U.S. KIWI-TNT test, in which McCone and I explained that this was definitely not a weapons test but a planned excursion of a nuclear reactor.

At 3:15 p.m. I attended the Meeting with the President in the Cabinet Room of the White House. Others present at the meeting included President Johnson, McNamara, Ball, Foster, McCone and Bundy. Ball began the meeting by saying that its purpose was to discuss the venting of the Soviet nuclear underground test that took place on January 15th. He and McCone described the evidence for this.

The detection of radioactive debris over Japan, at about the predicted time, made it quite clear that it was a Soviet nuclear test that had vented. Ball suggested that, in view of the fact that the Japanese would probably detect the radioactive debris soon and would announce this fact, it seemed highly desirable for the U.S. to make an announcement immediately. The proposed press release that had been composed by the Principals in their meeting during the previous hour was placed before the President. He read it and said he thought it was generally all right, but perhaps a little obscure with its somewhat technical language. Bundy explained the need for the particular phraseology used and that much of it constituted words of art understood by the interested press people. The President then agreed to the wording of the release and authorized its issuance without change. It was agreed that it would be issued for 6 p.m. release, and that there would be a background briefing of the press at the State Department which Ball, Fisher and a representative of the AEC (to be designated by me) would participate. (Kavanaugh was chosen to play this role.)

It was also requested that Rusk inform Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Relations Committee; I would inform key members of the Armed Services Committee of the Soviet venting and the impending press release. The President then went on to complain about the leaks to the newspapers that had occurred within the last few days. He was particularly direct and vociferous in his complaints to Ball, McNamara and McCone, as the leaks had involved their departments. He reiterated that the leaks to newspapers must be stopped.



UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

No. H-16  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

FOR RELEASE AT 6 P.M.  
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19, 1965

STATEMENT BY U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

As previously reported, the United States detected through seismic signals a Soviet underground nuclear test in the Semipalatinsk area on 15 January with a yield in the intermediate range. The United States detection system has now detected a certain amount of venting connected with the test. The amounts of radioactivity measured to date will not produce measurable exposures to persons. In view of the Treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in Outer Space and under Water, the Department of State has asked the Government of the Soviet Union for information on this event.

At 4 p.m. I talked with Holifield, Pastore, Hickenlooper (at Secretary Rusk's request) and Mrs. Eileen Case in Hosmer's office, and advised that we have detected debris from the Russian test which, to us, means that it vented. I said that the U.S. is going to announce this in a rather low key. We are reasonably sure the Japanese have detected this, and we wish to announce first.

I wrote to Peter again today, in part filling him in some on the activities in Berkeley.

At 5 p.m. Helen and I attended the Inaugural reception for governors and distinguished guests at the Sheraton Park Hotel. I met Governors George Romney, Mark Hatfield and many others.

At 7 p.m. Helen, Lynne and friend attended the Inaugural Concert at Constitution Hall.

#### Wednesday, January 20, 1965 - Inauguration Day

Helen and I attended the Inauguration, seated on the President's Platform (South Buttress, seats 25 and 26). Lynne, Dave, Steve and Eric attended under preferred standing room conditions. The President's address was well received, and the crowd was huge.

At 12:45 p.m. we (the family) had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with the George Fullers (our neighbors).

Helen and I watched the Inauguration Parade in the White House West Stands. The kids watched at the corner of Pennsylvania and 18th Street, N.W.

At 5:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse (1916 "F" Street, N.W.).

I spoke at some length with Ambassador Nehru on the debate in India over whether India should develop nuclear weapons.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the reception and buffet for Californians, as guests of Governor Brown, at the Madison Hotel.

At 9:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the Inaugural Ball at the Armory, joined by Steve and Eric--black tie, long dress.

#### Thursday, January 21, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I attended the meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology to discuss its future. We decided on a change of format to include a shorter, crisper agenda on topics requiring the presence of the Principals, in contrast to the present long uninteresting agenda.

At 11:45 a.m. I had lunch at my desk.

Removed pending review by other agencies

Removed pending review by other agencies

Removed pending review by other agencies

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Hollingsworth. 1. He said that Conway has approached him regarding our feelings on the authorization hearings, i.e., starting out in open session with me giving testimony at the open session and then going on to the restrictive executive sessions on weapons and SNM. Conway has not talked this over with Holifield; he wants to get our feelings first. Bob said he thinks there was some advantage in going into open session first, giving an overall picture, and then going into executive session. I told him I think this probably is all right and reminded him that I will be out of town on January 29th and February 5th. He said if we go into open session first, this will be done on a Wednesday and Thursday. 2. He said he had met with Rickover on the GAC report. Rick has agreed to study it and write us a letter (taking into consideration our recommendation) giving reasons, as he sees it, that we could put forth in keeping with our present course including such things as California financing. When Bob gets the draft letter, this will be brought up in an Information Meeting. 3. Bob said he needs to discuss with the Commission the overall dealings his office is having with de Hoffmann and Ginna, and he will bring this up in the Information Meeting tomorrow.

At 2:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Anderson (former Secretary of the Treasury).

Removed pending review by other agencies

Removed pending review by other agencies

At 4:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Senator Symington. He said it was rumored in the Kansas City Star that there is going to be a reduction in Bendix, and he wondered if this were true. I told him there are no further cuts that I know of at Bendix other than the ones which will be made in accordance with the President's order to cut-back in weapons production. He is aware of this cut-back and thinks it makes sense. He asked if I could have someone on the staff give him information on this, and I told him I would.

At 4:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Keith Glennan. He said he expects to be in Washington next Wednesday, January 27th, and he would like to see me to discuss 1. names which have been proposed as possible replacement for his job, and 2. the Associated Universities matter. I told him that we start our authorization hearings that morning and suggested that he call when he arrives in Washington and several times during the day to see if 4:30 or 5 p.m. would be O.K. He said he will do this.

At 5 p.m. I received a telephone call from John Foster. He said they had been struggling to try to come up with something as a follow-up to SULKY and they think they have come up with something. We discussed this a little, and John said he and Jerry Johnson would be in Washington on Monday, January 25th, and would like to have lunch with me. He has to return, but Jerry can stay as long as is necessary. I told John that I will be free to have lunch and that I probably will ask Jerry Tape to join us. John doesn't want to start work on this before he has our "go-ahead."

I sent a letter to President Johnson summarizing our legislative schedule (copy attached).

I met with Ed Pauley in his room at the Mayflower Hotel. He wanted to discuss the Berkeley situation with me. He feels Strong should never have been Chancellor. He doesn't think Meyerson is a good Chancellor and feels Kerr must be replaced. He asked for my advice and, although I could not help him, I said I would pass on any thoughts which came to me. He asked if I would consider returning to the Chancellorship, and I said I would not care to do so.

Friday, January 22, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 141 (notes attached).

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 443 (notes attached).

At 11:15 a.m. the Commission met with representatives of Phillips Petroleum Company--Stanley Learned (President), Philip M. Arnold (Vice President, Research and Development), Joseph P. Lyon (Manager, Idaho), Ross Thomas (Executive Director of Research and Development, retired)--to tell them we are going to segment the contract for NRTS, leaving reactor safety with Phillips and bringing in a new contractor for the remainder. They received the news very well and said they would like to continue on that basis.

January 21, 1965

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Dear Mr. President:

In keeping with your request at last week's Cabinet Meeting, there is attached a report on the status of the Commission's legislative programs which will be considered during this session of Congress.

I am personally following the progress of our legislative proposals very closely, and I can assure you that the Commission will do everything within its power to obtain early consideration and action on our legislative programs. We have a small, but highly competent staff in our Office of Congressional Relations which is working effectively on a day by day basis with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I have also asked our Assistant General Manager, Dwight A. Ink, to personally follow our program.

Respectfully,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

Attachment  
As stated

ARF/smk



January 21, 1965

U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

STATUS REPORT ON LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy got off to an early start on their hearing schedule. Commission witnesses appeared before the Committee on January 5 to review the Plowshare program and again on January 13 to review the weapons program. Although we were not able to discuss budget matters, the hearings served to supply the Committee with basic programmatic information which will not have to be repeated during Authorization hearings.

Authorizing Legislation

Under date of January 14, 1965, the AEC proposed Authorization legislation was transmitted to the President Pro Tempore of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

On January 16, AEC staff members met with the staff of the JCAE, under ground rules set by the BOB, to discuss these legislative proposals as a means of assisting the Committee in preparing for early hearings on the legislation. Hearings on the Authorization Bill will begin before the JCAE on January 27.

Appropriations

At present it appears that House Appropriations Committee hearings on AEC's Appropriation Bill may begin about mid-April, although a date will not be set until the Committee completes its Subcommittee organization. Timing of the Senate appropriation hearings will be dependent upon completion of action by the House committee.

Other Legislative Proposals

We are transmitting to the Bureau of the Budget several legislative proposals which would provide modest assistance in our cost reduction program and also would protect a certain segment of our nuclear explosives information. This latter proposal would, we believe, assist in the implementation of the policy against proliferation of atomic weapons information.

We understand that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will introduce legislation early in the present session to amend and extend authority to enter into Price-Anderson Indemnity Agreements providing government indemnity for nuclear facility accidents. Present authority under the act expires August 1, 1967.

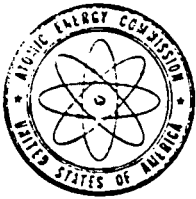
Other Committee Hearings

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has scheduled executive hearings on January 26 before Senator Anderson's Subcommittee on Security. Representatives from the AEC, State Department and Department of the Navy have been asked to testify. The hearing will be to review commercial arrangements, such as one which is under review in the Executive Branch between Westinghouse and Fiat of Italy, which may be used by foreign governments to obtain unclassified naval nuclear propulsion information which would help a foreign government develop a nuclear navy capability.

\* \* \* \* \*

On the evening of January 14, 1965 the Commission held an informal dinner for both majority and minority members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This annual affair has been of considerable help in developing and maintaining a close and cooperative relationship between the Commission and the Joint Committee.

My very informal conversations with the Chairman and several members of the Committee lead me to believe that our legislative proposals will generally meet with favor on the part of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, although I am sure they will examine our proposals with their usual thoroughness.



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

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COPY NO. 2  
January 22, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 141  
10:10 a.m., Friday, January 22, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Review Panel (Mr. Price's January 21 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed press announcement with suggested editorial changes and had no objection to Mr. Price's proposals re

- a. waiver of certain information in effecting the consultant contracts for the members, and
- b. release of the objectives of the study if requests are received. (DR)

2. Proposed Member of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safe-  
guards

For later consideration. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Price  
Mr. Ramey    Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Tape      Dr. Fritsch  
Dr. Bunting   Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 22, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 443

10:15 a.m., Friday, January 22, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. January 18 Letter From Chairman Holifield re Production Cuts

Noted.

2. NTS Events (Test Bulletin No. 20)

Noted.

3. Commissioners' Luncheon Meeting with NASA Officials, February 11, Goddard Space Flight Center

Noted.

4. Preservation of Food for the Polaris Fleet

The Chairman noted Dr. J. Maxfield's call regarding his discussions with RADM I. J. Galantin. Staff will discuss the proposal with the Department of the Navy. (ID-RD&T)

5. Reynolds Aluminum Company Proposal re Seabottom Nuclear Power Plant

The Chairman mentioned his call from Mr. Robert Anderson and said Mr. Lewis Reynolds and other company representatives would be in to see him to discuss the matter.

6. Commissioners' Meeting with Mr. Frederic de Hoffmann, General Atomic, February 3

Noted.

7. Telephone Call from Dr. John Foster, LRL, re PLOWSHARE

The Chairman said Mr. Foster will be in next week probably Tuesday.

8. IAEA Interest in the PLOWSHARE Program

The Chairman said Mr. Sigvard Eklund, Director General, IAEA, had read with interest the January 7 New York Times article and staff should now prepare a response. (DIA)

9. IAEA Personnel Matter

Commissioner Palfrey is to be informed. (DIA)

10. Dedication of Colombia Reactor, Bogota, Colombia, February 3, 1965

Commissioner Tape will consider attending.

11. National Nuclear Test Program (General Crowson's January 21 Memorandum)

The Chairman requested review by the Commissioners and further consideration. (EAGM-Secy)

12. High Energy Physics Report

Dr. Tape reported briefly on the status of BOB review of the report.

13. Meetings of the Federal Council for Science and Technology

The Chairman said Dr. Hornig is reviewing the role of the Council.

14. Senator Cannon's January 14 Request for Information on AEC Contracts in Nevada

Staff will check with White House staff and prepare an appropriate response. (AGM-EAGM)

✓ 15. Proposed Letter to Secretary of Defense re Wiesner-York Scientific American Article (General Crowson's January 19 Memorandum) (not used)

The Chairman signed the letter to the Secretary of Defense. (Fritsch)

16. January 18, 1965, Letter from CIA

The Commissioners requested appropriate staff action. (AGMA)

17. GE Gas Centrifuge Program (General Manager's January 19 Memorandum)

has read with interest the article in the New York Times article

To be re-scheduled. (EAGM-Secy)

18. Fast Reactor Agreement with the U. K. (General Manager's January 21 Memorandum)

A draft agreement is to be circulated to the Commissioners. (DIA)

19. Schedule of Upcoming Staff Papers (General Manager's January 18 Memorandum)

Noted.

20. Personnel Matter

Noted.

21. Cutback in Employment Levels at AEC Weapons Facilities (General Crowson's January 21 Memorandum)

Staff is to review with the Commissioners individually. The Chairman suggested consideration of informing Senator Symington. (EAGM-DMA)

22. Agenda for the Week of January 25

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey     Mr. Bloch  
Dr. Tape       Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Bunting    Mr. Hennessey  
                  Dr. Fritsch  
                  Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

I received a letter from McCone requesting that the AEC build a Snap device for use to power a transmission device in China.

At 11:55 a.m. I called Jim Webb (NASA). I told Webb that the matter of Finger's taking on the special assignment seems O.K. with us, provided he will be able to handle that part of the authorization hearings where only he can do it. Webb said he will make it very clear that it will be his responsibility to handle the authorization hearings.

At 12 noon I received a telephone call from Pittman's Secretary (Los Angeles). She said that the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would like to give a luncheon honoring me and Pittman, at 12:30 p.m., Thursday, January 28th. I said I would not be able to attend on the 28th, but I wondered whether they might consider having the lunch on the 29th. She said she would check and call me back.

At 12:05 p.m. I called John Macy. With regard to his earlier call today, I told Macy that I looked into the Carmine Bellino matter. He is one of 15 to 20 individuals who have been appointed members of a panel. As contract appeal cases come up, three members are selected from this panel to hear each case. I said we could either revoke his appointment, or, better, not assign him to any cases. Macy suggested we follow the latter alternative, unless we hear differently from him.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Arnold Fritsch and Stan Schneider.

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2080 (action summary attached).

Dobrynin called on Llewellyn Thompson to demand U.S. explanation of the KIWI-TNT January 12, 1965, test. This will be prepared and submitted after a meeting of the Principals' Deputies tomorrow.

At 4:35 p.m. I received a telephone call from William Foster. He asked if I had heard from Dobrynin and I told him I had not. He said that Dobrynin was in to see Llewellyn Thompson at 3:15 p.m. today and said that the Soviet government would like an explanation of the event that took place in the KIWI-TNT activity which they consider might be a violation of the Treaty (copy of Thompson memo attached). He was asked whether this was an answer to our request for information and he said no; he was then asked whether the Russians were going to release this and he said he didn't know. Foster said this looks as though they might be taking the attitude that we did on this first, so what they are doing is only in response. Foster said that he would like me to have someone make up a very complete record of the KIWI shot which can be discussed at a meeting of the Deputies which Foster will call for 10:30 a.m. tomorrow, January 23rd, in his office. I told him I will do this; that John Palfrey is in India, but I will ask Jerry Tape to attend.

I wrote to the Nobel Committee for Physics nominating Luis Alvarez for the 1965 prize.

I sent a few lines to Peter enclosing a memento from the inauguration ceremonies.

Saturday, January 23, 1965 - D.C.

I sent a letter to President Johnson (who is in the hospital today with a severe cold) requesting his approval of the five Lawrence Award recipients--George A. Cowan, Floyd C. Culler, Milton C. Edlund, Theodore B. Taylor, and Arthur C. Upton (copy attached).





Memoran

25-1124/65

DATE: January 22, 1965

SUBJECT: The Soviet Inquiry on Kiwi Experiment

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NOV 86

PARTICIPANTS: Ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, USSR  
Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador-at-Large  
Department of State

COPIES TO:

S/AL (3)

Dobrynin handed me the attached Aide-Memoire saying this was not related to the inquiry which Secretary Rusk had made of him regarding an atomic event said to have taken place in the Soviet Union. He hoped to have a reply to the Secretary's inquiry shortly.

I said I could of course not make any official statement until the Soviet Aide-Memoire had been studied, but I did indeed hope that this was not an effort to deal with the subject raised by the Secretary as I thought this would have a bad effect upon the maintenance of the Test Ban Treaty.

Dobrynin said he thought that in fact there may have been some similarity between the two events in that both may have been accidents.

I asked Dobrynin if they intended to publish the Aide-Memoire. He said he did not know, but he was instructed to tell me that it had been given only to the British, other than ourselves.

Dobrynin said he had seen the stories in the press about the Erhard-de Gaulle conversations regarding the German question and a possible meeting on this subject. I replied that we had not, so far as I knew, heard from either the Germans or the French on this matter.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

JAN 23 1965

IN REPLY REFER TO:

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to inform you that the Commission, upon the recommendation of the General Advisory Committee, wishes to grant the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award for 1965, in the amount of \$5,000 each, to George A. Cowan, Floyd C. Cullen, Milton C. Edlund, Theodore B. Taylor, and Arthur C. Upton in recognition of recent outstanding achievements in the fields of Weapons Diagnostics, Reactor Fuel Technology, Reactor Development, Weapon and Reactor Physics, and Radiobiology.

Establishment of the Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award was approved by President Eisenhower on August 29, 1958 and announced by the Commission on December 2, 1959. You approved on March 11, 1964 the 1964 recipients of the award, Jacob Bigeleisen, Albert L. Latter, Harvey M. Patt, Marshall N. Rosenbluth and Theos J. Thompson.

The Award which is made by the Commission under the authority of Section 157b. (3) of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended, consists of a medal, a citation, and up to \$25,000. It will be made to not more than five recipients in any one year in the amount of not less than \$5,000 each, but not necessarily every year.

The Commission recommends your approval of the sixth Ernest Orlando Lawrence Memorial Award to those named above, to be presented at an Awards Ceremony at the National Academy of Sciences on April 29, 1965.

If you approve, we further recommend that you sign congratulatory letters to the medalists. Draft letters similar to those used in previous years are enclosed.

Biographical data on the recommended recipients is attached.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
The President  
The White House

Enclosures:  
Congratulatory letters  
Biographical Data

At 12:45 p.m. Commissioner Gerald Tape and I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2:15 p.m. Commissioner Tape and I attended a meeting in Kermit Gordon's office with Gordon, Staats, Schuldt, Hornig and Robinson to discuss the AEC's report on the High Energy Physics Program requested by the Joint Committee. Gordon approved our draft of a letter that the President might send, enclosing the report, to Holifield and a draft of a letter from me to the President. This represents a great step forward! (Copies of letters are attached.)

John Abbadessa, Robert Hollingsworth and other members of the staff briefed the press on the AEC's FY 1966 budget (of which I received an advance copy as part of the entire FY 1966 budget) to be released at noon Monday.

I received a highly confidential copy of the Gilpatric Committee Report which the President has directed that I may not show to anyone. Its recommendations on U.S. aid to civilian nuclear power abroad are restrictive but not too bad. The report also suggests that Plowshare must not be allowed to stand in the way of a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

A reply to Dobrynin regarding the KIWI-TNT inquiry was prepared today (copy attached).

Sunday, January 24, 1965 - Home

I worked on such things as my speech on February 25th, entitled "Energy and Society," to be given in Chicago, Illinois, before the Western Society of Engineers; preparation for JCAE hearings on security (danger to nuclear submarine information going to Italy--Anderson's fear) on Tuesday; authorization hearings of the JCAE on Wednesday; meeting with Bundy, McNamara, and Gordon tomorrow to discuss possible further cuts in fissionable material production, etc.

Monday, January 25, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I attended the swearing-in of Frank DiLuzio as Director of the Office of Saline Water in Secretary Udall's office. I participated in the reception line following the ceremony.

I talked with Albaugh and Fawcett regarding plans of Battelle for the Pacific Northwest Laboratory.

At 11:15 a.m. I received a telephone call from Bundy. He said he had sent me, personally, a copy of the extraordinarily, tightly held document (Gilpatric Committee Report) under orders from the President to show this to no one. On the KIWI shot, he wanted to know if there is a difference of opinion among the Commissioners as to whether the event was an explosion. I told him I didn't think there was a difference of opinion; that the shot is not a nuclear explosion. Bundy said he hoped we could maintain this position because if it were a nuclear explosion we would have to approach it as an underground test. I said we wouldn't in any way want to concede that it might be a nuclear explosion; for this reason we prefer to refer to the fact that it is not. He mentioned that the Secretary of State wants to hold a meeting of the Principals this week before he goes away, but Bundy does not know when.

At 11:20 a.m. I received a telephone call from Secretary Rusk. He informed me that he just received a reply from the Soviets on their recent test and read it to me (copy attached). Rusk said he felt they were inclined to deny the fact that there

WHITE HOUSE

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NOV 86

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26 January 1965

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I am sending you the report on National Policy on High Energy Physics which your Committee asked the Atomic Energy Commission to prepare in conjunction with the other agencies of the Government for submission to me and to the Congress.

I commend the Commission and its staff for their efforts in working out a well-considered program covering such a long period of time into the future. The fundamental nature of high energy physics makes it one of the most important fields of basic science. We must continue to explore it vigorously and to maintain our national leadership.

The complexity and cost of the equipment required has necessitated the creation of major national centers managed and operated to meet the collective needs of the high energy physics research community. Many university scientists and their students are deeply and productively engaged in this field of research, both at their home institutions and in collaboration with their colleagues in the national centers. The strong cooperation of the universities and the centers will enhance our knowledge and understanding of nature and will contribute to the continued intellectual strength of our universities where we prepare the patterners for the nation's imagination and understanding.

093

Science knows no national boundaries; this has been especially true of high energy physics. It seems to me that this is a particularly fruitful field for international collaboration. Large accelerators are available in the United States, in Western Europe, and in the Soviet Union; and the scientific results are made available everywhere. Effective international cooperation and collaboration can advance not only science, but can show the way to greater international understanding.

The field of high energy physics, like all research in basic science, is ever changing. The needs for the long-range future as visualized today will undoubtedly change with time. We must not be so bound to our guidelines that there is no flexibility to respond to the changing needs of the program, and to changing fiscal needs and resources.

We will continue to compare the needs in this field with those of other scientific fields. In turn, the needs of science as a whole will be assessed in the light of other demands on Federal resources.

I believe that the AEC report provides a useful guideline for decision-making in the development of high energy physics.

Sincerely,

Honorable Chet Holifield  
Chairman  
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy  
Congress of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

January 25, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

The attached report, "Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics," has been prepared in response to a request from the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during the last session of Congress.

Research in high energy physics is carried out in our universities and national laboratories by some of our most talented scientists and engineers. The work is nationally and internationally recognized. The nations of Western Europe and the Soviet Union also support major programs in this field. The reason for this great interest is that high-energy physics is unique and concerns itself with the most fundamental laws governing the constitution of matter and the elementary particles of which matter is constructed. Although the consequences of the discovery and understanding of fundamental physical laws cannot be foreseen at the time they are made, it has been historically true that in the long run these understandings have had a very great impact on science and technology and on all mankind.

This report, as have previous reports, emphasizes that high energy physics will require continued growth especially in the provision of advanced accelerators and equipment. It is recognized that this should be done on a selective basis. Furthermore, the operation of existing accelerators and the associated research must be continuously evaluated; supporting steps must be taken to increase their scientific productivity where necessary to maintain a sound national program and to make significant contributions to science; those programs which become unproductive must be phased out.

During the past ten years the field of High Energy Physics has been reviewed by several committees of leading scientists. Their surveys and recommendations and the long-range policy guides set forth in Dr. Hornig's letter of March 27, 1964 to Senator Pastore have been used in determining the course of action proposed in this policy.

The long-term forecasting of a proper level of effort for an area of basic research evolving as rapidly as high energy physics is exceedingly difficult. The plans outlined in this report meet the needs of high energy physics as seen today. Undoubtedly new knowledge developed over the next few years will require some modification of the longer range plans and programs.

This document conforms to your FY 1966 Budget to the Congress. In the course of the report's preparation by the Atomic Energy Commission, assisted by individuals from other concerned agencies, the advice and counsel of the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission and your Science Advisory Committee was obtained. The report reflects the assistance and suggestions of all these groups. In addition, special technical assistance was obtained from several prominent individual physicists.

Recognizing both the difficulty of forecasting for any extended period the needs of high energy physics and the fiscal abilities of the nation to meet such needs, we believe that the policy outlined in this report represents an orderly progression of this field of basic research.

The Commission unanimously concurs in this report.

Respectfully yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House



UNCL. BY DGE  
NOV 86

2

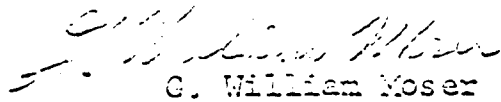
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January 26, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE COMMITTEE OF PRINCIPALS

SUBJECT: US Aide-Memoire to USSR (U)

Attached is a copy of the US Aide-Memoire on the NIWI reactor safety experiment, given to Ambassador Dobrynin on January 26, 1965.



G. William Moser  
Senior Staff Assistant

Attachment:

US Aide-Memoire

ADDS-MEMORANDUM

The Aide Memoire from the Soviet Government, dated January 22, requests that the Government of the United States provide clarification regarding the KIWI reactor safety experiment as to whether it constituted a nuclear explosion falling under the prohibition stipulated by the "Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water." Reactors are designed as stable power sources and are intrinsically unsuitable for use as weapons. Neither reactor safety experiments nor reactor accidents which they are designed to simulate or reproduce constitute nuclear explosions. Therefore, they do not fall under the prohibition stipulated in the Treaty. Nevertheless, in view of the interest of the Soviet Government, the Government of the United States provides the following information concerning this experiment.

The KIWI experiment on January 12, 1965, at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada, was the

latest of the series of reactor safety experiments to obtain information to ensure the safe operation of nuclear reactors and to assess the potential consequences in the unlikely event that a reactor accident occurred. Reactor safety experiments have been freely discussed at the Third International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and elsewhere. All of the previous U. S. reactor safety experiments including those involving reactor destruction, such as the SPERT test conducted during November 1963, and the SNAPTRAN test in April 1964, have been reported in the open literature. The same procedure is being followed for this experiment. The experiment was announced publicly in advance and the press was present.

The KIWI reactor safety experiment involved a deliberate burn-up of a nuclear rocket reactor designed for space exploration. This was necessary to obtain data on the behavior of reactors of this type under rapid changes in power levels. Extensive safety studies have been performed to determine the effects of various postulated accident conditions which might

theoretically cause such rapid changes in power levels. This experiment was conducted to confirm or correct the predictions of those safety studies.

The KIWI reactor is a uranium carbide fueled, graphite moderated reactor of approximately 1,000 megawatts thermal power. The experiment was conducted as planned and produced a relatively small amount of energy over a time period thousands of times longer than the period involved in nuclear explosions. Specifically, according to preliminary data, a total energy of about 15,000 megawatt-seconds was produced over several milliseconds. This release of energy caused portions of the reactor to vaporize and the reactor to destroy itself.

Results were in good agreement with pre-test predictions. The experiment therefore lends confidence to the reactor safety studies which are so important in the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

Department of State,  
Washington.

January 25, 1965

Soviet Reply:

This January 15th, an underground nuclear explosion was indeed carried out in the Soviet Union. This explosion was carried out deep down underground. The quantity of radioactive debris, that leaked into the atmosphere was, however, so insignificant that a possibility of its fallout outside the territorial limits of the Soviet Union should be excluded. Thus, the underground explosion that was carried out does not affect the provisions of the treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water.

was spread of debris, but he understood that the Japanese had picked this up. I said we thought this was so at first, but we have not heard explicitly that the Japanese have picked it up, which Rusk said made a little difference. I told Rusk that my offhand reaction is to regard it as not a very significant amount of radiation and not a violation of the test ban and let it go at that.

I said I was very serious about the matter of our needing breathing room. I said I felt caught in between the possibility of a strict interpretation whereby we are forced to promise we will never have another leakage and the safeguards which promise vigorous underground testing. I said that it is impossible to conduct underground tests in such a way that there will never be leakage; that we just don't know that much about underground testing. I said we are better than we were, but we still don't have a good explanation for the PIKE event. Rusk said he would ask Thompson and Foster to work on a statement for the press. He asked if we might not say that the Russians were surprised that any debris moved outside the Soviet Union. I said we would work on this.

At 11:50 a.m. I called Secretary Rusk. I read a draft statement to him which I had written hurriedly which might be helpful in preparing for press questions on the recent Russian test. Rusk asked what I thought of making public the statement which the Russians made to us. I said this was a possibility; but, when we get into the possibility of excluding fallout, we run into a kind of contradiction because we did, after all, find radioactive debris. I said I had checked on the Japanese statement, and they did find radioactivity on the ground, and this I felt was the reason the Russians used the word, "insignificant." Rusk said perhaps we should just make the Russian statement public. Thompson, however, is meeting with Foster and they will be in touch with me.

At 11:55 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dr. Pittman. Pittman said that the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce would like to honor me with a reception and luncheon. Since I cannot do it on Thursday, they will hold it on Friday although the turnout won't be so great as it would on Thursday, their regular meeting date. I said Friday would be fine. A Los Angeles representative of the press and one of the TV stations indicated an interest in press conferences. I said I would be willing to hold a press conference, provided it were at the time of the luncheon. Pittman said he would let me know where the luncheon will be held.

He said that dress is optional for the guests, but it will be black tie for the head table. Seated at the head table will be people like Freddy de Hoffmann, Chauncey Starr, George White, Consuls of the Scandinavian countries and the Leif Erikson Board of Directors. He said that the luncheon will be stag and will be limited to Chamber of Commerce people. I said I understand that the Chamber of Commerce people are a little cool to the seed and blanket reactor. Pittman said there is a good deal of opposition from the utility people. He suggested it might be useful for me to talk to them: Sam Nelson, Welch, Gould and a representative from San Diego Gas and Electric. He said that their problem is not with the concept, but more of not wanting the State of California to get involved in the power business. He said he would gather information on this and discuss it with me when I arrive. I told him I would take the plane that arrives in Los Angeles about 11 a.m. Friday and that an AEC driver will meet me. I said that probably today, Schneider would send him a package of copies of my speech. He asked that they be sent air mail.

At 12:10 p.m. I called Secretary of the Army Ailes. I told Ailes I understand he is making a trip down South pretty soon. He said Mann is leaving Wednesday night

and he is supposed to go with him, but Secretary McNamara has a meeting Friday morning which he will have to attend; so he plans to catch up with the group Friday night.

The purpose of the trip is really to keep the initiative on our side, as far as Panama is concerned. The group plans to talk to the President and Foreign Minister in Costa Rica, then go to Panama on Saturday and Sunday and then on to Columbia. The entire idea is just to let them know the United States would be doing something and to manifest interest. I then asked him if one of the main arguments in getting into discussions with some of these countries, is based strongly on the nuclear possibilities, to which Ailes replied, "sure." As Ailes sees it, the group is going to talk about survey rights, at what point we hope to do something here, etc. As he understands it, the trip grew out of a discussion with Mac Bundy, and the real purpose is to let them know we are serious and are going to do something about it. I told him I would be interested in what comes of the trip. I asked if there were any point in my calling Mann to express our interest. Ailes said he would be talking to Mann later today and would certainly pass along our interest to him.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Jerry Johnson, John Foster, John Kelly and Arnold Fritsch, at the Roger Smith Hotel, to discuss LRL's proposal for a 10 KT cratering shot (PALANQUIN) as a follow-on to SULKY. Getting Committee approval for this proposal will be difficult, especially in view of the furor over venting of the recent Soviet shot.

I sent a letter (copy attached on January 23rd) to President Johnson enclosing the report, "Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics," for his forwarding to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

At 5 p.m. I attended the Meeting of Principals held in Secretary Rusk's Conference Room in the Department of State. Others present at the meeting included Rusk, Thompson, Hornig, Foster, Fisher, Bundy, Wheeler, Vance, and Ball. The purpose of the meeting was to consider a response to the Russian response (attached) to the United States' inquiry for information on the venting of the Soviet test of January 15th. Foster had distributed a memorandum prior to the meeting which took a rather strong line and admonished the Russians that this type of occurrence must not happen again (attached). I said that it would be very unfortunate if we sent such a note to the Russians because it would seriously restrict our future underground weapons testing program; we had already had one accidental venting from the PIKE event, the cause for which was not thoroughly understood, and there can be no guarantee that there won't be further venting instances although it is expected that these will be very rare. I suggested that rather than sending a note to the Soviets there be a brief press release, and I distributed a draft which might be used as a basis. The group edited the draft and it was released from the State Department immediately following the meeting (attached). It was decided that there shouldn't be an immediate response to the Soviet note and that this would be considered further after there had been an opportunity to study the data from the venting and the political considerations that would develop.

Tuesday, January 26, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2081 (action summary attached).

At 10 a.m. I attended the meeting on Special Nuclear Materials in the Situation Room of the White House. Others present at the meeting included Bundy, Gordon, Keeny, Charles Johnson, William Capron, Howard, Staats, Commissioner Ramey,

January 25, 1965

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NOV 86

Draft Reply to Soviet Union

Article I (b) of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water imposes an obligation on the Parties to prohibit, prevent and not to carry out any nuclear explosion in any environment, including underground, "if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits" of the party conducting the test.

The United States cannot accept the statement that the amount of radioactive debris that entered the atmosphere from the Soviet nuclear explosion on January 15 was so insignificant that a possibility of its being present outside the territorial limits of the Soviet Union should be excluded. Although the Soviet Union may not have thought that the amount of venting was large enough to cause radioactive debris to be present outside of its territory, the facts are that the presence of such debris was detected on January 19, 20 and 21 in Japan. On those days significant amounts of radioactive debris which can be associated with a nuclear explosion in the U. S. S. R. <sup>on Jan. 15</sup> were *Oota* collected on the surface and in the atmosphere. This is



an indication that there has been a violation of the treaty.

The United States views this as a matter of the utmost seriousness. While reserving its position as to any further action it might take in the future, the United States wishes to state, at this time, [that repetition of an incident of this type will jeopardize the existence of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.]

The U. S. therefore requests, as a matter of urgency, detailed explanation from the Soviet Union as to how this incident occurred [and what steps are being taken to prevent its repetition.] Our representatives are prepared to meet with yours as a matter of urgency to discuss this matter further.

NO FILE

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NOV 86

PRESS ANNOUNCEMENT

In an oral reply to our inquiry, the Soviet Government has stated that a nuclear explosion was carried out deep underground on January 15 and that some radioactive debris leaked into the atmosphere. However, it states that the amount ~~is so insignificant~~ that the Soviet Government excludes the possibility of a violation of the Limited Test Ban Treaty. The United States is continuing its own evaluation of the facts involved.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: January 26, 1965  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Approved R. E. Hollingsworth  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2081, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1965, 9:10 A.  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2063, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070 and 2071

The Minutes of Meetings 2063, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070 and 2071 were approved subject to comments by Commissioner Palfrey and by Commissioner Ramey on Meetings 2066, 2068, 2069, 2070 and 2071.

2. AEC 1000/91 - SNAPSHOT

Approved, as revised, subject to the concurrence of individual Commissioners on the revised letter to the Chairman, NASC.

The Commission requested the draft letter to the Chairman, NASC be revised in accordance with discussion at the Meeting. The revised letter should include the results of analyses of minimal orbital lifetimes of less than 100 years.

(DRD&T)

3. Naval Propulsion Information Policy

The draft policy statement is to be checked with Admiral Rickover prior to further Commission consideration (AGM for IA)

## Information Item

Meeting of Principals on January 25, 1965 re USSR Response

cc:  
Commissioners

Schuldt, and Quinn. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the matter of a further cutback in the production of enriched U-235 through a cutback in the electrical power. It was decided to accept the AEC's recommendation to cut power to 2000 megawatts rather than cut to 1500 megawatts as proposed by Gordon and others.

At 11:55 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2082 (action summary attached).

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at my desk.

At 2 p.m. I testified in the JCAE's Executive Session along with Jeffrey Kitchen (State) and Kenneth Belieu (Navy) regarding security and dissemination of Nuclear Ship Propulsion Information to Foreigners. The Department of State, Navy, and the AEC agreed to come up with a written (copy attached) procedure and policy.

At 7 p.m. I attended the banquet of the Plans for Progress Third National Conference, under the sponsorship of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity and the Advisory Council on Plans for Progress, held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in the Cotillion Room. Vice President Humphrey gave a very good speech. I sat at the Head Table.

I sent my biweekly letter to the President (copy attached).

Wednesday, January 27, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy at the FY 1966 Authorization Hearings. The hearings went very well.

At 12:30 p.m. John Hall and I attended a luncheon given for Dr. Wiesner, hosted by Harriman and Talbot at the Department of State. Wiesner has just returned from a trip to India in which he investigated India's plans with respect to nuclear weapons. They are seriously debating going into production and the U.S. must come up with an acceptable alternative in order to stop them.

At 5:15 p.m. I had a meeting with Keith Glennan (President of Case Institute of Technology). 1. We discussed the possibility of his accepting the job of President of AUI, and I strongly urged him to do so. I said I was thinking in broad terms of the value of having an academic man of his stature from the standpoint of the increasing involvement of national laboratories with universities. I spoke of the other large cooperatives such as that concerned with Argonne and that concerned with the operation of the 200 BeV Accelerator as examples for the future that would profit from having a strong man with his type of background in the AUI position. 2. He discussed with me a number of people who might take over the presidency of Case Institute of Technology when he leaves in the near future.

He gave me the attached list and I made comments on each of the people whom I knew. I also added the names of Gerald Tape, with a strong recommendation, and mentioned the possibility of Harold Brown. He alluded to any possible interest I might have in a university presidency, and I told him that I had no such interest.

At 5:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Senator Jackson. Senator Jackson said that he is leaving tomorrow evening for England, to attend the Anglo-American Conference at Oxford, and he will return next Wednesday or Thursday (February 3rd or 4th). He was calling to make some observations regarding Hanford diversification. He said he was not calling with reference to any particular

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager      DATE: January 26, 1965.  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary      Date \_\_\_\_\_  
R. E. Hollingsworth  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2082, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1965,  
11:55 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

*Original Filed  
W. B. McCool*

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. AEC 420/104 - Military Compact Reactor

Approved, as revised.

The Commission agreed the recommended course of action would be tentatively adopted as a basis for discussion with the DOD.

The staff of the JCAE is to be appropriately advised.  
(DRD&T)

2. AEC 267/90 - ORSORT Training Program

Approved, as revised.

The draft letter to the JCAE and the proposed public announcement are to be revised on the basis of discussion at the Meeting. (DNET)

3. AEC 1000/92 - SNAP-50/SPUR Program

Discussed.

The Commission accepted your recommendation that "Alternative 1" be used as a basis for discussions with the BOB. (DRD&T)

4. AEC 855/62 - Rover Flight Alternatives

Discussed.

The Commission requested a position paper be developed for use in the JCAE Authorization Hearings. (SNPO)

5. Naval Propulsion Information Policy

The revised position paper was noted for use in the Hearings today.

6. AEC 1143/22 - Replies re Hanford Contract

Discussed.

Information Items

1. Employment Cutback Announcements
2. Sale of Pu to Euratom

cc:  
Commissioners

January 26, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting to you the regular biweekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Soviet Nuclear Test (OFFICIAL USE ONLY)

On January 19, the AEC announced, with your approval, that the U.S. had detected some radioactivity resulting from the Soviet underground test on January 15, and that in view of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater, the Department of State had asked the Soviet Government for information on the event. Simultaneously with the announcement, a background briefing for newsmen was held at the Department of State.

Since the January 19 announcement, there have been inquiries from newsmen asking whether the Soviet test was a violation of the Treaty. The AEC has refused to answer such questions or to interpret the Treaty language, and has pointed out that the Government is awaiting information on the event from the Soviets. In all discussions with newsmen, the AEC has endeavored to stress the idea that only small amounts of radioactivity have been detected to date and that these would not produce measurable exposures to persons.

On January 22, Ambassador Dobrynin presented an aide-memoire to the Department of State inquiring about the recent KIWI-TNT test in Nevada (discussed more fully below) and suggesting that if the news reports of this event were correct, it may have been a violation of the Treaty. A prompt response to this aide-memoire is in preparation.

On January 25, Ambassador Dobrynin relayed a reply to our earlier query on the Soviet test. The USSR acknowledged that this was an underground nuclear explosion which vented. The Soviets expressed the view that the amount of radioactivity vented was so insignificant that it excluded a possible violation of the Treaty. In a press release on this, we noted that the U.S. is continuing its own evaluation of the facts involved.

## 2. KIWI-Transient Nuclear Test

The KIWI-Transient Nuclear Test (KIWI-TNT) was successfully conducted at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada on January 12, 1965. The test explored the behavior of a nuclear rocket reactor under conditions of rapid increase in reactor power such as theoretically could occur under certain accident conditions. Preliminary test results indicated that pre-test predictions were confirmed with good accuracy. The experiment was announced publicly in advance and the press was present.

Small and transitory rises of radioactivity in the air have been detected in Southern California as a result of KIWI-TNT. Before the experiment, an official prediction had been issued that radioactivity would be produced in amounts that could be detected off-site. The observed levels of radioactivity in the air are not expected to produce measurable exposures above natural background in the opinion of the U.S. Public Health Service. However, the radiation data obtained would be valuable in interpreting the results of a space nuclear reactor accident such as the one simulated in Nevada.

This reactor test can in no way be construed to be a violation of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapons Tests in the Atmosphere, Outer Space and Underwater. This was not a test of a nuclear weapons device, but a test to destruction of a nuclear reactor. Several previous destructive tests of nuclear reactors have been conducted at the AEC site in Idaho, although these have not been as spectacular.



3. Guaranteed Prices for Plutonium and U-233

By letter of January 18, the Commission submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE), in accordance with the Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Materials Act, proposed guaranteed purchase prices for privately-produced plutonium and uranium-233. The essentials of the proposal are: a price of \$10 per gram of fissionable plutonium, a maximum price of \$14 per gram of uranium-233, and a purchase period for uranium-233 through December 31, 1970. These prices and conditions were cleared with the Bureau of the Budget.

4. Congressional Hearings

- a. This afternoon, Senator Anderson's Subcommittee on Security of the JCAE will meet in executive session to discuss the transmission of naval nuclear propulsion information to foreign governments. Representatives from the Departments of State and Navy and the AEC will testify.
- b. Authorization hearings on the AEC's Fiscal Year 1966 appropriations are scheduled to begin in open session on the morning of January 27. I am scheduled to be the opening witness. It is not possible at this time to predict how long the hearings will last. However, it is anticipated that the Committee will schedule hearings on a fairly frequent basis in order that the entire authorization bill can be expedited.

5. Budget Briefing for Newsmen

The AEC held a background briefing for newsmen on the Fiscal Year 1966 budget on January 23. Thirty-four reporters were on hand. The questions were principally on peaceful uses of atomic energy, particularly space applications, reactor development, research, and the Plowshare program.

6. Cost Reduction Program

I recently reported to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget on actions taken by the AEC to improve manpower utilization and reduce costs during the

quarter ending December 31, 1964. The 67 cost saving actions reported should result in savings of \$1,387,000 in Fiscal Year 1965. They reflect the AEC's continuing effort to reduce the cost of conducting approved programs to a minimum consistent with good management and in keeping with your personal guidance on economy in government.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

**INDEX FOR RED BOOK**

**February 2, 1965**

1. BISPLINGHOFF, Raymond L.
2. BRANSCOMB, Lewis M.
3. BROOKS, Harvey
4. BRYSON, Arthur E.
5. CHENEA, Paul F.
6. CORSON, Dale R.
7. DeCARLO, Charles R.
8. ELIAS, Peter
9. GARWIN, Richard L.
10. HACKERMAN, Norman
11. HORNIG, Donald F.
12. HRONES, John A.
13. MARSHALL, William R.
14. MASLACH, George J.
15. PAKE, George E.
16. RAMO, Simon
17. ROBERTS, George A.
18. SPROULL, Robert L.
19. TOWNES, Charles H.
20. WIESNER, Jerome B.
21. WOOLDRIDGE, Dean E.

applicant. He hoped that, in our effort to diversify in the nuclear field, we would not make the mistake of overlooking the overall contribution to employment in the area. He said that several of these firms have been in to see him, and that for some, while they have good technical proposals on paper, the opportunity for long-term growth is rather limited. He suggested that thought be given to looking at both aspects of this problem. I said we would certainly try to do that.

At 7 p.m. I met with Secretary Rusk, Ball, Bundy and Dean Hinton in Secretary Rusk's office at the Department of State. The purpose of the meeting was to resolve the issue of the U.S. sale of plutonium to Euratom. Rusk, Ball, Hinton and I urged that the sale not be tied to the achievement of greater U.S. participation in Euratom safeguards. Bundy finally said that he had now concluded that there should not be such a tie-in, but that he would like to have some reference made to the safeguards question in the telegram of instructions which would go to the U.S. Mission in Brussels. We agreed to the language of such an addition to the draft of a telegram that was available. Following this meeting, I worked further with Schaetzel and Hinton in the preparation of the telegram which was sent to Brussels immediately thereafter (copy attached).

Thursday, January 28, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:20 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Holifield. 1. Holifield said that about ten days ago he talked with Sam Nelson of Los Angeles Power and Light. He said he told Nelson that we had cooperated with them, and then they, in turn, have seen fit to take a public stand against the seed and blanket reactor project, and he didn't like it. Holifield said that as a result of that conversation Louis Weidner, representing Los Angeles Water and Power, came in to see him last night. Weidner said they had been thinking over the matter and they have come up with the idea of offering part of their Malibu site for this project and making some kind of cooperative arrangement with the State of California for its operation. They haven't proposed this to anyone yet. Holifield told him that he sees no opposition to a cooperative arrangement with the State, etc., as long as the whole thing can be tied into the Inter-Tie Systems in case the plant should have to shut down. Holifield said that Los Angeles Water and Power is having trouble getting their Malibu site cleared, and they may be thinking that by making a deal with the State they will have the cooperation of the State in getting it cleared. Also, he mentioned that there will be opposition on the part of the people of Malibu to having two reactors in their area. Holifield said he isn't totally buying this but it is interesting and it removes the nominal opposition of Los Angeles Water and Power to the project. He said that he has talked with Herman Kruze of PG&E and he doesn't think they will be as tough as they appear to be. They don't like it particularly; but, if the JCAE decides to go along with it, Kruze said they wouldn't cause any trouble. Holifield made arrangements for Weidner to see Rickover about noon today. He thought our people should look into the technical implications and then later on do a study of the political implications.

2. I mentioned Holifield's letter of January 18th requesting that no additional changes or cutbacks in present weapons material production be made without prior consultation with the JCAE. I asked whether that could be taken up with the JCAE at the Executive Hearings session on February 2nd or 3rd. He said it could be taken up first.

3. Holifield said that it is within the province of AEC's interest, and the JCAE interest, to do what we can to phase out war plants, but he hopes it isn't

Ambassy BRUSSELS BUSEC PRIORITY

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Ref: ECEUS 681

Mission authorized reopen negotiations with EURATOM for fast reactor plutonium sale on basis contract transmitted by AEC Headquarters Dec. 8. In view long lapse these negotiations, recommend that Ambassador or Minister attend first session of renewed negotiations and give general background for changes in Article II A (tying transaction more closely to Fast ~~NEREN~~ Reactor program) and new Article II Bis (providing for repurchase of scrap and second use material) along following lines:

1. Delay in negotiations has resulted largely from re-examination of proposed delivery this large quantity of plutonium to EURATOM in light mounting concern U.S. Government on general problems of nuclear weapons proliferation. While there is no lack of confidence in ~~your atom~~ <sup>Euratom</sup>, the U.S. Government is ~~highly~~ extremely anxious not to take individual actions inconsistent with over-all U.S. efforts to prevent proliferation of nuclear weapons on a world-wide basis; we, therefore, attach importance

EUR: RPE: EMartin/AEC: DIA: BHoyle

THE SECRETARY

White House - Mr. Bundy  
EUR - Mr. Tyler

SCI - Mr. Pollack  
AEC - Chairman Seaborg

L/MER-Mr. Ma  
G/EM - Mr. Ga

117

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

to the Butterworth-Kohnstamm exchange of letters on June 18, 1958 and to current efforts to perfect mutually approved scientific measures to verify the effectiveness of safe-guards and control systems applied to nuclear materials. We may are not however ~~making~~ <sup>making signature of</sup> ~~the contract~~ <sup>centered upon outcome of the safe-guard talks.</sup>

2. New provisions have been added to the contract in partial recognition of the need to provide a repurchase option for the U.S.

(Should also point out favorable aspects, in that these articles now provide plutonium for additional fast reactor projects and U.S.

repurchase, as credit, of plutonium fabrication scrap, both requested by EURATOM).

3. EURATOM may observe that under Article II Bis B. it could be put in very unfavorable position if U.S. unwilling to agree to subsequent use proposed by EURATOM and does not exercise purchase rights. If EURATOM makes this point, it may be assured that we consider such possibility most unlikely. If EURATOM safeguards system is functioning effectively, there would be no U.S. concern in permitting any requested use contemplated by Additional Agreement.

Finally, the quantities of plutonium available to EURATOM from other sources would be a major element in our consideration of any request for subsequent use.

It might also be pointed out to EURATOM that price (Article IV.E (2)) for any material repurchased by AEC under Article II Bis. B. probably would be substantially higher than QUOTE world market price UNQUOTE for plutonium as reactor fuel expected to prevail at time of such purchase

GP-3

END

necessary to build up a large organization to do it. Furthermore, he said that we would begin to get a vested interest, which is not in the Atomic Energy Act. He doesn't think that a government program must necessarily assume the responsibility of perpetuating general employment in an area. He said that there are a number of bills on this, and he, himself, has submitted one on reconversion to look at this entire problem. Regarding Hanford, he said that we may have gone in a little too deep. He feels we would be subject to criticism if we start building a large organization of people who are, in effect, promoting industrial operations. Certain of these operations will be competitive with other operations where people have put their own money. I agreed, and said that we have to pay attention to Hanford's diversification capacity; but, when we get an outfit that is by far the best, we have to give it considerable weight.

Holifield agreed that this should be done "regardless of how these Senators and Congressmen feel." He suggested that at some appropriate time the AEC should state that, of course, we are sympathetic toward the needs of the community, but this is a problem which goes across the whole gamut of industrial adjustment to war effects, and under the charter of our Act we cannot get into it too deeply. He said this would get us off the hook with Senators Gore and Jackson. He said he would back us on this philosophy. He also said that, if we are not careful, we will have bitter criticism from other Senators and Congressmen.

I have also learned from other sources that the Los Angeles Water and Power Company is interested in siting the State of California-AEC Seed and Blanket Prototype at their Malibu site--this sounds interesting as a way of alleviating utility opposition to the project, but it may lead to further opposition from the residents around Malibu. Bob Hope has filed a petition to intervene at the Hearing on the site.

The Commission has decided to seek approval for the Livermore Laboratory's PALANQUIN cratering shot with a target date of March 15th to April 1st.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Harvey White and Robert Le Baron at the Metropolitan Club to discuss the progress on the Lawrence Hall of Science. The contract for construction of the building will be let after the selection process which will take one and one-half to two months. I will take part in the ground breaking ceremony tentatively scheduled for March 26th.

At 2:15 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 444 (notes attached).

I had a long talk with Hunter Dupree about the situation at Berkeley. He thinks the internal faculty strife and antagonism of other campuses is a very serious matter.

I wrote a letter to the Science and Industry Awards Committee of the California Museum of Science and Industry to nominate George Pimentel as California Scientist of the Year for 1965.

Friday, January 29, 1965 - Washington, D.C. - Los Angeles, California

At 9 a.m. I left Washington, D.C. on United Airlines Flight No. 51, and arrived in Los Angeles, California, at 11:10 a.m. I was met by Frank K. Pittman and Malmstron who provided me with transportation to the Los Angeles Club.

I attended a reception at the Los Angeles Club given in my honor by Mr. Luhring (President of the Union Bank and a member of the Metropolitan Water District) 120





ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 28, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 444

2:15 p.m., Thursday, January 28, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. AEC 384/28 - Operation of the Production Reactors for Nonweapons Purposes

The Commissioners discussed with the General Manager and Mr. Price the recommendations of the paper and the questions raised in Mr. Price's January 28 memorandum. Staff will draft a general policy statement based on the recommendations of the paper, as revised, for discussion with the ACRS. (P-LR)

2. Appointment of ACRS Member

Approved. (Secy)

3. Report on N. S. SAVANNAH

4. January 21, 1965, Letter from Representative Bonner requesting Comments on the Garmatz Bill (Nuclear Merchant Marine)

Noted; in staff review. (GC)

5. Plutonium for EURATOM

The Chairman reported on his meeting at the Department of State last evening and requested a check as to whether the Joint Committee has been informed. (AGM)

6. Proposed Reply to the USSR

The Chairman reported the draft remains in review.

7. KIWI-TNT Event

The Chairman said Chairman Holifield has been informed.

8. Recommendations on Power Levels at the Diffusion Plants

The draft recommendations as requested by the White House are approved for transmittal to the White House. The Commissioners requested preparation of additional material for use in a concurrent AEC background statement and the General Manager reported staff will now plan to brief Chairman Holifield on Monday, if he so desires. (AGM-EAGM)

9. Chairman Holifield's Discussion with the Chairman Re Reactor for the Malibu Site

10. Dr. Jerome Wiesner's Report on his Trip to India

Copies have been circulated to the Commissioners.

11. High Energy Physics Report

The Commissioners noted the President's January 26 transmittal of the Report to the Joint Committee and affirmed its approval of the Report last week. Dr. Tape will consider the procedure for public release of the Report. (Secy)

12. Wackenhut Services, Inc. (January 22 Letter from GAO)

Noted.

13. President's January 26 Memorandum re Transfer of Material to the U.K.

Noted.

14. Senator Gore's January 22 Letter re Oak Ridge

The Chairman requested preparation of an early affirmative response. (AGMRD-EAGM)

15. General Manager's January 22 Memorandum re French Request for U-235

For reconsideration next week. (EAGM-Secy)

16. Negotiations with the U.K. on Extension to the Agreement for Cooperation (General Manager's January 22 Memorandum)

The White House is to be informed. Staff may proceed. (AGM-DIA)

17. Reports to the White House on Reactor Safety Tests

The Chairman said the White House is to be informed on all future tests. (AGM-RD&T)

18. Palanquin Event (General Manager's January 27 Memorandum)

Staff may proceed. (PNE)

19. Alleged Irregularities in Manufacture of Thermal Batteries -- Eagle Picher Company (General Manager's January 22 Memorandum)

Noted.

20. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 85)

Noted.

21. Weapons Systems Safety Rules (General Crowson's January 26 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

22. GE Gas Centrifuge Program (General Manager's January 19 Memorandum)

For further consideration. (EAGM-Secy)

23. Staff Meeting with the BOB on SNAP Program

The General Manager reported a tentative commitment from the Bureau on alternative 1. Discussions will continue.

24. Export of Information on Nuclear Submarines

The Commissioners agreed staff should proceed with interdepartmental discussions looking toward completion of the policy agreement with a provision of AEC right of review and veto power. The General Manager reported on his discussions with Mr. John Conway regarding JCAE consideration of this matter. The Commissioners requested they be kept informed. (DMA)

25. Briefing Material for the Chairman's Discussions with Senator Gore

The Chairman requested preparation of material for his use next week. (DMA)

26. Agenda for the Week of February 1

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Price \*  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

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Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 1, 2 and 3.

There were 12 to 15 people in attendance, including Frank Pittman and Joe Levy (Manager, Canoga Park Area Office, AEC). I described the AEC's water desalting program.

I held a press conference in the Cocoanut Grove of the Ambassador Hotel, with representatives from channels 2, 4 and 7, and also several radio and newspaper reporters. I covered peaceful uses of atomic energy, Plowshare, development of new weapons, etc.

After the press conference, Levy drove me to my mother's home at South Gate and then drove Mother and me back to the Ambassador Hotel where I stood in the receiving line to greet 300 guests. The entire group then went into the Embassy Room for dinner, which was somewhat disorganized and late getting started. Johannes S. Newton was the General Chairman and Edgar Bergen was the Master of Ceremonies (he gave a performance, including the use of Charlie McCarthy). Pittman introduced the guests.

The attendees included Jeanette and Ray, Clayton and Rita Sheldon, Beth and Jack Hallatt, Clark and Vicky and Marguerite Johnson, Lloyd and Doris Johnson, Ethel and Clifford Clauss, Bill Libby, many representatives of Southern California nuclear firms including Starr and de Hoffmann, representatives of MWD, LADWP, PG&E, and San Diego Gas and Electric, Arlene Dahl, and Mrs. Edgar Bergen. I sat at the head table (black tie) next to Mother.

Dr. O. G. Landsverk received a special award. Dr. Erik Wahlgren gave a talk, "Leif Erikson--the Man," and Dr. Vaino Hoover, Chairman of the Board, with a long speech, presented the Leif Erikson Foundation Scholarship to Jeannine E. Talley. Finally Johannes S. Newton, President, Leif Erikson Foundation, presented me with the Leif Erikson Foundation Award.

The program ran so long that after 11 p.m., when I finally spoke, I had to give a five-minute summary of my speech, "The Undiscovered Shores of the Future." After dinner, a number of us including the Johnsons, Sheldons, Hallatts, Edwards, and Mother went to see the show in the Cocoanut Grove where Freddie Martin was playing. I visited with Arlene Dahl and the Hallatts during the evening.

I spent the night at our South Gate home.

Saturday, January 30, 1965 - Los Angeles, California - Washington, D.C.

I spent the morning with Mother.

At 1 p.m. I left Los Angeles, California, on TransWorld Airlines Flight No. 60 and arrived in Washington, D.C. at 8:30 p.m. I saw the movie, Sex and the Single Girl, on the way.

Sunday, January 31, 1965 - Home

I read AEC papers and journals, and also worked on my speech, "Energy and Science," to be given before the Western Society of Engineers in Chicago on February 25th.

Monday, February 1, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:20 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 142 (notes attached).

At 10:34 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 445 (notes attached).

At 12:05 p.m. Commissioners James Ramey, Gerald Tape, and I met with our Regulatory Review Panel--Mitchell (Director), Manson Benedict, Roger Coe, Emerson Jones, C. Rogers McCullough, Jim Young, and Wally Zinn to discuss their assignment, namely, to examine ways of speeding up our regulatory process. Their report is due in May.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at my desk.

At 2 p.m. Commissioners James Ramey, Gerald Tape, and I met with the Advisory Committee on Isotopes--Lauchlin Currie (Chairman), Howard Nason, Chauncey Starr, John Kuranz--to discuss reorganization of our isotopes and radiation program.

At 4:20 p.m. I had an appointment, in my office, with Edward R. Farley (Chairman, Atlas Corporation, Salt Lake City-New York City), Carl Swenson, Sr. (Foley Brothers, Inc., Pleasantville, New York), and Albert Tyrrell (Atlas Corporation, Washington, D.C., representative). They have formed a combine (Foley Brothers-Atlas Corporation-Central Construction Company) to make a bid for the support service contract at Hanford. Foley Brothers is an old company who is in the business of constructing plants, roads and dams. Atlas Corporation is involved in some of our Pacific operations and in the uranium business, among other things. Central Construction Company is a local Washington State company. The meeting was for the purpose of getting acquainted.

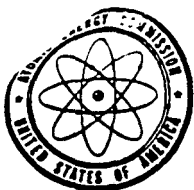
Tuesday, February 2, 1965 - D.C.

Deleted

At 10 a.m. I attended the JCAE Executive Session Hearings at which Jack Howard spoke on weapons requirements over the long range and George Quinn described AEC plans for operation of diffusion plants. I told them that the AEC is recommending reduction in power to 2000 MW to the President. The JCAE members wanted a complete explanation of the rationale but did not object too much. After the hearings, I sent a letter (copy attached) to President Johnson recommending this cut in production. Later, I heard that someone had leaked the news to John Finney of the New York Times; I tried to call President Johnson to alert him to the recommendation for a cut-back and the leak to Finney.

At 4:15 p.m. I called Dorothy Schriver of Science Service about Jack Valenti's letter to Watson Davis of January 28th. Valenti suggested they proceed with the Awards Banquet on March 1st, not count on the President as the main speaker, but check back on February 20th in the event he might be available. She asked my opinion and I said I thought they should hold out in the event the President could talk, but be prepared by inviting a good-natured person to speak who would not be upset if at the last minute the President were able to accept the invitation. We both agreed that if Mary Bunting were free she would be an excellent choice.

At 4:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from John Finney. He said he gathered from what my colleagues and the Joint Committee staff had said, we are considering further cutbacks in enriched uranium; he wondered if I could give him some of the



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

NOV 83

COPY NO. 2  
February 1, 1965  
Revised: February 2, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 142

10:20 a.m., Monday, February 1, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Proposed Issuance of Provisional Operating License to Philadelphia Electric Company for Peach Bottom Atomic Power Station Reactor, Docket No. 50-171

Staff may proceed. (LR)

2. Hearing on the Malibu Reactor

Mr. Price said the Hearing would probably be scheduled for March 23. The staff is meeting informally tomorrow with representatives of one of the intervenors. A briefing for Mr. Hood Worthington on Board procedures will be scheduled at an early date hopefully prior to notice of hearing.

3. Commissioners' Meeting with Regulatory Review Panel Today

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Price  
Mr. Ramey    Mr. Doan  
Dr. Tape      Mr. Hennessey  
                 Dr. Fritsch  
                 Mr. McCool

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COPY NO. 2  
February 1, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 445

10:35 a. m., Monday, February 1, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Commissioners' Meeting with Radioisotopes Advisory Committee Representatives Today

The Commissioners will discuss with Dr. Currie and others such matters as Commission coordination of its radioisotopes program with industry, Committee views on demonstration programs, etc. A copy of the 10 year plan is to be provided the Commissioners prior to the meeting. (EAGM)

2. National Nuclear Test Plan (Proposed Letter to the President) (General Brownson's January 21 Memorandum)

For later consideration. (Secy)

3. Senator Anderson's January 27 Letter to the Secretary of State re Dissemination of Nuclear Submarine Information

The Chairman noted receipt of the letter requesting a response by tomorrow. Mr. Ink reported staff is reviewing today a proposed policy statement which will be discussed with the Commissioners later today and transmitted to Senator Anderson tomorrow. Mr. Ramey suggested consideration of the inclusion of language which would speak to the AEC being the primary source of information on Naval and Maritime nuclear propulsion. (AGM- AGMIA)  
(Filed with January 26, 1965, diary)

4. Schedule of Joint Committee Authorization Hearings

5. Letter to the President re Power at Diffusion Plants

The Chairman noted the letter will be sent to the White House today after the Joint Committee briefing this afternoon.

6. January 28 Letter From Congressman George Andrews of Alabama re U. S. Reactors in Foreign Countries

The Chairman requested preparation of a carefully drafted response  
(DIA)



7. French Purchase of Canadian U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (Mr. Faulkner's January 29 Memorandum to the General Manager)

The Commissioners requested the White House be informed and early discussions with the Department of State. (DIA-RM)

8. Developments in the West German Gas Centrifuge Program

Mr. Ramey reported briefly on his discussion with Steuart Pittman. The Commissioners requested early discussions with the Department of State. (DIA)

9. Letter to the Arizona Atomic Energy Commission (General Crowson's January 15 Memorandum)

Signed by the Chairman.

10. Pending French Request for U-235 (General Manager's January 22 Memorandum)

The Chairman will call the Secretary of Defense. (Fritsch)

✓ 11. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Transmittal of Information to NATO (General Manager's January 28 Memorandum)

The letter will be held pending the possibility of discussions of the matter with Secretary Vance by Commissioners Ramey and Tape. (Fritsch)

12. GE Gas Centrifuge Program (General Manager's January 19 Memorandum)

The response to the request is to contain language which was included in the Commission's December 30, 1964 letter to the W. R. Grace & Co. and is to refer to the numbers of people involved. The Commissioners requested an early report from the staff on the GE-Allied Chemical Co. economic analysis. (EAGM)

13. Puerto Rico Nuclear Center (General Manager's January 26 Memorandum)

The Commissioners discussed briefly with the staff the proposed recommendations of the memorandum and agreed the General Manager should proceed on this basis but also suggested further discussion of the proposal. The Commissioners suggested staff consideration of inviting members of the Joint Committee and Appropriations Committee staffs to the IANEC meeting in Puerto Rico the week of February 22. (DIA-EAGM)

14. Member of Labor Management Advisory Committee (General Manager's January 26 Memorandum)

Staff may proceed. (LAR)

15. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 86)

- a. Contract for the initial study for the 200 BEV accelerator - Commissioners requested an evaluation without recommendations, and
- b. Solid State Radiations, Inc. - Commissioners requested information on the Company. (PAR)

16. Transfer of Material to the U. K. (President's January 26 Memorandum)

Mr. Hollingsworth reported this raises no problems for the staff.

17. Mr. Ramey's February 5 Speech at the National Western Mining Conference

18. Questions and Answers re Security Reviews at Oak Ridge

The Commissioners suggested revisions. (AGMA)

19. Hanford Contractor (100-300 Area)

Staff will proceed on the basis of the discussion. (AGMO)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey     Mr. Ink  
Dr. Tape      Mr. Vinciguerra  
               Mr. Hennessey  
               Dr. Fritsch  
               Dr. English\*  
               Mr. Hall\*  
               Mr. Totter\*  
               Mr. Erlewine\*\*  
               Mr. McCool

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W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 13.

\*\*Attendance for Item 19

February 2, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. President:

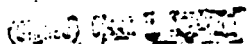
We have recently completed a reassessment of our plans for the production of enriched uranium in the Atomic Energy Commission's gaseous diffusion plants. This review has been based on guidance from the Department of Defense concerning its projected requirements and a current analysis of the future needs for enriched uranium for non-military purposes.

We have concluded that the power usage rate in the diffusion plants can be further reduced, and still assure the nation of adequate supplies of enriched uranium for both military and peaceful uses. These reductions in power would extend over several years permitting the utilities, both public and private, to redistribute the power in an orderly fashion and minimize the impact on any particular geographic region.

The Atomic Energy Commission, therefore, recommends a further reduction of one-third in the projected power level approved in April 1964. This additional reduction would begin in 1966 and would be completed in 1969. When completely effected, there will result an estimated annual additional savings of \$34 million.

The Department of Defense states that the proposed reduction in enriched uranium production will not affect our planned military strength.

Respectfully yours,

  
Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

thinking going into this. I told John I couldn't comment on anything like this and he agreed it would be difficult for me but felt sure enough of his facts to go ahead and begin writing a story.

At 7:50 p.m. I received a telephone call from President Johnson at my home. The President returned a call that I had placed about an hour and a half before at the office. I told him I wanted to inform him about a recommendation I was making to him and about a problem that had developed in connection with the recommendation. I told him I had recommended a further cutback in the production of enriched U-235 corresponding to a reduction of the diffusion plant electric power from 2970 to 2000 megawatts over a number of years and said this would enable us to still meet all of our military and peaceful uses requirements. I told him this recommendation had the concurrence of Bundy and McNamara and had been discussed with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy who had interposed no objections, but that he, as President, will have to approve it before it can go into effect. The problem is that somebody leaked the story to John Finney today and, therefore, there might be a story in tomorrow's issue of the New York Times. I said it was not clear where this leak came from in view of the number of people in various departments of the government and the Joint Committee who knew about it. He expressed disgust at the continuous leaks to the press. He expressed appreciation for my letting him know and didn't seem to be too disturbed about this particular incident.

I wrote to my mother sending her photos of the Fermi Award Ceremony.

Pete came home today from Harvard for a visit.

Wednesday, February 3, 1965 - D.C.

At 12 noon I had lunch at my desk.

At 12:30 p.m. I attended the Meeting of Principals in Under Secretary of State Ball's Conference room. Others present at the meeting included Ball, McCone, Hornig, Foster, Fisher, Llewellyn Thompson, Wilson, Seamans, Keeny and Bromley Smith. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the recent Soviet shot which vented on January 15th. It was agreed to reply to Dobrynin's unsatisfactory explanation of the incident (which in effect said that debris could not have been detected outside the USSR). Our reply (draft copy attached) says this is not a satisfactory reply and asks for more information. Foster wants to go further than this and demand that there be no repetition. I succeeded in keeping the reply down to a lower level.

At 3 p.m. I attended the meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology in the Executive Office Building to discuss ceilings imposed by the BOB on distribution of federal employees between salary levels. There is much opposition to this as applied to positions of scientists and engineers.

At 4 p.m. the Commission met with Fred de Hoffmann (of General Atomic) and colleagues to discuss the status of the HTGCR proposal. It is in bad shape due to disagreement between General Atomic and Rochester Gas and Electric. I asked that this be resolved before Monday or the project will have to be dropped.

At 6:15 p.m. the Commission met with Albert Whelan and others from the CIA to discuss the use of a Snap device for detection of Chinese missile launchings.

I sent letters to Bundy requesting approval (copy attached) for Palanquin (a follow-on to the Sulky cratering shot) and to reduce diffusion plant electric power to 2000 MW.

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

February 3, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE OF PRINCIPALS

SUBJECT: Draft Aide-Memoire Concerning the  
Soviet Underground Test of January 15, 1965. (U)

There is attached a Draft Aide-Memoire Concerning the Soviet Underground Test of January 15. It has been drafted to reflect the discussion of the Committee of Principals at the meeting held at 12:30 p.m. today.



William C. Foster

Attachment:

Draft Aide-Memoire

February 3, 1965

DRAFT AIDE-MEMOIRE CONCERNING  
THE SOVIET UNDERGROUND TEST OF JANUARY 15

The U. S. Government has studied Ambassador Dobrynin's oral statement of January 25 together with all other presently available data on the Soviet Union underground explosion of January 15, 1965.

The United States has noted the observation contained in Ambassador Dobrynin's oral statement that the quantity of radioactive debris that was placed in the atmosphere was "so insignificant that a possibility of its fall out outside the territorial limits of the Soviet Union is excluded." However, the scientific findings with respect to the radioactive debris resulting from the Soviet Union's test are not in accord with the observations in Ambassador Dobrynin's oral statement.

On January 19, 20 and 21 radioactive debris, which can be associated directly with the Soviet nuclear explosion

on January 15, was collected outside the USSR. U. S. aircraft operating in the Sea of Japan acquired fresh fission fragments traceable to the Soviet test. In addition, Japanese ground stations have reported concentrations of radioactive debris which were as much as 200 times the normal levels. For example, the Japanese weather bureau reported 60 micro microcuries per cubic meter; this compares with a normal background of .3 micro microcuries per cubic meter.

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

In view of the foregoing, the Government of the United States would appreciate further information



concerning this event and an assurance that the Soviet Government intends in the future to comply strictly with the terms of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water.



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

FEB 3 1965

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Dear Mac:

Enclosed is a copy of our Analysis of Project Palanquin which we have prepared in accordance with the provisions of NRAM No. 269. Project Palanquin is a proposed Flowhatch nuclear excavation experiment, designed to test debris entrapment in a cratering situation. It is our opinion that this experiment is acceptable under the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. We would like to conduct this experiment at the Nevada Test Site in March 1965.

I recommend that the proposed experiment be reviewed by the Committee established by NRAM No. 307 and submitted to the President for his decision in accordance with its provisions. We are ready to provide the Committee with any assistance which may be required.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable McGeorge Bundy  
Special Assistant to the President  
for National Security Affairs  
The White House

Enclosure:  
Analysis of Project Palanquin (S-RD)

Thursday, February 4, 1965 - Washington, D.C. - Chicago, Illinois

At 9:15 a.m. Commissioner Ramey and I met with K. E. BeLeiu (Assistant Secretary of the Navy), Jeffrey R. Kitchen (Assistant Secretary of State), Thomas G. Wyman (Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense), and others to finally iron out an agreement among the agencies to assure that naval nuclear information will not be passed on to other countries. This is in response to an urgent request from Senator Anderson; it may even obviate another hearing.

At 11:35 a.m. Arnold Fritsch and I met with John R. Dunning (of Columbia University), who is getting impatient regarding the settlement of his patent compensation case. We told him about the concern of some members of the JCAE over the settlement the AEC has proposed and that this may take a couple of months to resolve.

At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape and Arnold Fritsch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2:20 p.m. I met with Lucy Jarvis (NBC, New York City) who is interested in producing a television show on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

At 3:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2083 (action summary attached). The Commission finally chose Martin-Marietta-U.S. Rubber to build the Hanford fission products concentration and encapsulation plant and run the chemical extraction plants. Their choice has been difficult because of pressures from some members of the JCAE (Jackson, Morris, Anderson) to choose either Dow or Monsanto-United Nuclear.

At 5:15 p.m. I called J. Harris Ward (Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Illinois). I told him I understood they are considering the possibility of adding another nuclear plant to their network and we are quite interested. He said this is true and at the moment they are trying to come to an agreement with General Electric. I asked him the size and he said not smaller than 700,000 or larger than 800,000. It is a substantial machine which will fit on their site. He said, with luck, he hopes to be able to give me something definite on this tomorrow when I am in Chicago. After reporting to us (I mentioned it was subject to our Regulatory laws) he thinks they should talk to their Congressmen on the Joint Committee and mention it to Joe Swidler and Commissioner Ramey. He asked if this would cover it. It told him I thought it would; that I will inform the other Commissioners.

At 6:40 p.m. Stan Schneider and I left Washington, D.C. on American Airlines Flight No. 353 and arrived in Chicago, Illinois at 8:15 p.m. We stayed overnight in the Sherman House.

Friday, February 5, 1965 - Chicago, Illinois - Washington, D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I held a large press conference (television, radio and newspaper reporters) in the Jade room of the Sherman House.

At 11:30 a.m. I met with eight high school honor students in the room adjacent to the Jade room.

Following a luncheon, at 1:07 p.m., I gave a talk, "Our Nuclear Future: Threat or Promise?" at the Executives' Club Luncheon in the Grand Ball room. I was introduced by Harvey S. Olson, President of the Executives' Club of Chicago. The speech was well-received and followed by a question and answer period. There were

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: February 5, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary <sup>Original signed</sup> W. B. McCool

Approved R.E. Hollingsworth  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2083, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1965, 3:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Information Items

1. Announcement re NRTS Contract (See Mr. Erlwine's February 4 Memorandum)

The Commission agreed with your recommendation. (OCL)

2. Authorization Hearing Schedule for the Week of February 8 (See Mr. Burke's February 3 Memorandum)

Noted.

3. Whetstone III Event (See General Crowson's February 3 Memorandum)

Approved, subject to Commissioner Tape's review.

The memorandum will be scheduled for consideration at an early date.  
(DMA)

4. Agenda for Week of February 8

Approved. (Secy)

## Commissioner's Business

1. AEC 1143/21 - Hanford Contract and  
AEC 1143/22 - Replies re Hanford Contract

The Commission approved your recommendation and noted you would provide a proposed implementation program for Commission review. (AGMO)

2. AEC 1143/23 - Hanford - 100-300 Areas

Discussed.

The Commission requested additional staff review of the Board Report and further Commission consideration at an early date. (AGMO)

cc: Commissioners



Visit to Northern Illinois University, De Kalb, Illinois, February 5, 1965

about 800-900 people in attendance. The luncheon was preceded by a reception for head table guests which included many of my friends--George Beadle, Foster York, J. Harris Ward, and Al Crewe. There were many ANL people in attendance including Steve Lawroski, Jim Gilbreath and Oliver Simpson.

At 2 p.m. Frederick Rolf drove me to Northern Illinois University at DeKalb where I delivered the dedicatory speech, "Mathematics: The Language of Science," for the new Faraday Hall of Science, before some 300 people in the Chemistry Auditorium. President Leslie A. Holmes served as my host. The program was followed by a small press conference and a short tour of the building.

At 6:15 p.m. Stan Schneider and I left Chicago, Illinois, on American Airlines Flight No. 496 and arrived in Washington, D.C., at 9:15 p.m.

Saturday, February 6, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the "H" Street Office all day.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from J. Harris Ward (Chairman and President of Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago, Illinois). He said he wanted to let me know that as of 6 a.m. (Chicago time) they signed a contract with General Electric for the construction of a nuclear power plant on their Dresden site. They will ask for a construction permit for 714,000 KW; and if they receive the former, will ask for an operating permit for 755,000 KW. G.E. warrants that the maximum will produce 793,000 KW, but Commonwealth is only going to pay for the kilowatts they get out of it. This will be released to the newspapers today so that it will hit the Chicago streets between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. on Sunday; the wire services will have it in time for the Monday morning newspapers.

He said he doesn't think it is an ideal time to make the release, but he thinks the purchase will speak for itself. They will try to make it clear that "coal" is not dead. Ward will notify Swidler and I told him I would call Mel Price and Holifield. (I later reached Price, I gave the message to Anderson's secretary. I reached Conway who will either tell Holifield or Mrs. Holifield whom I was unable to reach. I also called Jim Ramey.) The release will read somewhat along the following lines:

"Ward said that the company would apply for a construction permit from the AEC for a 714,000 kilowatt unit. He said a permit to operate the 755,000 kilowatt unit is likely to be requested at a later date and it is possible that the capacity of the unit might reach 800,000. The contract price of the new unit would be about \$76 million."

Ward thinks this is a good price, especially since there are no escalation provisions. It is a flat price. He feels that, when capital cost is considered and compared with coal burning machines, this is a record. I told him it sounds as though it is. He said they did not talk in terms of mils because they felt the entire Oyster Creek debate didn't do any good. They are going to say, in their judgment, this is more economical. They will say that a 70% load factor on their system is the way to evaluate a machine and they feel their cost will be under that of Oyster Creek by about 5% to 8%. (Oyster Creek used an 88% load factor.) I told him I was very pleased.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Commissioner Tape and Arnold Fritsch.

At 4 p.m. I met with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards to continue discussion of their concern over their feeling that the operation of plutonium production reactors is under less stringent safety restrictions than we demand from civilian power reactors.

Sunday, February 7, 1965 - Home

I read AEC papers and journals and worked on a paper which I am preparing with Vic Viola entitled, "Nuclear Systematics of the Heavy Elements I. Energetics and Masses."

Monday, February 8, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 446 (notes attached).

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 143 where the Commissioners had no objection to the publication of the notice of the hearing in Malibu proceeding. They requested review of the language of paragraph 2, page 2, re technical information.

At 9:50 a.m. I called Senator Jackson, Senator Pastore, Senator Clint Anderson, and Congressman Morris. Jim Ramey was on the line with me when I talked individually to the above people to advise them that we had made our choice on the contractor for the construction of the fission product plant and operation of the chemical processing complex at Hanford and that our choice was Martin-Marietta-U.S. Rubber. Jackson seemed to be concerned about the possibility of Martin-Marietta's not having a broad enough base from which to work, but he had no real objection. Senators Pastore and Anderson had no problem. Congressman Morris was doubtful that this was the right choice.

At 12 noon I attended a ceremony in the East Room of the White House where President Johnson presented the National Medal of Science to 11 recipients. The ceremony was followed by a reception in the White House main dining room and then a reception and luncheon at the National Academy of Sciences.

At 3:20 p.m. I called Lloyd Ferguson (of Howard University) with regard to a possible date for my talk to Howard University students and the type of talk I would give. I said I would like to speak on recent work on the transuranium elements, which seems to go over well, using slides to illustrate the talk. I said that Tuesday, March 16, 1965, would be a good day for me and I would try to come over for lunch beforehand.

At 4:30 p.m. I met with Eugene P. Wigner in my office. Wigner feels that the importance of the Civil Defense effort is such that the funds going into it should be increased. He feels that the proportion of support by the AEC should be increased so that it is equal to that of the Office of Civil Defense. This would increase the \$90,000 from the AEC to \$180,000, to match that of the Office of Civil Defense. I said I would look into this. He also told me that he is leaving Oak Ridge to go back to Princeton this summer and that next year he might go to Oak Ridge one week a month. I got the impression that he might stay on another year, if this were thought to be highly desirable.

At 5 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 447 (notes attached).

General Atomic and Rochester Gas and Electric are still at odds over an agreement on the HTGCR. We extended the time limit for the agreement until tomorrow.

I wrote to Vic Viola sending him my annotated copy of our scientific paper on the masses.

Pete returned to Harvard today.

Tuesday, February 9, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 448 (notes attached).

At 10 a.m. I called C. D. Harrington (Vice President, United Nuclear Corporation), Howard K. Nason (President, Monsanto Research Corporation), and A. P. Beutel (Vice President, Dow Chemical). I told them we have made our choice of



February 8, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 446

9:10 a. m., Monday, February 8 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Hanford 200 Area Contractor Selection (GM's February 8 Memorandum)

The Commissioners discussed briefly the proposed plan and approved it with some revisions. The Chairman and Commissioner Ramey will place morning telephone calls. (AGMO)

2. Authorization Hearings Schedule

The Commissioners discussed briefly their attendance at the hearings this week.

3. WHETSTONE III (General Crowson's February 3 Memorandum and Dr. Tape's February 5 Memorandum)

Approved. (DMA)

4. Letter to the Joint Committee Transmitting the Report of the AEC Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine re Off-site Contract Proposals (GM's January 29 Memorandum)

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

5. Dedication of Palo Seco Steam Plant, Puerto Rico, February 26

The Chairman noted the invitation to attend. Commissioner Ramey will represent the Commission.

6. February 2 Letter from American-Hawaiian Steamship Company

In staff review. (RD&T)

7. February 4 Letter from Senate Select Committee on Small Business re Los Alamos Telephone System

The Chairman requested preparation of a brief clarifying repl. ICC



8. National Nuclear Test Program (General Crowson's January 21 Memorandum)

The Commissioners noted Mr. Hollingsworth's report regarding Mr. Jack Howard's testimony. The Chairman requested the Commissioners review the February 2 draft letter to the President prior to early Commission consideration. (EAGM-Secy)

9. AEC 1161/2 - Large Seed-Blanket Reactor Project

The General Manager requested review of Admiral Rickover's draft memorandum and early consideration. (EAGM-Secy)

10. SNM Production

The General Manager noted the President will now discuss this matter with Mr. Bundy, White House staff.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Ink
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. Erlewine*
	Mr. McCool

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General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 1

COPY NO. 2

February 8, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 4475:00 p. m., Monday, February 8 - Chairman's Conference Room - D. C. Office1. Close-Out of the MCR (Mr. Shaw's February 4 Memorandum and Draft Letters)

The Commissioners discussed briefly with staff the proposed letters to the Joint Committee and the DoD. It was agreed staff will telephone Mr. John Conway to say that the letters will be sent after tomorrow's testimony. (RD&T)

2. Progress Report on Operation of the Peach Bottom Reactor

Mr. Shaw discussed briefly his draft report regarding the status of the project and his conclusions with respect to operational schedules, etc. He will make an early visit to the project.

3. High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Project - GA-RG&E Negotiations

Mr. Bloch reported briefly on the status of the negotiations today and described the basic issue between the parties (GA liability re October 1, 1972 delivery of a fully commercially operable plant). The Commissioners requested staff review of this provision and review of provisions regarding relationship of the Peach Bottom Reactor Project operation to this project. Further discussions will be held tomorrow morning. (DGM)

4. Delay of Visit by Mr. Lorne Gray, AECL

The Chairman reported Mr. Gray will be delayed in his visit and is now expected February 23.

5. Mr. Webb's Appearance at the SNAP Hearings Tomorrow

The Chairman reported Mr. Webb plans to attend the hearings tomorrow. Staff will discuss with Mr. Finger. (AGM)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey\*  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Shaw  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance



February 9, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 448COPY BY DOE  
NOV 869:10 a. m., Tuesday, February 9 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office1. GA-RG&E Negotiations on the High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Project

Staff reported briefly on continuing discussions with the parties. The General Manager recommended staff, as a first step, now determine from GA and RG&E whether their respective positions are unchanged. Further AEC action will depend upon their response. The Commissioners agreed staff should proceed on this basis and keep the Commission informed today. (DGM)

2. Visit of U. S. S. R. National to Oak Ridge National Laboratory (DIA's February 8 Memorandum)

Approved. (DIA)

3. Agenda for Thursday, February 11 and Friday, February 12

Approved. (Secy)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance5. AEC Representative on the Education Committee for the International Cooperation Year (Secretary's February 8 Memorandum to the Commissioners)

The Chairman noted Dr. Bunting's request for appointment of an appropriate AEC representative. The Commissioners suggested Dr. Russell Poor assume this responsibility. (NET)

v 6. Senator Nelson's January 29 Letter re the MURA Organization

Dr. Tape reported Dr. McDaniel is drafting a reply. (R)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Shaw\*  
Mr. Reich\*  
Mr. R. J. Hart\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 1

Martin-Marietta-U.S. Rubber as contractor for the construction of the fission product plant and the operation of the chemical processing complex at Hanford. I told them it was hard for us to make the selection since all three proposals were considered more than adequate.

At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape and Arnold Fritsch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2 p.m. I appeared with Webb before the JCAE to testify on Snap-8. It is curtailed in the AEC budget and cut out of the NASA budget and the JCAE may want to increase and restore it.

I sent a letter to Robert McNamara enclosing a joint letter to President Johnson transmitting the National Nuclear Test Program.

I sent my biweekly letter to the President (copy attached).

The Commission met with Roger Lewis (President of General Dynamics) and Fred de Hoffman (President, General Atomic), who asked for more time to come to an agreement with Rochester Gas and Electric on the HTGCR, which we granted them. We emphasized the need to meet our requirements in the agreement as well.

At 6 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 449 (notes attached).

Wednesday, February 10, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 450 (notes attached).

The HTGCR matter is still unsettled. The staff and Commissioners want to lay down conditions which would cause the deal to fall through, but I insisted we continue to encourage General Atomic and Rochester Gas and Electric to settle their differences.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Gustav Arlt (Council of Graduate Schools). He asked if I had been asked to testify on the Humanities Bill now before Congress and I told him that I had not. He said I was on Senator Claiborne Pell's list and probably would get a call. He said they are putting on a series of television panel discussions and asked if I would be available for participation in one, probably with Senator Pell or Pennsylvania Congressman William Moorhead. This would be a local program, "City-Wide," principally discussing Washington--with an educational or public service format. I told him I would be willing to do this if it could be worked into my schedule. He will have someone on his staff call to work out the details.

At 10:10 a.m. I called Mark Ferber (Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey) regarding his possible interest in being appointed the Washington, D.C., representative of the University of California. He said that his interest is considerable. He said he received a carbon copy of the letter Ed Pauley sent to me and to McCone, asking us to interview him. He said that, as soon as his schedule becomes a little clearer, hopefully within the next two weeks, he plans a trip to Washington, and will be in touch with me to set up an appointment.

At 12:15 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Mary Bunting at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 1:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from President Johnson. He called about the statement Melvin Price has just made on the administration cut-back on the Snap

February 9, 1965

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Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular biweekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Indonesian Reactor

During the week of January 10, 1965, an AEC representative completed a safeguards inspection of Indonesia's research reactor and materials supplied under the U.S.-Indonesian Agreement for Cooperation. There was no indication of any departure from the terms and conditions of the Agreement.

This TRIGA research reactor with a power level of 250 kilowatts has no meaningful military potential. It can at best produce less than 100 grams of plutonium per year and then only for a few years. The reactor core contains only 2.5 kilograms of highly enriched uranium in specially fabricated elements.

This small research reactor which has been operating since October 1964 is due to be dedicated during the next few weeks. At that time the U.S. will honor its commitment to contribute a grant of \$350,000 toward the construction of the facility. The entire reactor is expected to be handled in a low-key fashion.

2. Dedication of Colombian Research Reactor

The Colombian research reactor in Bogota achieved criticality on January 20, 1965, and preliminary operating tests have been completed satisfactorily. The United States approved a \$350,000 grant for the Lockheed 10 KW tank type reactor in 1962. The reactor dedication ceremony is scheduled for February 20, at which Commissioner Tapa will present a check in payment of the grant.

3. Dedication of Indian Reprocessing Plant

At the dedication of India's first plutonium extraction plant at Trombay on January 22, 1965, Prime Minister Shastri reiterated India's determination to use atomic power only for peaceful purposes. Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Indian AEC, took the occasion to announce that India would be willing to reprocess fuel elements for developing countries and the IAEA on the condition that the plutonium would be used for peaceful purposes. He also announced that a second reactor for the Rajasthan power station and two reactors for the Madras power station will be built in India by Indians. Commissioner Palfrey represented the United States at the ceremony.

4. Czech Interest in British Reactors

A Czech mission reportedly will meet with British atomic energy officials in mid-February to discuss the purchase of off-the-shelf nuclear reactors. It is understood that the Czechs are prepared to accept safeguards inspection by the IAEA to overcome the NATO embargo on strategic goods to Soviet bloc countries. It is not known whether other countries will be approached.

5. Project Palanguin

Project Palanguin is a proposed Plovshave nuclear excavation experiment designed as a nominal 10-kiloton thermonuclear detonation in hard, dry rock to obtain data on entrainment of debris during the formation of an explosion crater. It would be preferable to conduct this experiment before April 1, 1965. (Palanguin was formally recommended to Mr. Bundy on February 5, 1965, for action by the Review Committee on Underground Nuclear Tests established by NSAW 307.)

If approved, Palanguin will be the first experiment to combine the three basic lines of research undertaken to develop the capability to perform nuclear excavation with release to the atmosphere of a minimum amount of radioactivity. Those research activities are: (1) cleaner nuclear explosives;



(2) scaled depth of emplacement; and (3) special "debris entrapment" techniques. The Commission would like to conduct this experiment at the Nevada Test Site next month.

6. Senator Gore's Concern Over Reductions in Employment at Oak Ridge, Tennessee

As a result of the cutback of 1000 jobs in the Y-12 production facilities at Oak Ridge (announced on January 5), Senator Albert Gore has sent several letters to the AEC regarding the Commission's program to diversify at Oak Ridge in order to alleviate the economic impact. Also, Senator Gore raised the same issue at the Authorization hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on January 27. In accordance with Senator Gore's request, AEC staff is studying the means of accomplishing diversification of the Oak Ridge effort, as well as obstacles that may be encountered. The proposed cutback in the power level of the Oak Ridge diffusion plant now before you will not substantially affect this situation.

7. Authorization Hearings

On February 2-4, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held executive sessions on weapons, materials production, and the Plowshare programs, and DOE weapons requirements. The meetings went extremely well from the AEC's standpoint.

During the course of the Authorization Hearings, the JCAE was informed that the Commission had recommended to you a further cutback in enriched uranium production.

Hearings will continue on February 8-10, when the reactor and physical research programs will be discussed. Representative Price plans to hold hearings on March 2-4 before the JCAE Subcommittee on Research, Development and Radiation on "Policy for National Action for High Energy Physics." A public panel discussion on accelerator needs will occupy one afternoon of the session. These hearings will form a part of the record of the Authorization Hearings.

8. Personnel Matter

Dr. Paul C. Reberbold, a pioneer nuclear scientist in the development of the peaceful application of radioactive isotopes, and an employee of the Atomic Energy Commission since its inception, was injured on Thursday, February 4, when he apparently leaped from the Francis Scott Key Bridge in the District of Columbia. Dr. Reberbold had been on sick leave from the AEC since last June 30 and has been undergoing treatment at the National Institutes of Mental Health for emotional problems.

The Commission, of course, has been aware of Dr. Reberbold's illness and has consulted with his physician. Although he apparently had been improving in recent weeks, there had been no indication from his physician that he was well enough for us to consider whether or not he would be able to return to work. There are no security implications in this unfortunate incident.

Respectfully submitted,

(Name obscured)

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President,  
The White House.

ARF/smk



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2

February 9, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 449

6:00 p.m., Tuesday, February 9 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Operation of the Production Reactors for Non-Weapons Purposes

The Commissioners discussed with the General Manager and the Director of Regulation several proposed revisions to the draft letter.

2. SNAPSHOT (General Manager's February 9 Memorandum with Attachments)

The Chairman requested review by the Commissioners prior to his signature tomorrow. (Fritsch)

PRESENT

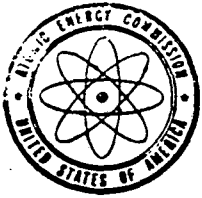
Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Price
Mr. Ramey*	Mr. Bloch
Dr. Tape	Mr. Quinn
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance



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

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CCPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
 February 10, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 450

9:15 a.m., Wednesday, February 10, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

GA-RG&E Proposal

The General Manager reported staff is reviewing the draft GA-RG&E contract and will give both parties AEC comments on the draft. Staff is concerned about the project from the following standpoint:

- a. relationship to the Peach Bottom reactor project,
- b. contractual problems between the parties, and
- c. GA technical capability for the project.

The General Manager suggested if the AEC position is to offer no further assistance this should be made clear and said staff thinks GA will request additional assistance, including removal of the restriction on the \$7 million risk item within the present authorization.

The Commissioners discussed at length the many problems developed in the current negotiations and agreed staff should provide comments to the parties on the draft contract between GA-RG&E. The Chairman suggested staff has guidance on those considerations other than the \$7 million risk item and on this it can be said authorization to broaden AEC assistance within the \$7 million ceiling has not yet been obtained.  
 (DGM)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
 Mr. Ramey      Mr. Bloch  
 Mr. Palfrey\*    Col. Hill  
 Dr. Tape        Mr. McCool  
 Dr. Bunting

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 Secretary

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 Secretary

\*Partial attendance

program. He wanted to know the facts and what we should do about it. I told the President that the Bureau cut back on the Snap-8 device in NASA to a zero budget which left \$9.5 million for the reactor part in the AEC budget. The NASA part would be that part which would turn the heat from the reactor into electricity, and that was cut out. I said the Joint Committee feels these things should be carried on to completion and they have some merit in their argument. On the other hand, it is a case of trying to keep the overall budget down. I also said there is some difference of opinion on this project in the President's Science Advisory Committee. The President asked whom he should ask to take over the job of answering Price and showing him what our feeling is in the matter and at the same time assuage the Joint Committee.

I told him I think he should ask me, Jim Webb and Gordon. The President said that was fine and he asked me to call Kermit Gordon and tell him that the President couldn't talk to all three of us and had asked me to call. He asked me to clear the situation with the Joint Committee. The President suggested that I might have Mel Price in for lunch and try to get him back on the reservation. I said we would try to convince them if we could.

I interviewed Al Little, Hilda Calloway, Larry O'Donnell, Al Aikens, Julie Rubin, and Bob Sliger for the position as my assistant in the Chairman's office.

At 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from Webb (NASA), returning my earlier call, and I told him I received a call from the President earlier in the afternoon and he is concerned about Mel Price's statement to the press on the Snap-50 program. Webb said he had received a call from Marvin Watson in the President's office saying that the President is concerned about this. He said that Watson also called Kermit Gordon. Webb said he and Gordon think that Clint Anderson was satisfied with Webb's suggestion that NASA submit to them their proposal for rearranging funds on Snap-8 to get to the point where it is at a logical testing point. It is all right with him as far as it is specific as to what they would do in the interest of the government. Then if the committee does not agree they can put forward what they want. Gordon and Webb think if Anderson will call the President, it will work out all right. Anderson told Webb he doesn't think this will be too productive at the moment. I told Webb I think the three of us (Seaborg, Gordon and Webb) should get together immediately to straighten out our thinking on this so I can be prepared to give the President an answer. Webb will call Gordon.

At 4:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Webb regarding our planned visit to Goddard on February 18th saying that NASA has a postponement of its hearings until next Wednesday, February 17th, and he thinks he will have to appear on the 18th. I told him that as long as we were in communication day by day, he shouldn't worry about this. A later date will be picked when things are less hectic.

The Commission met with Alvin Weinberg in continuation of our interviews of Laboratory Directors.

Thursday, February 11, 1965 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met in Gordon's office with Gordon, Staats, Webb, Seamans, Commissioner Tape, Hornig and others to discuss President Johnson's request that we try to accommodate our Snap program to JCAE views as brought out by Mel Price yesterday. There was some difference of opinion as to the future plans for Snap-8. Gordon will try to summarize a consensus to go to the President.

At 11 a.m. I had a meeting with Sir William Penny (Chairman, UKAEA) in my office.

Deleted



Ceremony in Seaborg' office for signing  
of Fast Reactor Exchange Agreement with United Kingdom  
February 11, 1965

L to R (standing): Nordlinger (AEC Representative in London), Kratzer, Hall  
(both from AEC Headquarters), Peirson (U.K.) and Stephenson (British Embassy)

Seated: Seaborg and Sir William Penny

At 11:20 a.m. I received a telephone call from Bundy. He wanted to know where the leak to the newspapers came from on SNM. (Finney article attached.) I told him we don't know; quite a few people know about it--the JCAE, DOD, AEC and staff at the White House. Bundy asked if the leak came before or after the AEC briefing of the Joint Committee and I told him after. I said I think it is perhaps something we can't quite define as a leak; Finney got an intuition and began to call people. After he had called enough people who answered with, "no comment," he began to piece together a story. Bundy asked how far his story actually goes. I said Finney does not have any numbers at all. He is accurate to the extent that it involved only uranium 235 and no plutonium. Although he said a new cutback has been decided upon on U-235 and recapitulated the cutback, there is nothing solid in it about the level of the cut. I said I really think it is something Finney pieced together by quite a few calls. I mentioned that he had called Keeny, but I don't know if he reached him. Bundy said he will call Holifield since the matter goes to the Joint Committee before the President. I told him that Holifield is in the hospital and he may not be able to reach him. Bundy did say he thinks the President will approve (and sign) the proposed cutback in SNM even though he did question the matter of the leak when the paper was put before him.

At 12 noon I hosted a luncheon in honor of Sir William Penney at the Mayflower Hotel.

At 1:25 p.m. I had a conversation with Secretary of Commerce John Connor in the Cabinet room of the White House. I mentioned to Secretary Connor our hope that he would attend the AIF symposium on nuclear maritime power to be held in Washington on Monday, March 8th. He said that he hadn't received an invitation yet, but he took note of the date and said he would see whether it would be possible.

At 1:30 p.m. I attended the Cabinet Meeting held in the Cabinet Room of the White House.

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## ANOTHER CUTBACK IN A-FUEL STUDIED

Action Would Follow 40%  
Reduction in Last Year

By JOHN W. FINNEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—The Atomic Energy Commission is considering an additional cutback in the production of enriched uranium for atomic weapons, commission officials disclosed today.

The likely cutback was described by them at a closed meeting today of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy. While emphasizing that no decision has been made, commission officials suggested that decreasing weapons requirements might necessitate further cutbacks in uranium production.

The proposed reduction would follow a substantial cutback in the production of enriched uranium, a fissionable material used in the fabrication of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons as well as fuel in atomic power reactors.

In the last year, partly as an economy measure and partly as a symbolic step toward disarmament, the Administration has ordered a 40 per cent cutback in the production of enriched uranium at the three gaseous-diffusion plants that separate the fissionable U-235 uranium atom from natural uranium ore.

### Surplus of Weapons and Fuel

The first cutback of 25 per cent was announced by President Johnson in his State of the Union Message in January, 1964. Then last April, in a simultaneous move with the Soviet Union and Britain, the President announced that there would be an additional 15 per cent reduction in the 1964-66 period.

Presumably the newly proposed cutback is being dictated by the fact that besides a stockpile of tens of thousands of atomic weapons, the commission has also accumulated a large

The commission declines to specify how much surplus enriched uranium it has on hand, but one study made within the commission some two years ago indicated that by 1966 the surplus would total at least \$1 billion.

The commission now faces the politically touchy task of reducing the production of enriched uranium without disrupting the large uranium production complex that has been built up in the postwar period.

It will probably be the late 1970's before atomic power has expanded to the point where it will have cut into the large surplus and provided a new market for the gaseous diffusion plants. In the meantime, the Administration is under pressure to provide an interim market for the uranium ore industry by keeping the plants in operation.

### Private Ownership Studied

One step under consideration by the Atomic Industrial Forum, in cooperation with the commission, is to place one of the plants under private ownership.

While dictated largely by reduced weapons needs, the cutbacks thus far have been timed to emphasize the Administration's desire to achieve some slowdown in the nuclear arms race, even in the absence of formal disarmament agreements.

In line with this policy of "mutual example," the cutback last April was announced simultaneously with a statement by then Premier Khrushchev that the Soviet Union would "sub-

stantially" reduce its production of enriched uranium during the next several years.

Another "mutual example" step that is being held in reserve by the Administration is placing one of the four plutonium production plants that are being shut down under international inspection.

Because plutonium is still in relative short supply for weapons, there are no immediate plans to close down any of the 11 plutonium reactors still in operation.

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At 4:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 210 (action summary attached).

At 5:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2084 (action summary attached).

I called Ginna and told him that their deal with Rochester Gas and Electric on the HTGCR has finally fallen through and is now definitely off.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation DATE: February 12, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
H. L. Price

W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 210, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11,  
1965, 4:20 P.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. Director of Regulation's February 10, 1965 Memorandum to the Commissioners

The Commission requested a detailed, technical safety briefing. (RL)

2. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 209

Approved, as revised.

3. AEC-R 30/53 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR Part 30 - Exemption of Promethium 147

Approved, as revised. (SS)

4. AEC-R 30/55 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR Part 30 - Exemption of Promethium 147 Canrad Precision Industries, Inc. Request for Public Hearing

The Commission denied the Petition for Hearing. (OGC)

5. AEC-R 30/52 - Criteria for the Approval of Consumers Products Containing Radioactive Materials

Approved.

The Commission agreed the criteria should be published. (SS)

6. AEC-R 101/3 - Regulatory Authority of Agreement States Over By-Product, Source and Special Nuclear Material Possessed by AEC Contractors

Approved.

The Commission agreed the proposed amendment should be issued for public comment and the matter discussed with the State of Tennessee. (DR)

cc:  
Commissioners

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 26

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: February 12, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2084, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1965,  
5:45 P.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

- 1. Minutes of Meetings 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2078 and 2079

Approved, as revised.

- 2. AEC 1143/23 - Hanford - 100-300 Areas

The Commission requested staff proceed in accordance with discussion at the Meeting, and requested the Evaluation Board Report be circulated without recommendations for Commission consideration when completed. (AGMO)

- 3. AEC 1175/1 - Selection of A-E Contractor for Argonne Advanced Research Reactor

Approved. (C)

- 4. AEC 1084/19 - Principles for Avoiding Organizational Conflicts of Interest

Deferred.

- 5. AEC 936/3 - Review of Puerto Rico Nuclear Center

Deferred.

- 6. AEC 132/74 - Report of the Division of Inspection

Deferred.

## Executive Session Item

cc:  
Commissioners

Friday, February 12, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. Commissioner Tape and I met with Elvis Stahr (President, Indiana University). He presented MURA's request that their people be allowed to stay at Stoughton, Wisconsin, for an extra year or until the new administrative setup for Argonne is in effect. We, in effect, agreed subject to no budgetary increase.

At 10:10 I presided over Information Meeting 451 (notes attached).

At 11:20 a.m. John Hall, Arnold Fritsch, and I met with Bertrand Goldschmidt and Pierre Falquet (Atomic Energy Attache, French Embassy). I told Goldschmidt that I didn't like his article in the French journal attacking my Brussels speech and claiming that the U.S. delegation left Geneva early in order to boycott Emelianov's closing remarks. We also discussed other problems including the change-over of the U.S.-French bilateral agreement to Euratom (which the French don't like), and their (French) uncooperative attitude on safeguards.

At 12:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from California Congressman Younger. He mentioned that he was at a White House gathering last night and Vice President Humphrey was telling all the Congressmen present to go out and sell the President's talk about beautifying the country. Younger said he spoke up and mentioned that this program should start at home: AEC should be stopped from defiling the California hills. He said that Congressman Tom Morris then got up and said that the Stanford accelerator is now going to cost \$286 million. When Younger challenged him on that figure, Morris said he has been handling this now for Holifield, who is in the hospital, and that is the figure. I said that the figure, including contingencies, is \$114 million. I asked whether the President was there when Morris mentioned the \$286 million figure, and he said, yes, he was. I said I would double-check the figure and would then call Morris. If the figure is other than \$114 million, I said I will let him know.

At 1 p.m. I attended a luncheon at the French Embassy given by Ambassador Herve Alphand for Goldschmidt.

At 3:20 p.m. I had a meeting with Roger Lewis (President, General Dynamics), and Fred de Hoffmann (President, General Atomic Division of General Dynamics). Arnold Fritsch was also present at the meeting. Lewis began the meeting by indicating his desire to personally inform me about the termination of negotiations with Rochester Gas and Electric. He said it was his personal and candid feeling, which he would not repeat elsewhere, that the failure to reach a contract was a result of dissension within the RG&E. De Hoffmann presented a proposed release which would be issued this afternoon by RG&E and GA. I said this seemed satisfactory and I also indicated that the AEC has prepared a draft release which might or might not be given to the press.

I indicated that perhaps the preferable course would be to use this as a response to inquiries. I raised the matter of a letter of record from the parties to the AEC indicating that these negotiations are being terminated. Lewis and de Hoffmann agreed that this is desirable and think that a jointly-signed letter to the AEC Contract Negotiation Board, based on the press release, is possible. Lewis and de Hoffmann took the occasion to reaffirm the interest shown by General Dynamics in the HTGCR work, recounting their corporate investment in time and money and their belief that this is a sound technical concept. De Hoffmann indicated that even now negotiations are underway with a group of utilities in the West and Southwest of this country to proceed on a deal similar to the RG&E one. He is hopeful that a schedule of three weeks, which is the maximum that I indicated available, can be

COPY NO. 2  
February 12, 1965INFORMATION MEETING 45110:10 a. m., Friday, February 12 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office1. February 11 Meetings with Sir William Penney, UKAEA

The Chairman said the following matters were discussed in the meetings:

- a. Weapons Tests
- b. Centrifuge Agreement
- c. Test Detection
- d. Safeguards

Appropriate staff action was requested. (EAGM)

2. February 11 Cabinet Meeting

The Chairman reported briefly on the items discussed at the Cabinet Meeting yesterday and requested appropriate staff action. (EAGM)

3. February 11 Meeting with Elvis Stahr, Indiana University, to Discuss the MURA Effort at Stoughton (Mr. Stahr's February 8 Letter)

The Chairman reported briefly on the meeting at which Mr. Stahr requested extension of the MURA effort at Stoughton. It was agreed a letter to Mr. Stahr should be prepared confirming that this may be done within presently allocated funds and subject to clearance with the BoB. (R)

4. February 11 Meeting with Messrs. Gordon, Webb, Seamans, Hornig, et al, to Discuss SNAP Programs

The Chairman requested an analysis of the SNAP 50 and 8 programs. (RD&T)

5. February 9 Letter re the National Nuclear Test Plan

The letter has been revised by the Secretary of Defense and will be returned for signature. (Fritsch)

6. Mr. Staats' February 5 Letter re FY 1966 Budget Estimates and Employment Ceilings

Noted.

7. International Cooperation in the Field of Peaceful Nuclear Nuclear Explosives (Mr. Kratzer's February 5 Memorandum)

Approved. (DIA)

8. Gas Centrifuge (Mr. Ramey's January 29 Memorandum)

For later discussion. (Secy)

9. French Request for Research Quantities of SNM (General Manager's February 9 Memorandum)

Approved. (DIA)

10. Radioisotope Price Changes (General Manager's February 9 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested the proposal be referred to the Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development for comment. (EAGM-ID)

11. AEC 1161/2 - Large Seed-Blanket Reactor Project

The Commissioners suggested revisions on page 6. (GM)

12. Reports on the LSBR Project

The General Manager said he thought the Oak Ridge report must be provided to the Joint Committee and he will discuss this matter with Mr. Swartout. Transmittal of the GAC report will depend upon whether there is a specific request from the Joint Committee staff. (RD&T)

13. Economic Analysis of Nuclear Power

Mr. Ramey requested a review of the ground rules. (RD&T)

14. Status of Publication of the High Energy Physics Report

15. Closure of Susquehanna-Western Mills (General Manager's February 11 Memorandum)

The General Manager said this matter is in staff review. (GC)

16. Script of Television Documentary on SL-1 (Duncan Clark's February 4 Memorandum)

The Chairman suggested review with the Commissioners individually. (PI)

17. Personnel Appointment

Approved. (PER)

18. Candidate for the William A. Jump Award

19. Water Pollution Bill

The Commissioners accepted Mr. Ink's recommendation. (AGM)

21. NTS Events (General Crowson's February 4 Memorandum)

Noted. In response to the General Manager's request, the Chairman said these matters should continue to be scheduled for the Commission's notice. (DMA -Secy)

22. Agenda for the Week of February 15

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Ferguson  
Dr. Fritsch

DISTRIBUTION

Mr. Brown  
Mr. Erlewine\*  
Mr. McCool

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 17



made. I took the occasion to caution both Lewis and de Hoffmann about the difficulties entailed in getting another party into the picture at this late date and said I will think it amazing if a contract can be negotiated in this short time--a time which would have to permit AEC negotiations or discussions with the BOB.

I took the opportunity to discuss some of the difficulties that were encountered in the previous contract negotiation between RG&E and GA. I noted specifically that the Commission has gone as far it can in assuring a reasonable price for the chemical reprocessing of the HTGR fuel. I also indicated that the penalty for U-232 could not be waived and that the AEC has gone as far as it can go in the pricing of U-233. I indicated that the market price of U-233 would be pegged to the U-235 price and GA should feel assured that it would be a reasonable figure. I further noted that the \$7 million liability assumed by the AEC in the previous arrangement would probably come under fire by the JCAE. I said that it might have been defended on the basis that RG&E was a small utility and required this kind of insurance. I noted, however, that with a larger group of utilities this liability insurance by AEC would probably not be possible. De Hoffmann appeared to understand that his ongoing discussion would have to take this fact into account. I raised the question of what the alternative course of action should be in the instance that these negotiations are not successful.

I suggested that in parallel with the discussions for a construction of a prototype reactor, GA meet with the AEC to develop for the coming year a program of R&D support for the HTGR at GA. Lewis and de Hoffmann indicated that they would be prepared for joint funding of such an effort. De Hoffmann raised the question of a possible intermediate position between a final agreement on a prototype and a base R&D program. I indicated that no intermediate position seemed possible and that certainly the AEC would not feel itself in a position to go into an open-ended authorization for a prototype; either a negotiated contract would have to be in hand or the basic R&D program would have to be pursued. In closing, I alerted Lewis and de Hoffmann to the AEC's concern regarding the proposed schedule for start-up of the Peach Bottom Reactor. Some of the possible difficulties were discussed in detail. At my suggestion de Hoffmann indicated he would discuss this more fully with Milton Shaw.

At 4:05 p.m. I met with Professor Gennady Yagodin (Deputy Director General for Technical Operations, IAEA). He agrees to the importance of safeguards and thinks that the Soviets might put one of their power reactors under safeguards if we discussed it with them.

At 4:35 p.m. I met with Euratom Ambassador John Tuthill to discuss the problems of changing bilaterals, i.e., folding in bilaterals to Euratom, and to discuss U.S. philosophy on safeguards.

At 5:20 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 452 (notes attached).

Saturday, February 13, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the "H" Street office until 4 p.m.

At 11:25 a.m. I called New Mexico Congressman Tom Morris. I said that I had a call from Congressman Younger who had talked with Congressman Morris about the cost of the Stanford accelerator. I mentioned that the cost is still the same--about \$114 million. Morris said that after he had left the White House, he realized that Younger was probably talking about the Stanford accelerator, whereas he was talking



INFORMATION MEETING 452

5:20 p. m., Friday, February 12 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor Project

The Chairman reported briefly on his meeting with Roger Lewis, General Dynamics, and Frederic deHoffmann, General Atomic, to discuss the termination of the project. GA will attempt to come in with another utility within three weeks and would like to have, in the absence of a new joint venture, an opportunity to negotiate a joint research program for another year, looking to a new proposal.

The Chairman has informed Mr. Staats, BoB, of the termination of the project and GA and RG&E will make a joint release at 7:00 p. m. this evening. Mr. Conway, Joint Committee staff, has been informed and the Commissioners approved, with some revisions, questions and answers which AEC staff may use.

Mr. Shaw and Mr. Abbadessa described briefly the proposed funding for a revised base program which would involve a request for an increase of \$9.5 million. The Commissioners approved the General Manager's recommendation to discuss with the Bureau (a) additional funding at \$9.5 million, and (b) flexibility in terms of the possibility of a new proposal. (RD&T-Controller)

2. Joint Committee Hearings the Week of February 15

3. SNAP 50 - SNAP 8 Programs

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Dr. Vander Weyden  
Mr. Shaw  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

about the 200 BeV which will cost around \$300 million. I agreed this is the approximate figure. Morris mentioned that Younger is still talking about wanting the cable buried and I said that it is impossible because of the prohibitive cost, and, furthermore, if we bury the cable in this case, we will have to do it in all other instances.

At 12 noon I received a telephone call from John Conway (JCAE). 1. Conway called to inquire how we made out in yesterday's appointment with Roger Lewis and Fred de Hoffmann. I said they are looking for another utility, with whom they could conclude a contract but that I think it will be a real miracle if they can do this. If they cannot, we will try to work something out with BOB to carry on the research work for another year. Conway asked what we have in mind regarding authorization, and I said we would send up a letter amending the original bill. Conway mentioned that by the second week in March everything should be ready from the JCAE standpoint for hearings on the power program. I said I had pointed this out to Lewis and de Hoffmann. Conway said that another alternative would be to get it next year, should there not be enough time now to prepare the particulars. He said they won't be pushing us; I remarked, however, that we have been admonished again by the President that Executive agencies must not be the delaying factor. I said we still think it is a very good concept, and we would be a little concerned to come up with just the seed and blanket project. 2. I said we are taking a real look at Snap, and I wondered whether it would be worthwhile to have someone come up and talk with him about it. He agreed wholeheartedly and mentioned especially Snap-50 and Snap-8. I said we should probably do it on Monday (February 15th) because Dr. Tape is looking into it and he will be leaving on a trip. I said we would be in touch with him, probably on Monday. Conway remarked that this will be one of the key areas in the upcoming report.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape at the Roger Smith Hotel.

President Johnson approved (letter attached) our recommended cut back in gaseous diffusion plant power from 2970 MW to 2000 MW (over a period extending to 1969 or 1971). This will be announced publicly by the AEC on Monday, February 15th.

I sent a letter to Peter advising him on the purchase of a tape recorder.

Sunday, February 14, 1965 - Home

The family exchanged valentines.

I read journals and AEC papers during the remainder of the day.

Monday, February 15, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Chuck Johnson who called to advise that they were finally in the clear on the cutback of production of fissionable material and wanted to know if the President had given any guidance on the release. I told him this was up to us, and we planned to make a release today (copy of release attached); if things went according to plan, the power companies were notified over the weekend so that we would be ahead of the February 15th deadline. He said he didn't know whether we would want to release the President's letter. He doesn't think it is necessary as our announcement stands by itself. I said we probably would let our announcement stand. Chuck mentioned that we still have some unfinished business--that we need to study the situation in anticipation of next year's go-around on further cutbacks. I said that Kermit Gordon has the ball on this and Chuck said that Gordon has developed something. I told him we should be

U. S. WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

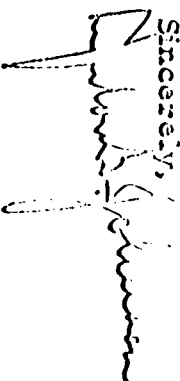
February 13, 1965

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

The recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission submitted to me in your letter of February 2, 1965, relating to a further cutback in the production of enriched uranium in the AEC gaseous diffusion plants, is approved herewith.

I further note the need for an annual assessment of the projected military and nonmilitary requirements for enriched uranium and request the responsible departments and agencies to make an annual assessment in order that we may adjust our production plans to meet such changes in outlook as may develop.

Sincerely,



The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

No. H-36  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
(Monday, February 15, 1965) **DC FILE**

### ENRICHED URANIUM PRODUCTION RATE TO BE REDUCED

The Atomic Energy Commission will reduce the rate of production of enriched uranium beyond the decreases announced in early 1964. This action was approved by the President on the basis of a recommendation by the Commission after a reassessment of the production level necessary to meet projected military and civilian requirements. A copy of the Commission's letter to the President is attached.

The new reduction will become effective in steps beginning in mid-1966 and extending into 1969, at which time power consumption in the AEC's three gaseous diffusion plants will reach a level of 2000 megawatts. This is a decrease of 970 megawatts beyond the reductions announced on January 8, 1964 and April 20, 1964. When all power reductions are completed, the diffusion plant operating power level will be about 60 per cent below the 4850-megawatt level planned prior to the 1964 cutbacks.

The Commission emphasized that the lower level of enriched uranium production will meet currently projected military and civil use requirements. In future years, however, as a result of the growth of civilian nuclear power now anticipated, increases in the production levels of the diffusion plants will be required.

The three gaseous diffusion plants for the production of enriched uranium are located at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Paducah, Kentucky and Portsmouth, Ohio. The new power cutback of 970 megawatts is made up of the following components: 205 megawatts of Tennessee Valley Authority power at Oak Ridge; 240 megawatts of TVA power at Paducah; 325 megawatts of Electric Energy, Inc. power at Paducah;

(more)

and 200 megawatts at Portsmouth supplied by the Ohio Valley Electric Corporation. The new power reduction, when completed, will reduce the Government's annual power costs by about \$34 million. The new reduction, when added to the reductions announced in January and April 1964, will ultimately save the Government approximately \$100 million in annual power costs.

The employment level at the three AEC diffusion plants is expected eventually to be reduced by a total of about 100 positions as a result of the latest power cut. However, since the power reduction will not begin for some time, it is expected that the personnel reduction will be accomplished by normal attrition. The Oak Ridge and Paducah diffusion plants are operated for the Commission by Union Carbide Corporation and the Portsmouth facility is operated by Goodyear Atomic Corporation.

The power curtailment will not affect existing AEC commitments for the purchase of uranium concentrates, nor will it result in further cutbacks in the AEC uranium feed processing plants.

#

(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: This announcement is being issued simultaneously by the Commission's Oak Ridge Operations Office in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.)

2/15/65

in touch on this. BOB has already had some discussion with our production people and Chuck thinks within the next two or three weeks they will be prepared to talk with us.

I advised Chuck that I talked with Sir William Penney last week about a number of things and one was the matter of safeguards, i.e., our insisting on safeguards in the U.S.-U.K. bilateral agreements. I said that Penney is a little disturbed about this and doesn't think it is the way to handle our relations, or that it is necessary. I told Chuck that one of the things that bothers me a little is that the U.K. would do this if they are forced to, but they wouldn't like it.

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Chuck said he thought we should treat the new contract as a pretty straight commercial supply contract containing an escape clause with adequate notice for the U.K. to provide for an alternate course; the contract now reads by mutual agreement. Chuck said he understood this idea was made known to the British and they are taking it back to London for further study. I said I discussed with Penny the possibility of

Deleted

problems on the chemical processing end. Chuck asked if I thought they had reached the point yet of recognizing mutuality of interest in safeguards and I said they are coming closer. I said I thought the U.K. will come along but we have to treat them with respect and with trust; for this reason I advise that we go rather slowly on the safeguard matter. I feel that we have to negotiate with them a little bit as partners.

I told Chuck that I had a long talk with Goldschmidt last week also and was a little sharp with him on a few issues. I asked Goldschmidt what

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Chuck said this is another proof that the French are not very mature on this. I said that I told Goldschmidt that we still plan to fold into Euratom the safeguard and supply provision when it comes up--Belgium first and then France, and he didn't seem to mind just the safeguard aspect. I said that Ambassador Tuthill had been in last week and I explained our safeguards philosophy to him. Going back to my conversation with Goldschmidt, I told Chuck that Goldschmidt said

Deleted

Chuck asked if I had had an opportunity to talk to Bundy on this, and I said I had not but that Tape and Ramey had talked to Vance about it and told him that this was primarily something he had to straighten out with the State Department and with the White House; further they would have to decide whether they would or would not go along with the AEC on a joint determination. Chuck said he understood that Defense is preparing to refuse to concur in the findings. I said that it was my understanding Defense was going to again check with Bundy and I suppose would go

along if that is what the White House wanted, or if the White House wants it they would ask the AEC to change its position. Chuck said he would get Keeny to talk to Bundy on the matter; that he didn't think Bundy was aware of the fact that another finding had to be made. I said Bundy had to either convince the DOD or the AEC. The important thing is to block divergent recommendations coming to the President from DOD and AEC.

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Information meeting 453 (notes attached). Kermit Gordon's February 11th Memo to the President re Snap Program was discussed (copy attached).

I sent a letter to Petrosyants agreeing in general with his proposals for exchange visits and suggesting some additional ones.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Congressman Mel Price at the Metropolitan Club. I discussed with him President Johnson's concern over his authorization hearing statement on the 1966 Snap-50 program and described to him the Snap program and my feeling that Snap-50 should not be curtailed to allow for Snap-8. Congressman Price seemed to be willing to accept my explanation and point of view.

At the Department of Agricultural Studio, I filmed three separate versions of a Snap-10A post-flight comment (for possible NBC, CBS, and ABC use) and two tapes for possible radio use.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a buffet supper in honor of retiring PSAC members given by Dr. and Mrs. Donald Hornig.

Tuesday, February 16, 1965 - D.C.

I telephoned last evening and this morning and reached Theodore B. Taylor (Defense Atomic Support Agency, Washington, D.C.), Floyd L. Culler (ORNL), Arthur C. Upton (ORNL), Milton C. Edlund (Babcock and Wilcox Company, Lynchburg, Virginia), and George A. Cowan (LASL) to notify them that they are winners of the 1965 E. O. Lawrence Awards. I told them they would probably receive a letter of notification from the President and they would be hearing from us regarding the presentation ceremony, which is scheduled for April 29th at the National Academy of Sciences here in Washington. I told them that press releases would be issued within two or three days, but in the meantime to keep this information somewhat confidential.

At 11 a.m. Fritsch, McDaniel and I met with representatives of the combine bidding for the contract to perform architectural services for the 200 BeV Accelerator--Wilson Knecht (President of Seelye, Stevenson, Value, and Knecht, New York City), William V. Lawson (President, George A. Fuller Company, New York City), Marvin Kudroff (Vice President, Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, Washington, D.C.), Ron Hartman (Project Director of Washington Office of Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall) and Max Urbahn (New York City). This was a get-acquainted session.

At 1 p.m. Helen and I attended a luncheon given by Dr. and Mrs. Seitz in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Millionshchikov (Vice President Soviet Academy of Sciences). The Haworths, Merle Tuve, and others were also present at the luncheon.

At 3:40 p.m. I interviewed Mark Ferber for the position of Washington representative to the University of California.



ATOMIC ENERGY COMM  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
February 15, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 453

10:50 a. m. , Monday, February 15, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Chairman's Meetings with Messrs. Goldschmidt, Tuthill and Yagodin

The Chairman requested appropriate staff action. (AGMIA)

2. Chairman's Luncheon Meeting Today with Representative Melvin Price

3. AIF Seminar on Nuclear Merchant Ships, March 8, D. C.

The Chairman said he had mentioned the seminar to Secretary of Commerce Connor who will consider attending. (Fritsch)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance, Friday, February 12

The meeting of Commissioners Ramey, Tape and Mr. Ink with Secretary Vance was reported on briefly by Mr. Ink. DOD will now develop an appropriate letter on the NATO security matter. The question of U-235 for French submarine prototype has now been placed before Mr. Bundy, White House staff. (DIA)

5. Chairman's Conversations with Mr. Charles Johnson, White House staff

The Chairman said he had discussed the following matters:

- a. Safeguards re US-UK (Discussions with Sir William Penney)
- b. Safeguards re the Spanish-French reactor (Discussions with Goldschmidt)
- c. Safeguards and supply function re EURATOM (Goldschmidt Discussions)

6. February 13 Letter from the President re SNM

Noted. The release will be made at 1:00 p. m. today. Mr. Ramey requested a report on adjustments to the cutback by EEI and others.

LDI

7. Discussions of the SNAP 10 and SNAP 8 Programs with the Joint Committee Today

Commissioner Tape will see Mr. Conway, JCAE staff, this afternoon.

8. Report on the ALPACA Event

9. Chairman's Town Hall and Executive Club Speeches

10. SNAP Program Evaluation

✓ 11. Mr. Kermit Gordon's February 11 Memorandum to the President re SNAP Program

Noted.

12. Proposed Letters to Babcox and Wilcox and. Atomics International re Close-out of SSCR and SGR Programs

Approved. The Commissioners requested confirmation of advance notice to the parties. (RD&T)

13. Proposed Letter to Mr. Petrosyants re US-USSR Exchange Visits

The Chairman invited the Commissioners' comments and said he will sign the letter today. (Fritsch)

14. National Space Rescue Policy (Mr. E. C. Welsh's February 11 Letter)

The Chairman requested recommendations. (EAGM)

15. Governor Russell's February 10 Letter re Return of Savannah River Land to Barnwell County

The Chairman requested recommendations. (P-GC)

16. Extension of Agreement for Cooperation with Israel (General Manager's February 12 memorandum)

The Commissioners approved DIA's recommendation noting that the Department of State will carry the major responsibility to justify to the White House and the Joint Committee the extension of the agreement. (DIA)

17. Senator Stennis' February 12 Letter re Wiesner-York Article on "National Security and the Nuclear Test Ban"

The Chairman requested preparation of an early response noting that it should be consistent with the letter report to the Joint Committee on the same subject. Mr. Palfrey will check with DOD the status of the letter to the Joint Committee. (DMA)

18. Proposed U. S. Itineraries for Soviet Reactor and Waste Disposal Delegations (Mr. Kratzer's February 12 Memorandum)

Approved. The Commissioners requested relaxation of the restriction on access to reactor fuel technology to the extent of perhaps opening up more information on one facility and also development of additional information for the Soviets on the SNAP 10A program. (DIA)

19. Classified Progress Report to the Joint Committee (General Manager's February 12 Memorandum)

The Chairman noted staff would like comments by February 17. (EAGM)

20. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor Project

The Chairman noted briefly the development of the termination of the project.

21. Use of National Laboratories

The Commissioners requested an early discussion. (EAGM-AGMRD)

22. Joint Committee Hearings Tomorrow, February 16

Commissioners Bunting and Ramey will attend.

23. DOD Requirement for a Small Pressurized Water Nuclear Propulsion Plant (See DOD Letters of February 12 from Messrs. Brown, Howard and Morse)

Admiral Rickover described briefly the background and development of the DOD requirement and the type of plant and vehicle involved. Staff may proceed within funds now available for FY 65. The Commissioners requested consideration of the use of other systems. The letter to the Joint Committee and the proposed press release will be circulated for review. (AGM-NR-C)

24. Joint Committee Comments on the Maritime Administration  
Withdrawal of Application for Licensing of the N. S. SAVANNAH

25. Personnel Item

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey\*  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Ink  
Dr. Fritsch  
Admiral Rickover\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool

\*Partial Attendance

\*\* Attendance for Item 23

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

DC FILE

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

February 11, 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Congressional criticism of 1966 budget for SNAP programs

Yesterday you conveyed to Glenn Seaborg, Jim Webb, and me your concern about press reports reflecting criticism by members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the 1966 budget decisions on space nuclear power (SNAP) programs of AEC and NASA.

This morning, I met with Seaborg, Webb, and Don Hornig to review the situation and discuss the steps needed to bring it to a resolution.

Congressman Price's statement related to SNAP-50 -- the long-range program for attempting to develop a space electric power unit in the 300 to 1,000 kilowatt range. He implies that the Administration is step-by-step backing away from a "commitment" to develop and flight-test a complete system. This is not correct on two counts. There never has been such a commitment, and the 1966 budget decisions in no way preclude carrying SNAP-50 to system and flight-test if future developments make this advisable. It is true that the amount provided in the budget (\$22 million) will not carry the work ahead at as rapid a pace as some of its proponents would like.

With respect to SNAP-50, therefore, we feel that the best course is for AEC to attempt to meet Congressman Price's criticism by clearly explaining to the Committee what the 1966 budget does in fact provide for SNAP-50.

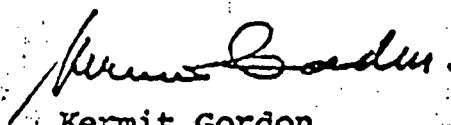
With respect to Senator Anderson's criticisms of the 1966 budget decisions on SNAP-8 -- the joint NASA-AEC program to develop a power unit in the 35 kilowatt range -- the situation is more complicated. The 1966 budget provides no funds on the NASA side to continue development and testing of the SNAP-8 power conversion equipment, although amounts are included for a continuing program

of technological development in this field. Funds are included on the AEC side for continuing development and testing of the SNAP-8 reactor. No funds are included in either the NASA or the AEC budget for integrated system testing of SNAP-8.

Jim Webb has been in close touch with Senator Anderson on this matter and has reached a procedural understanding with him that NASA will present to the appropriate committees as soon as feasible a proposed plan for orderly termination of NASA's work on SNAP-8 consistent with the 1966 budget decisions, with significant tests to be completed to the extent possible with 1965 funds. A similar procedural understanding has been reached with respect to the termination of the other two programs for which no funds are included in the NASA 1966 budget -- the M-1 engine and 260-inch solid rocket development programs. In Jim's view, this course will clear the air and focus congressional discussions on the merits of the situation.

He expects to have his proposal on SNAP-8 in shape early next week. We will review it with him at that time and we will all work jointly with Glenn Seaborg to develop a posture which AEC can take in its dealings with the Joint Committee.

I will keep you informed of further developments.



Kermit Gordon  
Director

I sent a letter to President Johnson (revised), signed by Vance and me, outlining our National Nuclear Test Plan (atmospheric, to be used if the Soviets violate the Test Ban Treaty) (copy attached).

I wrote to Peter with answers to his questions and other information.

Wednesday, February 17, 1965 - D.C.

At 12:30 p.m. I attended a luncheon given in honor of President Johnson by the National Industrial Conference Board at the Sheraton Park Hotel. I sat at the head table. Rusk gave a few words of greeting, Harriman spoke on the history of U.S.-USSR relations, and President Johnson spoke on the nation's strength and future, ending with a few words on the serious situation in Vietnam.

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Labowitz. He said he had a call at noon today from Ambassador Thompson's office asking what we thought of Thompson's handing to Dobrynin a copy of our AEC press release on the reduction in production of U-235, and he told them this sounded like a good idea. I told Labowitz this was O.K.

At 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from A. T. Beutel (Vice President, Dow Chemical Company), who called regarding the RFP on the service contract at Hanford now open for bids. The invitation to bid which they received from the AEC stated: "A firm which does not presently have an AEC operating or outside service contract will be selected, other things being equal." He is concerned because Dow has a contract with us at Rocky Flats which he is afraid will bar them from submitting a bid on the service support contract. In other words, they do not wish to submit a bid and have it turned down on the basis of their already having a contract with the AEC. I told him that I would look into this and let him know. I did say I thought the fact that he was asked to bid would preclude his being ruled out on the basis of their having another contract with the AEC, "other things being equal." I said if it became a tight situation they probably would be ruled out. I said I would call him back in a day or two after this has been checked out.

I learned that Walter Cronkite (CBS), on his 7 p.m. broadcast tonight, plans to say that the AEC knew that the Russian affair of last month was actually an atmospheric test.

At 4:05 p.m. I called Bundy. I reported to him that my assistant has just received a telephone call from George Herman, who prepares material for the Cronkite show, saying they have a "scoop" in that they know that the AEC knew the recent Russian test was a violation of the Test Ban Treaty. Bundy said he would just leave it--that we just knock it down and say it is not the view of the Commission and the Commission is not passing judgment at this time; our position is that we are still investigating. I told him my only worry is if such a program is broadcast the President might be upset. Bundy said he didn't think so.

At 4:10 p.m. I called William Foster. I told him that my assistant just received a telephone call from George Herman, who researches the Walter Cronkite show, saying he has learned, formally, that the Russian test was a violation of the Test Ban Treaty and that the AEC knew this. Herman said they planned to use this "scoop" on their program tonight. I said that my assistant, Arnold Fritsch, did his best to make it clear that this was not true; that it definitely was not an atmospheric test. I told him I called Bundy and he isn't too worried.

At 4:35 p.m. Foster called back and said that he talked to a close friend of Walter

FEB 10 1985

1205

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
CHR USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 50145

UNCLASIFIED  
NOV 88

904587

The President  
The White House  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

In keeping with the safeguards associated with the limited test ban treaty, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense have achieved a capability and readiness to conduct nuclear tests in the prohibited environments in the event that it is found necessary to resume such testing. The test series we are prepared to carry out, should such tests be authorized, is contained in the enclosed proposed National Nuclear Test Program which outlines the scope and types of tests, and our capability to implement them in the atmosphere, underwater and in outer space. These tests would be complementary to the continued underground program, also discussed in the enclosed document.

Since it is difficult to predict the circumstances that would require testing to be resumed in the prohibited environments, the presently designed test program is necessarily broad in scope. We have developed a readiness base which permits a flexible response to any requirement to resume testing to obtain information in the areas of vulnerability, ballistic missile defense, development of high yield technology, operational systems tests, weapons effects, nuclear tactical exercises, and yield verifications.

An actual decision to resume testing will likely define specific objectives. A testing program which fits the appropriate objectives could be quickly selected from the broad scope of the National Nuclear Test Program. The resultant test series, depending on the extent of the objectives which this nation sought in resuming testing, would probably be reduced in scope, shorter in duration, less costly to execute, and result in less total yield than the entire program described in the enclosed document.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. Haas-USA 6/21/82  
DATE  
REVIEWED BY J. Diaz 7/2/86



It is expected that the tests included in the atmospheric program will change with time as information is obtained from research and from the underground test program. Further changes will result from the continued assessment of the importance of information which may be obtained from the prohibited environments. The program as now planned is tied to the Johnston Island-Hawaiian area and to presently accepted reaction times.

If all events in this particular test program were to be carried out, it would have a total estimated nuclear yield of about [REDACTED] of which about [REDACTED] would be due to fission. (The 1962 USSR test series had a total nuclear yield of [REDACTED] of which [REDACTED] were due to fission; the 1962 US tests in the Pacific had a total yield of [REDACTED] of which [REDACTED] were due to fission.) The program actually conducted would, of course, depend upon the circumstances and the reasons for resuming testing. As noted earlier, the actual tests might be significantly different from the compiled test list and the actual yield, therefore, would not be as estimated herein.

Accomplishment of the tests as scheduled in the document during a 12-15 months' test period would require that the program be given a very high national priority and the full support of all levels of Government. This period is considered to be as short as possible.

The estimated cost through Fiscal Year 1965 to achieve the readiness described in the enclosed document for tests in the prohibited environments off-continent approximates a total of \$280 million, about half AEC and half DoD. It will cost about \$50 million per fiscal year to maintain the readiness programs on their current schedules.

It is estimated that it would cost in the neighborhood of \$300 million, about half AEC and half DoD, to execute the on- and off-continent test series. This very broad estimate is based on current planning and technical knowledge. This additional funding would have to be provided at such time as authorization would be given to conduct testing in the prohibited environments.

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
CHR USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 50146

We would appreciate any guidance you may wish to provide as a basis for our continued planning and readiness preparations.

Respectfully yours,

10 JUL 1955

*C. V. ...*  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosure

*Glenn T. Seaborg*  
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Ch USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 50147

Cronkite and, for my personal information, this friend said the above information came from Dan Schor who had received it from "a highly informed source" in Washington. Foster said he told them that this information is completely wrong, and apparently Cronkite is not going to use it.

After I found the above story had been killed, the following message to Bundy was given to his secretary:

"Bill Foster, after he had been given the story by Dr. Seaborg, got in touch with Cronkite indirectly, and learned that CBS had learned from 'high sources' that this was an atmospheric test and Foster told them that this was completely wrong and, therefore, apparently Cronkite is not going to use the story."

At 5:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Ambassador Thompson. He returned my earlier call and I told him the story we had received about Cronkite. He said he thinks he will kill the short story in their bulletin to their Embassies that the Russians had conducted a test and inform the Ambassadors by cable.

Thursday, February 18, 1965 - Germantown

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 454. 1. I requested early consideration of AEC 867/95 and AEC 867/96. 2. The Commissioners approved, as revised, the proposed letter to the Secretary of Defense as contained in AEC 867/94, Enclosure II. I requested a check with the White House and the DOD regarding AEC's August 14, 1964 letter to the DOD and the DOD's October 24, 1964 Memorandum for the President. 3. The Commissioners noted the President's February 16th Memorandum for the heads of executive departments and agencies regarding a safety policy for the Federal Service. Commissioner Ramey suggested an appropriate reference be made to AEC's past achievement in this field.

I received a letter (copy attached) from R. T. Person (President, Public Service Company of Colorado) proposing a joint venture with the AEC and General Atomic to build a 330 MW HTGCR prototype. He wants to negotiate an agreement in time to seek approval during the present authorization hearings, which are scheduled to end about March 12th. That may be impossible. I called Person and Roger Lewis regarding a meeting with the Commission to discuss this. L. R. Patterson (representing Person) and Lewis will meet with the Commission on Saturday, February 20th.

At 11:45 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2085 (action summary attached).

At 11:45 a.m. Arnold Fritsch took a call from Dr. Robert W. Morse (Assistant Secretary of the Navy) for me while I was in the Commission Meeting. Morse had just heard that the AEC was on the verge of issuing a press release (concerning the small reactor) and asked that it be held up. He said that funding hasn't been straightened out yet; furthermore, he feels that this is a matter in which the White House may wish to issue the release. Fritsch said that our people will be in touch with his people to coordinate this. Just a few moments after the above conversation, Fritsch had a call from Captain J. Edward Snyder (Aide to Dr. Morse) saying that, as a matter of fact, the Special Assistant to the Vice President had called and asked that the White House be allowed to check the content of the release and have the opportunity of determining whether it should be issued.

At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch with Nelson Sievering and Arnold Fritsch to discuss Snap-8 and Snap-50 problems with the JCAE. Sievering agrees we shouldn't scuttle Snap-50 to accommodate Snap-8.

At 2:10 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2086 (action summary attached) 187

At 4 p.m. I presented a ten-year pin to Margaret Randall and a 20-year pin to Helen Brady in the presence of the office staff.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF COLORADO

P. O. BOX 840 · DENVER, COLORADO 80201

R. T. PERSON  
PRESIDENT

February 16, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

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

Dear Doctor Seaborg:

As you will perhaps recall, Public Service Company of Colorado has been interested in and has closely followed HTGR development work for several years. As members of HTRDA, we are supporting the construction of the Peach Bottom Power Station. We are also a major participant in ARDA (Advanced Reactor Development Associates) which is supporting advanced HTGR design work at the General Atomic Division of General Dynamics.

We were very pleased to see in the Commission's Authorization Bill for this year the proposed authorization of an item to enter into a cooperative arrangement with a utility and an industrial organization for the design, development and construction of an HTGR Power Reactor. We understand the reasons for the termination of contractual discussions between the Rochester Gas and Electric Company and General Atomic. However, we continue to feel that the cooperative program is an important one and that the construction of a substantial commercial size HTGR should be undertaken.

We would like to advise the Commission, in confidence, that our company is examining whether it can consider constructing and operating a full scale HTGR Power Plant on its system. It is necessary that we carefully analyze the effect of going forward with this project, and we must seek our Board's concurrence before a responsible and prudent commitment can be made. I am sure the Commission realizes our handicap from a time viewpoint even though we have well qualified technical talent in our organization who have had considerable background in the nuclear and conventional concepts involved.

Recognizing the urgency of the situation from the Commission's standpoint, I would like to suggest the following course of action:

- (a) Public Service Company would continue its review with General Atomic during the next few days, including review of a possible Memorandum of Understanding.
- (b) A.E.C., Public Service and General Atomic would meet at the earliest practicable time to review the matters which must be included in a three-party Memorandum of Understanding.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

-2-

February 16, 1965

- (c) Assuming that mutually satisfactory conclusions are reached in all respects, we would then submit the matter to the Board of Directors of Public Service at its next meeting, which will be scheduled for March 17, 1965, instead of the regular date of March 24.

In the meantime, I understand, General Atomic would on an urgent basis amend the reports, and other information already submitted to the A.E.C., to be consistent with a project which might be undertaken by this company.

We would also like to advise the Commission that the design we are considering is the ARDA design of HTGR which uses a prestressed concrete reactor structure rather than a steel vessel and would have a guaranteed design capability of 330 MW(e). In our opinion, constructing an HTGR with a prestressed reactor vessel would be of considerable interest to the industry, and hopefully would make a further contribution to the "advancement of the art."

Our timing for construction of this plant is such that we would wish to delay the Peach Bottom review date from May, 1966, to the fall of 1966. We understand this would not only recognize our desires but other parties as well.

Again, may I urge that our interest in this project be kept in confidence, but I can assure you that we will be giving it our urgent and objective consideration.

Sincerely yours,



President

RTPerson/m

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager  
DATE: February 18, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.Hollingsworth

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2085, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1965,  
11:45 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:AJ

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2080, 2081 and 2082

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

2. AEC 1084/19 - Principles for Avoiding Organizational Conflicts of Interest

Approved, as revised.

The Commission noted the statement of policy will be circulated for information following discussions with the BOB, and Department of Justice. (CGC)

3. AEC 994/21 - Transfer of Commercial AEC Radioisotope Production and Distribution Activities to Private Industry

Approved. (DID)

4. AEC 1161/3 - Program Justification Data for LSBR

Approved, as revised. (OC)

5. AEC 936/3 - Review of Puerto Rico Nuclear Center

Approved. (DNET)

## Executive Session

### Meeting with Public Service Company of Colorado

cc:  
Commission

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: February 18, 1965  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Approved R. E. Hollingsworth  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2086, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1965,  
2:10 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

### 1. AEC 132/74 - Report of the Division of Inspection

Discussed.

The Commission noted a report would be forthcoming shortly on the speed ratings and workload of the GE processing unit.

In the event it is found necessary to consult with the DOD in the investigation of AEC safety and security procedures, the matter should be submitted to the Commission. (INS.)

### 2. AEC 484/6 - Impact on Weapons Production System

Discussed.

The Commission requested consideration of the continuance of certain production capacity at SR in view of DOD's recent requirements.

Commissioner Ramey requested the cutbacks be as evenly spread throughout the production system as possible.

The Chairman noted the importance of continued vigilance of the economic impact of the production cutbacks.

(DMA)

### 3. AEC 25/326 - Command and Control Information

Discussed.

The Commission requested preparation of an early reply to Mr. Howard's January 14, 1965, letter. (DMA)

I will schedule AEC 25/321 for early consideration.

cc:  
Commissioners

I called Tyler (State Department) to discuss the U.S. attitude in shifting safeguards and supply function to Euratom in discussions with Courve de Murville (now in the U.S.). I urged Tyler to remain firm.

Friday, February 19, 1965 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. Helen and I attended an early morning performance by Dianne's kindergarten class at Murch School--poems, songs, dancing, etc.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 455 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon in honor of Henry Seligman (Deputy Director General, IAEA) at the Mayflower Hotel in the Maryland Room.

At 2:50 p.m. I met with Homi Bhabha, first with Ghosh, Kratzer and Hall and later with Commissioners James Ramey, John Palfrey, Mary Bunting and members of the staff, to discuss means of U.S.-Indian collaboration that would give a visible (to African and Asian countries) impression to counteract the effects of the Red Chinese nuclear bomb test. Such projects as nuclear maritime propulsion, Plowshare, and fast reactors were discussed.

At 6:40 p.m. Helen and I hosted a large reception in honor of Dr. Bhabha in the East Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Among those in attendance were Ambassador Nehru, Commissioner and Mrs. Ramey, Commissioner and Mrs. Palfrey, Commissioner Bunting, Keeny, Smyth, Mrs. Talbott, Seligman, Mr. and Mrs. Seitz, Frank DeLuzio, Dryden, Mr. and Mrs. Staats, Mel Price, many staff members and others. (Proposed guest list is attached.)

I went bowling with Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric and Dianne at Chevy Chase.

Saturday, February 20, 1965 - D.C.

At 11:30 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2087. We discussed with Roger Lewis, Fred de Hoffmann, Rolander, Farmer and others from General Atomic, plus Patterson and Walker of Public Service Company Colorado, the proposed 330 MW HTGCR prototype. I agreed to recommend this proposal to the BOB and the JCAE despite the short time schedule before other hearings. The terms are more favorable to the AEC than those of the Rochester Gas and Electric deal that fell through. I will attempt to get Joint Committee Hearings postponed until March 16th to allow sufficient time since this is an extremely tight schedule.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Robert Hollingsworth at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I wrote a long letter to Peter answering the questions he recently wrote to us.

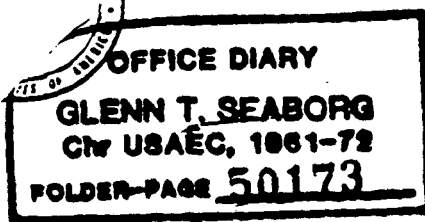
At 8 p.m. Helen and I attended a black tie dinner at the Indian Embassy in honor of Dr. Bhabha, given by Ambassador and Mrs. Nehru. Others present included the Seitzes, Palfreys, Rameys, Allen Dulles, Arthur Lall, Mrs. Rostow, Drydens, and others.

Sunday, February 21, 1965 - Home

Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric and I visited the Woodrow Wilson home at 2340 S Street, N.W., Explorers Hall and the "Pieces of Eight" exhibit at the National Geographic Building.

I read AEC material during the remainder of the day.





904606

COPY NO. 2  
February 19, 1965

## INFORMATION MEETING 455

10:15 a.m., Friday, February 19, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

- ✓ 1. Letter to Mr. Bundy, White House Staff, re Palanquin Event

Approved, as revised. (AGM)

- ✓ 2. Letter from Senator Kennedy with February 11 Query from Material's Research Corporation

The Commissioners requested preparation of an early response mentioning cutback considerations, the Government community, non-subsidy, etc. (EIC)

3. [REDACTED] (Mr. Ramey's February 15 Memorandum)

Mr. Ramey commented on the desirability of moving ahead with this project through feasibility tests. The Commissioners requested an early report. (DMA)

4. Gas Centrifuge (Mr. Ramey's January 29 Memorandum)

In response to Mr. Ramey's query, Mr. Bloch reported that the economic evaluation should be available by the 1st of March and the status of AIF comments on the regulation will be determined.

Mr. Hollingsworth commented briefly on his forthcoming meeting with Mr. K. D. Nichols. The Commissioners requested preparation of recommendations regarding the study for discussion prior to discussions with the BOB. (AGMPP)

5. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 88)

Noted. (PAR)

6. General Manager's February 16 Memorandum re Exemption of Conflict-of-Interest Statute

Approved, with revisions in the certification. (GC)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. H. Anderson 6/24/86  
REVIEWED BY JDiaz 7/2/86  
DATE

7. General Manager's February 18 Memorandum re Susquehanna-Western Mill Closing

Mr. Bloch reported staff has been unable to find any basis on which to amend the contract and it is now proposed that it be explained to the White House and Congressman Young that there is nothing that can be done on the matter. (AGM-RM)

8. Proposed Letter to Secretary of Defense re Transmittal of Information (General Manager's February 18 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested revised language in the letter and the Chairman will sign the letter today or tomorrow subject to further comments by the Commissioners. (Fritsch)

9. Hanford Contract (Support Services)

The Chairman said he would not elaborate further on his previous telephone conversation with Mr. Beutel, Dow Chemical Company. Mr. Ramey requested a report on the criteria included in the contract invitation. The proposed evaluation board was approved. (EAGM-AGMO)

10. NRTS Contract Evaluation Board

The Commissioners requested further consideration. (DGM)

11. Lunch with Congressman Mike Kirwan, Chairman, Subcommittee on Public Works, House Appropriations Committee

12. Today's Meeting with Mr. Homi Bhabha

The General Manager will inform the Chairman re appropriate information.

13. Commissioners' Meeting with General Atomic and Public Service Company of Colorado, Saturday, February 20, 10:00 a.m., D. C. Office

The Commissioners discussed briefly Mr. Bloch's memorandum regarding his meeting with GA representatives and considered possible courses of action on the HTGCR project. The Chairman suggested further consideration at the conclusion of tomorrow morning's meeting.

14. Davis-Bacon Ruling re Stanford Accelerator (General Counsel's February 18 Memorandum)

The Commissioners agreed staff may proceed. The Chairman requested Mr. Oscar Smith be informed of his concern. (GC)

15. Close-out of MCR

The Commissioners agreed staff should discuss this matter with Mr. John Conway, JCAE staff, and Representative Morris and proceed. (RD&T)

16. Agenda for Week of February 22

Approved.

17. Personnel Item

Manager

The General will report back to the Commission after next Tuesday's meeting.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

ARNOLD FRITSCH: WOULD LIKE CLEARANCE ON THIS GUEST LIST AS SOON AS POSSIBLE SO PHONE INVITATIONS CAN BE EXTENDED TODAY

PROPOSED GUEST LIST FOR RECEPTION IN HONOR OF

UNCL. BY DSG  
NOV 88

DR. HOMI BHABHA

FRED Y, FEBRUARY 19, 1965  
6:30 - 8:30 P.M.

EAST ROOM  
MULTIFLOWER ROOM

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha

- Ambassador Braj Kumar Nehru and Mrs. Nehru, Embassy of India
- Dr. and Mrs. Purandri K. Banerjee, Minister, Embassy of India
- Mr. and Mrs. K. S. Sundara-Rajan, Minister (Economic), Embassy of India
- Dr. and Mrs. Arun K. Ghosh, Counselor (Finance), Embassy of India
- Mr. and Mrs. S. Guhan, 1st Secretary (Economic), Embassy of India

ASF

- Dr. and Mrs. Glenn T. Seaborg
- Mr. and Mrs. John Halfrey
- Mr. and Mrs. James T. Ramey
- Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Tape
- Dr. Mary Bunting
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hollingsworth
- Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bloch
- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hennessey
- Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Ick
- Mr. John Vinsignerra
- Dr. and Mrs. John Swarthout
- Mr. and Mrs. John Hall
- Mr. and Mrs. John Abadesse
- Mr. and Mrs. Rafford Faulkner
- Mr. and Mrs. Milton Shaw
- Mr. and Mrs. U. Staebler
- Mr. and Mrs. Myron Kratzer
- Mr. and Mrs. John Kelly
- Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Fritsch
- Mr. and Mrs. Edward Spingarn
- Mr. and Mrs. Harold Bengalsdorf
- Mr. and Mrs. Dixon Hoyle
- Mr. and Mrs. Carson Dalzell
- Mr. and Mrs. William R. Voight, Jr.
- Mr. and Mrs. Earl Cook

Others

- Mr. and Mrs. W. Macomber, Jr. AID
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Morris, AID
- Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Frutkin, NASA
- Mr. and Mrs. James Webb, NASA
- Mr. and Mrs. Fred Schuldt, PCB
- Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Dryden, NASA

STATE DEPT.

- Asst. Secretary Phillips Talbott and Mrs. Talbott
- Mr. and Mrs. H. Follack
- Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Thomas, Director
- Mr. and Mrs. Turner Cameron, Office of South Asian Affairs (INDIA/PAKISTAN)
- Miss Carol C. Laise, Deputy Director, Office of South Asian Affairs

WHITE HOUSE

- Mr. and Mrs. McGeorge Bundy
- Dr. and Mrs. Borah
- Mr. and Mrs. Cass Johnson
- Mr. and Mrs. Sturgeon Kenny

JCAL

- Mr. and Mrs. Hollifield
  - Mr. and Mrs. Pastore
  - Mr. and Mrs. Conway
  - Mr. and Mrs. Deuser
  - Mr. and Mrs. Murphy
- + JCAL members

S.P.

- Mr. and Mrs. John Wernecke
- Mr. and Mrs. Charles Beckmeyer

LEEA

Dr. H. ...  
Mr. Harry ...

with  
1/2  
for  
= 1/2  
man  
2/10  
Cowan

Monday, February 22, 1965 - Home

I went shopping with Steve to buy material for the computer he is building for a Science Fair exhibit.

I worked on testimony for the JCAE hearing on high energy physics (March 2nd) and the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare hearing for the Humanities Foundation (March 4th).

Tuesday, February 23, 1965 - Germantown

At 10:25 a.m. I received a telephone call from Larry Hafstad. Hafstad said he has a letter from Emilio Segrè, who is writing a biography on Enrico Fermi and would like to have access to the GAC files. Hafstad does not think it is a good idea to open the files to him but would suggest that someone from my shop, or Tony Tomei, review the files and extract those parts in which Fermi makes comments and perhaps paraphrase the problem areas. I agreed with Hafstad and said to open the files would be unprecedented. He asked whether Hewlett or Anderson could take on this assignment; I said that Anderson is no longer with us, and Hewlett is very busy; therefore, it would be best if GAC would handle it. He said he will talk to Tomei, and that he (Hafstad) would do the paraphrasing. I told him I tried calling him the other day to let him know that the President had approved the Lawrence Awards and the ceremony will be held at 4 p.m., April 29th, at the National Academy of Sciences.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Les Staebler, Stan Schneider, and Arnold Fritsch to discuss ideas for my American Power Conference (Chicago, April 28th) and Edison Electric Institute (Miami, May 4th) speeches.

At 1:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from L. R. Patterson (Public Service Company). He told me they have a meeting of their Board set for Friday, March 12th, and asked if we have been successful with the Joint Committee in rescheduling our meeting with them. I told him I was confident we could reschedule the meeting, and he could assume the meeting will be for the following Monday or Tuesday, March 15th or 16th. I told Patterson we appreciated his effort in changing the date of their Board meeting.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2088 (action summary attached). Commissioners Gerald Tape, Mary Bunting, John Palfrey and I discussed with Robert Hollingsworth and John Swartout the issue of how to proceed with the maritime programs, i.e., through a land based prototype or invitations for cooperative programs with industry for ship-based reactors. This is a big issue within the staff, with Shaw favoring the former and Stewart and Staebler favoring the latter. We may say in our report, to be issued soon, that we will plan on the former and go through with it unless good proposals of the latter become available. The role of our laboratories in the civilian power program is also an issue within the staff with Shaw favoring their use more but this may run counter to our program of cooperation with industry.

I sent my biweekly letter to the President (copy attached).

Wednesday, February 24, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended the meeting of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity at the Department of Labor. Vice President Humphrey presided over the meeting.

The Underground Review Committee (established by NSAM 307) approved Palanquin ~~at~~ 97  
0.8 KT (Plowshare cratering shot).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: February 23, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved R. E. Hollingsworth

Date \_\_\_\_\_

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2088, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1965,  
2:40 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY: ICB

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meeting 2083  
Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (Secy)
2. AEC 25/327 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules  
Approved. (DMA)
3. AEC 25/328 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules  
Approved. (DMA)
4. AEC 891/15 - Revision to Delegations of Authority to Area  
Manager, Los Alamos Area Office  
Approved. (DMA)
5. Controller's 2nd Quarter Review - FY 1965

You said you would follow the food pasteurization program carefully.

The Controller said he would circulate a memorandum on selected construction projects and include similar data in future reports for the information of the Commissioners. (OC)

6. Use of National Laboratories
7. Merchant Ship Reactor Program

The Commission requested staff include an evaluation of the alternative reactor concepts in the staff paper which is being developed for Commission consideration on March 5, 1965. (DRD&T)

Information Items

1. Meeting of Board of Directors of Public Service Company of Colorado  
Scheduled for March 12, 1965.
2. Draft Letter from Mr. James Webb, Administrator, NASA, to Senator Anderson  
Noted.
4. Status of New HTER Proposal

cc:  
Commissioners

February 23, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Congressman Price's Statement at Authorization Hearings

As a followup of your call to me in regard to Congressman Melvin Price's statement at the Authorization Hearings regarding the Administration's fiscal 1966 budget for the development of SNAP devices, I had lunch with Congressman Price on Monday, February 15, to discuss this matter. I explained to Mr. Price the rationale behind the budget figures for SNAP-3 (the joint NASA-AEC program to develop a space electric power unit in the 35 kilowatt range), and SNAP-50 (the AEC program to develop a space electric power unit in the 300 to 1000 kilowatt range). I also emphasized the matter of budget stringencies and the fact that I thought all in all you had allowed very reasonable amounts of money for all the fields of peaceful uses of atomic energy. Mr. Price seemed fairly well satisfied. One of the things that bothers him is the feeling that the 1966 SNAP-50 budget might be a prelude to the complete elimination of this project in the next year or two, and I tried to reassure him that this is not the case.

2. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor (HTGR)

On February 12, the Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation and General Atomic Division of the General Dynamics Corporation announced the termination of negotiations for the building of a 260 MWE HTGR nuclear power plant station on the Rochester system. The two companies were unable to agree on contractual terms for the plant. The Chairman of the Board of Rochester said that the basic concept of the High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor was not an issue in the termination of negotiations.

General Dynamics is discussing the possibility of a similar cooperative arrangement with another utility and we expect to receive a proposal early this week.



3. Pre-Schooner Non-Nuclear Detonation (Official Use Only)

Preliminary site work for a 100-ton chemical high explosive detonation in southwestern Idaho will commence in early March. The Nuclear Cratering Group of the U. S. Corps of Engineers will conduct this chemical explosive experiment this summer in volcanic rock in an area about 50 miles south of Mountain Home, Idaho, near the Bruneau River. This is the preferred site for the 100-kiloton Project Schooner nuclear cratering experiment, funds for which have been requested in the budget for fiscal 1966.

4. International Cooperative Plowshare Program (Confidential)

By letter dated February 21 to Under Secretary of State George Ball, I urged discussions concerning initiation of an international cooperative program in the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives. I noted that present international interest in this new technology has resulted in a currently favorable climate and that consideration of a program of cooperation in this area is particularly timely.

5. Safeguards Inspection

An unannounced safeguards inspection of the Yankee Atomic Power Station at Rowe, Massachusetts, was carried out by inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on February 9 and 10. The agreement between the U.S. and the Agency for the application of international safeguards to specified reactors in the U.S. provides for unannounced inspections. This was the second IAEA inspection of Yankee.

6. Reciprocal Visits by Soviet Scientists (Official Use Only)

Soviet radioactive waste disposal and reactor experts will visit the U.S. this month and next in reciprocity for the visits in 1964 to the U.S.S.R. by American radioactive waste disposal and reactor teams. This month the Soviets are expected to visit radioactive waste disposal facilities at the Brookhaven, Argonne, and Oak Ridge National Laboratories, Harvard Air Cleaning Laboratory, Taft Sanitary Engineering Center, and the Yankee and Dresden nuclear power plants. Also during February and March the Russian reactor technology team is expected to visit: the Enrico Fermi fast reactor; five reactors at the National Reactor Testing Station in

Idaho; three reactors at the Argonne National Laboratory; and the Yankee, Dresden, and Pathfinder nuclear power plants.

7. Mission Safety-70

Following the receipt of your memorandum of February 16 on Mission Safety-70 for the reduction of Federal work injuries and increased emphasis on the prevention of accidents among Government employees, we again studied AEC's injury experience which reflects that:

- a. During calendar year 1964, AEC and its contractor employees suffered injuries at a rate one-third that experienced by the better industries of the United States.
- b. In fiscal 1965, the total Federal Bureau of Employee Compensation charge-back to the AEC for injuries suffered by AEC employees amounted to only \$9,236, a rate of about \$1.32 per employee. This compares with the Government average of \$14.76.
- c. During the calendar year of 1964, the AEC made awards to eight of its contractors who had outstanding safety records of more than 2,000,000 man-hours without a lost-time accident.

In compliance with your request, we are currently studying practical measures that may be taken to reduce even further the needless suffering and costs attendant to injury to AEC's Government and contractor employees.

Respectfully yours,

|s|

Glen T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Robert Underhill (Vice President and Treasurer, University of California) and Earl Bolton (Vice President for Admissions) at the Metropolitan Club. We discussed the future of the Los Alamos contract, for which I pointed out a possible smaller role for the University of California.

I signed an agreement for cooperation between the U.S. and Canada with Lorne Gray. This agreement allows the U.S. to use the Whiteshell and NRU Canadian reactors (press release attached).

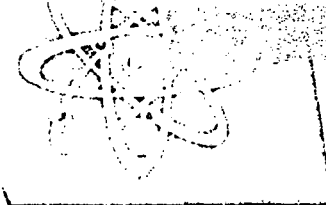
I sent transcripts, microfilm of papers, interviews, etc., to Wayne C. Grover (Archivist of the U.S. National Archives) to keep for eventual deposition in the Kennedy Library.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Ed Bloch. He said he had just had a call from Bauser regarding scheduling hearings on the civilian power program, and Bauser referred to the discussion he had with me in which it was agreed that the hearings on the cooperative programs would be scheduled on the 16th, with hearings on other parts of the civilian power programs to start on the 9th of March. Bauser suggested that we try to schedule the hearings on the seed and blanket reactor for the wind-up of the hearings during the week of the 9th.

This, then would leave the hearings on the cooperative gas cooled reactor program for the 16th. Bloch said he told him we had been trying to keep the two hearings together and that our thinking had been that both seed and blanket and the gas cooled reactor programs would be heard the week of the 16th. I told Ed that I thought it would be better to do them both on the 16th. Bauser told Ed that they didn't plan to have the public testimony until they had finished with us. I asked Ed if they knew yet who would carry the burden on the testimony, and he said they would be prepared to discuss this at tomorrow's information meeting. I told him I wouldn't expect the Commissioners to be particularly involved the week of the 9th, but we certainly would be involved the week of the 16th. Ed said he thought a Commissioner or I probably would want to give the lead-off testimony on the 16th.

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Herbert Cerwin (Northern California Chemical Industry Council, San Francisco, California). He had received my wire regretting his invitation to address their group in San Francisco on April 29th, and he wanted to know if the week of the 19th or the 26th would be better for me. He said the Council is made up of leading chemical companies like Dow, Shell, Standard Oil, and is part of a nationwide organization to create greater interest in the chemical industry and in schools and universities so that more students will become interested in chemistry. Their meeting will be a luncheon meeting. He suggested that my talk might be along the lines of the importance of chemistry in schools and the value of chemistry. On the other hand, since my talk would be directed to industrialists, I could pick any subject I choose. I told Cerwin that I would be able to address this group on Wednesday, April 21st. He will send a wire confirming this date.

At 4:30 p.m. I called Craig Hosmer. I advised him that we are making progress with another utility to replace Rochester Gas and Electric who have terminated their negotiations with General Dynamics on the HTGR work--this utility is the Public Service Company of Colorado. I said it looks like we might get a better deal from them. Hosmer was pleased to have this information. Hosmer mentioned the seed and blanket project for California and said he thinks the power companies are coming in



UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

No. H-46  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
(Wednesday, February 24, 1965)

### U.S. AND CANADA SIGN REACTOR RESEARCH AGREEMENT

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, and J. L. Gray, President of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, today signed an agreement permitting U.S. use of specialized Canadian research and reactor testing facilities for development of the Heavy Water Moderated, Organic Cooled Reactor (HWOCR) concept.

The ceremony took place at Atomic Energy Commission offices at 1717 H Street, N. W.

The Canadian facilities to be made available for U.S. use include part of the Whiteshell Reactor-1, a heavy water moderated, organic cooled, pressure tube type of reactor and associated facilities presently under construction at the AECL's Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment at Pinewa, Manitoba, and due to be completed this spring.

Other facilities include the U-3 organic-cooled loop in the NRU test reactor at the AECL's Chalk River Nuclear Laboratory in Ontario.

The U.S. heavy water, organic cooled reactor development program is part of the Commission's advanced converter program to develop systems for central power stations which are capable of extending the life of nuclear fuel resources. The HWOCR system is also a leading candidate for large-scale combined electric power generation and water desalting plants.

The Canadian facilities will be used in direct support of work being performed at Windsor, Connecticut, by Combustion Engineering, Inc., and at Canoga Park, California, by Atomics International, both under contract to the Commission to carry

(more)

out the bulk of the necessary development for the HWOCR system in the United States. Contracts with these industrial firms were signed on January 8, 1965.

Other U.S. industrial firms such as E. I. duPont de Nemours and Company and the Babcock and Wilcox Company will participate in work under this agreement.

Had not the Canadian facilities been made available to the U.S., the Commission would have had to construct new facilities or modify existing ones to meet the requirements of the HWOCR program.

"Today's agreement," declared Dr. Seaborg and Mr. Gray, "is another example of the close cooperation that has existed between Canada and the United States in the development of atomic energy for over 20 years."

The agreement calls for major participation on the part of Canada and reflects both the cooperative nature of the agreement and the interest of Canada in the HWOCR program.

The agreement specifically entitles Canada to information from U.S. heavy water, organic moderated reactor development, subject to certain patent understandings.

The U.S. obtains the details of the Canadian heavy water reactor program under the provisions of other agreements now in effect.

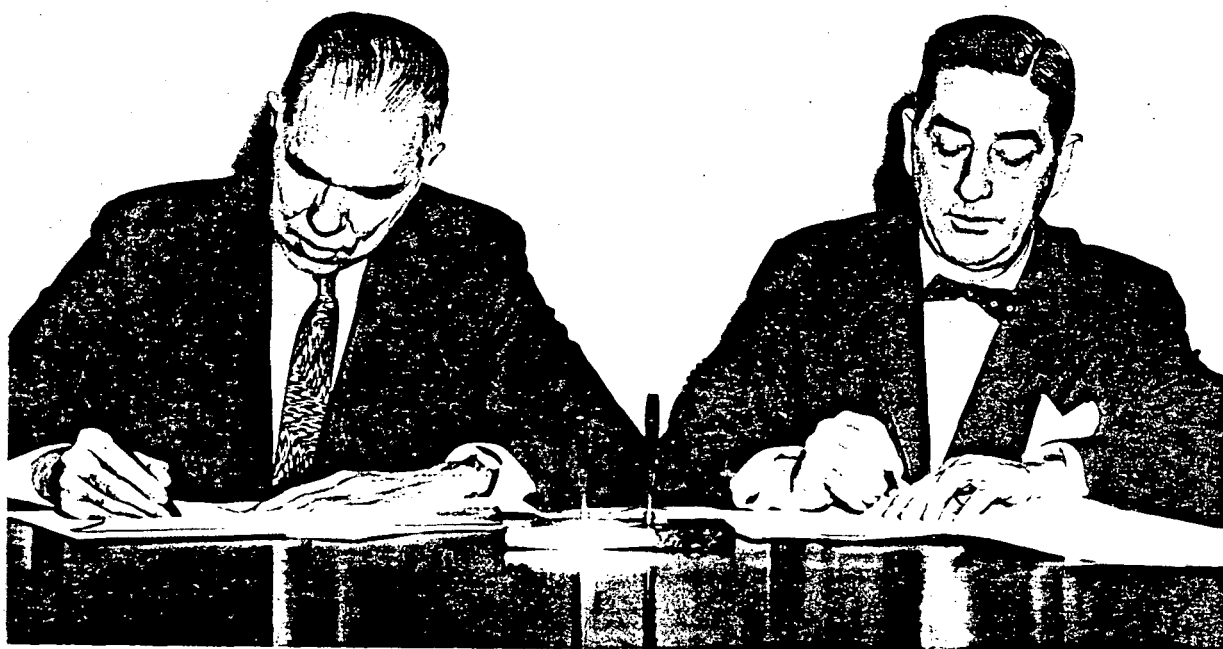
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(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: This announcement is being distributed simultaneously by Atomic Energy of Canada Limited in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada.)

with some kind of an offer as an alternate source of power. He asked if we had anyone else who is interested in the seed and blanket reactor if the California deal falls through, and I told him no. I said they were putting about \$150 million into it. He said he was in California last week and had started to get quite a bit of static on this. He also mentioned the \$2.5 million item we have proposed for buying property at Brookhaven and asked if we actually need that now. I said this is done as a protection, but my guess is that the accelerator won't go there, but we can't rule it out as a possibility. He then asked about the 200 BeV accelerator, and I said we have put a "hold" on Camp Parks just to be sure we have a chance for the site if it is being given away.

I wrote to the American Chemical Society to propose George Watt for the ACS Award for Distinguished Service in the Advancement of Inorganic Chemistry.

I dropped a few lines to Winston Manning to tell how pleased I am he has become Associate Director of Argonne.



Ceremony in Chairman's office for signing Agreement for Cooperation on the heavy water moderated, organic cooled project with Canada, February 24, 1965

L to R: Seaborg; J. L. Gray (President of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.)

Thursday, February 25, 1965 - Washington, D.C. - Chicago, Illinois

At 9:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 456 (notes attached).

At 12 noon I had lunch at my desk.

At 1 p.m. I attended the Cabinet Meeting in the Cabinet Room of the White House. Others present at the meeting included President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, Ball, Katzenbach, Connor, Celebrezze, Wirtz, McNamara, Dillon, Udall, Webb, O'Brien, Gronouski, Weaver, Ellington, Staats, Gordon, Busby, Valenti, White, Macy, Goodwin, Reedy, Moyers, Cater, William Driver, Watson, William Hopkins, and Rusk (part of the meeting).

The President opened the meeting by saying this was the third Cabinet Meeting in six weeks. He recalled that the last meeting covered the situation in Southeast Asia, and said that this one would cover a number of administrative matters. The President announced that Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee would be the new head of the Office of Emergency Planning. He also said that in programs involving the states, we are to consult Ellington. The President said that Vice President Humphrey would head the liaison function for contacts with mayors of American cities. He said he is pleased with the relations of the Federal Government with cities, pointing out that the National League of Cities rates the FY 1966 budget highly in seven out of nine categories.

The President then went on to say that, although he doesn't want to have to remind us of commitments, there are some commitments from the last meeting that shouldn't be forgotten. He cited the report on the status of legislation, which is due on March 15th to be sent to O'Brien, with copies to the Vice President. This should include our estimate as to the probability of the legislation's passing. He mentioned his meeting yesterday with our legislative assistants and said it was a good meeting. The President expressed concern that among the first items passed by Congress were three which tended to strip power from the Executive Branch, and he cited as an example the Nasser amendment. He said he would be conducting his sixth congressional briefing tonight. He wanted us to know the legislators with whom we do business by their first names and to know their wives and added that this should include our authorization and appropriations committees. The President commended Webb and McNamara for ironing out their own problems, which are substantial, and suggested that other agencies who have differences should do the same. He then went on to say that the report on user charges, including recommendations, is due by April 30th. He referred to the difficulties in closing installations and said that the Director of the BOB should be kept continuously informed on this.

The President then called on O'Brien. The latter made the strong point that, with respect to the closing of installations, we all need to do our homework in advance, otherwise this will cause legislative problems in the future. He said that Celebrezze is doing a good job of going around reviewing his plans with Congressmen and that Dillon is also working along similar lines on the closing of customs installations. He mentioned particularly the problems on the closing of veterans' hospitals, whereupon the President called upon Driver to explain the situation there. Driver said that his agency is doing its very best. He said that, unfortunately, the congressional comments tend to deteriorate by focusing inevitably on one or two cases of special vested interest. He said, however, that he thought the situation was getting somewhat better. The President suggested that the Chamber of Commerce should focus on this economy measure when proposing economy and suggested that Connor give this his attention. Connor said he would talk to Carey about this.



COPY NO. 2  
February 25, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 456

9:15 a.m., Thursday, February 25, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. February 18 Letter from the DOD (Harold Brown) re Small Submarine Reactor

The Commissioners noted the DOD request for additional information on schedules, costs, etc. (AGMR)

2. February 23 Letter from Congressman Craig Hosmer to Mr. John Conway, JCAE, re Expenditures on Research

The Chairman requested circulation of a summary report by Monday. (OC)

3. Chairman's Report on the February 24 Meeting of the Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity

4. Telephone Call from Dr. Hafstad, Chairman, GAC, re Dr. Emilio Segre's Request for Access to GAC Files

The Chairman noted Dr. Hafstad's call informing him of Dr. Segre's request for access to GAC material for his use in preparation of a biography on Enrico Fermi. Dr. Hafstad suggested, and the Chairman agreed, that blanket access should not be provided and the GAC Chairman will review the reference material to ascertain what can be appropriately released.

5. Report on Declassification of Information and Release of Information for Historical Research

Mr. Palfrey requested a report. (Secy)

6. February 24 Meeting on Palanquin Event

The Chairman reported the event is essentially approved subject to last minute considerations. Dr. Tape noted the request for additional information which has been sent to Dr. John Foster, LRL. Dr. Tape will call Dr. Foster. (PNE)



7. Chairman's Conversation with Representative Craig Hosmer, JCAE, re LSBR Project

The Chairman noted Mr. Hosmer's comments to him regarding Mr. Hosmer's understanding that the California utilities will make an early statement regarding available alternate sources of power. The Chairman requested preparation of an abstract of Admiral Rickover's previous report. (AGMR)

8. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor Project

Mr. Hollingsworth reported on discussions yesterday of the GA-Public Service Company of Colorado proposal. He said the proposal is in no way inconsistent with the February 20 discussion with the Commission but is not a complete document, i. e., lack of sufficient information on design criteria, details of the research and development program, etc. Mr. Bloch said the proposed GA-PSC of Colorado contract will hopefully be received on Monday. In answer to the Chairman's query, Mr. Bloch suggested no further discussion with the BOB pending receipt of the additional information.

9. Cabinet Meeting, 1:00 p. m., Today

The Chairman noted he will attend the meeting and thus be unable to attend the Founders' meeting in Chicago. The Chairman requested a summary of the development of the requirements for submittals to the JCAE. (GC)

10. Agreement for Cooperation Between the U. S. and Canada

The Chairman noted an agreement had been reached yesterday between Lorne Gray and Admiral Rickover re irradiations in the NRX reactor and the Agreement for Cooperation was jointly signed yesterday.

11. Joint Meeting of the Commissioners with Atomic Energy of Canada, Limited

The Chairman said he had accepted Mr. Lorne Gray's invitation for the Commissioners to meet with AECL in Canada in late June. (Secy)

12. SNAP 10A Meeting on Safety Review

Mr. Ink reported, as a result of the safety review meeting, Space Council staff has approved the launch. Mr. Ed Welsh hopes to obtain Administration approval within a week.

13. AEC 1000/94 - SNAP 10A Launch

The Commissioners agreed it would probably not be desirable to invite the Vice President to attend this event and the considerations leading to this conclusion will be conveyed to Mr. Ed Welsh. Joint Committee staff will be invited. (Fritsch-AGM)

14. Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Dispersal (response to Mr. Jack Howard's January 11, 1965 Letter to the General Manager

The Chairman signed the letter. (Fritsch)

15. Joint Committee Hearings on Civilian Power Program, Week of March 8

Staff will testify with Commissioners present as appropriate. (Secy)

16. Joint Committee Hearings on Advanced Converter Program, Week of March 15

The Chairman will testify. (RD&T)

17. Briefing on the Maritime Reactor Program, 4:30 p. m. , March 2

Noted.

18. Meeting with Maritime Administration Yesterday to Discuss the N.S. SAVANNAH

Mr. Ink reported briefly on the meeting with Maritime Administration officials yesterday. The Maritime Administration will now invite American Export to make early application for a license.

19. AEC 25/329 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Scheduled for Commission consideration, 2:30 p.m., Friday, February 26.

20. AIF Seminar, March 8, re Nuclear Merchant Vessels (AIF's February 19 Letter)

The Chairman requested material on the proposed agenda be circulated Monday. (DAGMR)

21. AEC 171/68 - Joint AEC-OCD Program at ORNL

Mr. Hollingsworth suggested and the Chairman agreed that he would talk to Mr. Harold Brown, DOD. (Fritsch)

22. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 89)

Status of the proposals on Compact Thermoelectric Converter and Isotope Thermionic Studies will continue in the report. (PAR)

23. Power Reactor Development Company - Memorandum of Understanding

Mr. Hollingsworth said a report will be circulated for Commission consideration on Monday, March 1. (RD&T)

24. NTS Events

The White House is to be informed. (Fritsch)

25. Agenda for the Week of March 1

Approved. (Secy)

26. White House Meeting of Congressional Aides

Mr. Ink reported briefly on the meeting Mr. Joe Burke attended at which the President discussed:

- a. correspondence,
- b. Vice President's role in Congressional relations,

- c. O'Brien report on legislation, and
- d. Congressional action on Administration programs.

27. Mr. Palfrey's February 23 Meeting with Mr. Homi Bhabha

Mr. Palfrey reported he thought Mr. Bhabha felt the meetings had been constructive. A draft letter is now in staff review. (DIA)

28. Study of Private Ownership of Diffusion Plants

Mr. Hollingsworth said he had informed Mr. K. D. Nichols that it was his view that it is not timely to undertake a study now. Mr. Nichols agreed not to press the matter.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Dr. Tape	Mr. Ink
	Mr. Vinciguerra
	Mr. Hennessey
	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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W. B. McCool  
Secretary

The President then commended Udall's New York speech, which was devoted to the theme of seeing America first. The speech was included in the package of material handed out at the meeting. The President said he would be pleased if the Vice President could talk to his task force on this question. He said he would like to visit outstanding places in the U.S. to draw attention to the value of this, and suggested also that the Secretary of State, Defense, etc., might do it. He said Mrs. Johnson was still receiving letters from people who read about her visits to scenic Western areas with Secretary Udall. The President then called on the Vice President for his views on this matter. The Vice President said that he is checking with tourist associations, hotel associations, etc., to enlist their cooperation. He said that he is encouraging domestic travel, rather than discouraging foreign travel, that is, he is taking the positive approach. The President said he will call on Macy and the Vice President at the next Cabinet Meeting to make a report on this.

The President then went on to the question of the handling of White House mail. He mentioned that when he first came to Congress he was told that, if he could get a good secretary, he could stay in Congress as long as he wanted. He said that when he was in Congress he answered the mail the day that it came in. He referred to his February 3, 1964, memorandum and also to his February 16, 1965 memorandum, which referred to the 48-hour and five-day periods for answering referred White House mail. He emphasized the need for prompt answers and the need to do a better job. He definitely didn't want answers such as, "Yours of the 29th received and contents noted, etc., etc.," which he regards as an unsatisfactory and outmoded method of communication. He said that Macy has been asked to review our methods of answering such mail. There has been a ten-fold increase in White House mail in the last 30 years. President Kennedy received two and one-half times as much as that received just before his administration. The President referred to additional statistical data concerning the increase of volume, and he mentioned delays in replying to referred mail from 16 to 65 days, the latter being a Department of Interior case.

He introduced William J. Hopkins, who has had the function of handling the White House mail referrals for a great number of years. Hopkins said that this was an extremely important function and that the volume as well as the diversity was increasing. He said that the contents are much affected by current events. He said the volume as well as the diversity is increasing. He said that the contents are much affected by current events. He said the basic method is to skim the cream from the mail which then goes to the White House staff or to departments or agencies for replies. He said that the President's best interests are paramount in composing the replies. He said that the arrangements in the departments and agencies should be such that this function remains in the front office. Wherever possible, mail should be responded to over the signature of a Presidential appointee; and, if this is not possible, by someone with the title of Special Assistant to the head of the agency. He said this is a public relations opportunity, an opportunity to assure the public that the President is a compassionate man. He then read from a memorandum from Cater, who is in overall charge of answering White House mail, in which Cater said that the handling of mail by departments and agencies is inadequate, mentioning that from several weeks to several months are often required for replies. Cater's memorandum said that the draft letters often require a rewrite and that appeals for aid are often ignored. Cater included many examples of delays, but this did not include the AEC. Hopkins went on to say that we should take the man whom we trust most to check the mail that we prepare for the President. We should designate one person from our office to meet with Hopkins on this matter next Wednesday (March 3rd).

The President then went on to talk about the problem of interagency committees. He

said he asked for a diminution and instead received an increase of 64 in the number of such committees. He said that in a recent attempt to cut down on the number of such committee, five committees out of 560 were eliminated. We simply must do better. We soon will be preparing our reports on this for FY 1965, which are due in complete form by April 30th. He wants the agency heads to look into this personally. He would like by March 5th a complete list of interagency committees from each agency. The report due on April 30th should assess the need--statutory or otherwise--for the committee and, if a committee is kept, set forth clearly the need for keeping it. All presidential committees will be reviewed two years after establishment, and then every succeeding two years. The President then called on Kermit Gordon who said that the BOB made a review of interagency committees and thought that 50 to 100 of the 560 committees were of questionable value. He said he will get in touch with the agencies about these.

The President then went on to talk about the commercial operations of the government and the need to reduce these when possible. He said that there were 24,000 commercial operations carried on by the government in 1956, and by 1959 this had increased to a still higher level. The policy of making federal purchases from commercial rather than federal sources, as reviewed in the 1959 circular, has been under review within the last year. He said it isn't only a question of economy but the question of competition with private enterprise. He said that Staats is handling this question, and he called upon him to describe the program underway. Staats said that the draft circular which was given out at the meeting is an attempt to revise the 1959 circular. He said that, although cost comparisons ordinarily apply, there are, of course, other considerations. Some say that a factor should be included for profit; but this hasn't been included in the draft circular because it hasn't been possible to get an agreement on what constitutes profit. He believes that the efficiency of private enterprise should be able to take care of this issue. He also said that state and local taxes are not included in the computation because these can't be calculated at all accurately. However, the computation used in making a comparison of costs between commercial and federal sources includes all other direct costs, such as income taxes. The present draft should receive the attention of agency heads, and he would like their comments within two weeks. The President said he would like the comments even earlier than this--by March 5th if possible.

The President then took up the next topic, which was the matter of encroachment by the Congress on the constitutional power of the Executive branch. He said that, when he was in Congress, he tried to prevent such encroachment; now that he is President he still feels strongly. He said that there are 25 restrictive statutes in existence at the present time, eight of which were passed by the 88th Congress, and he included as examples: AID, Panama Canal Bill, HEW, and AEC. He said that 98 out of 103 examples of such encroachment on Executive function by Congress have occurred since 1953. He said that these have come to be caused by habit and custom to the point where encroachment is now regarded as nearly normal. As examples, he cited: 1. actions by Congress in which it is stated that it is necessary to come into agreement with Congress before the law becomes effective, 2. actions in which it is necessary to obtain the advice and concurrence of Congress, 3. actions limiting membership on panels to certain specified vested interest types of people, 4. actions with written-in waiting periods before they are effective, etc. He said that Cabinet members and agency heads are too compliant in this matter and cited examples of departments and agencies that have had this problem to a large degree--the Attorney General, the Secretary of Defense, and me because of the JCAE.

Udall suggested that perhaps the President should pick a fight or two, and veto a bill or two, in order to sharpen the issue. The President said he thought it would be better to try other ways first, such as talking with Congressmen and to try to

avoid such encroachments in new legislation. Gronouski brought up his problem with Senator Edward Long of Missouri, who wants to have a list of all the people the Post Office is carrying on so-called mail covers. Long has demanded this by next Tuesday (March 2nd). The President said this was not, strictly speaking, an example of legislative encroachment. He said he had talked to the Attorney General about this; perhaps Gronouski could let the chairman of this committee take a look at the list, just as is done by certain congressional chairmen for FBI reports. He said he understood that this particular problem was caused by the staff of the committee.

Katzenbach made the point that after working some eight months on a bill in order to get it to pass, people do not like to have it vetoed just because of inclusion of some undesirable item. He suggested that such cases be brought to the BOB or Larry O'Brien before the department or agency head agrees. The President said it should be brought to the attention of BOB, and they can take it to Larry. He asked that the department and agency heads: 1. identify and try to prevent new actions of this type, and 2. try to get repeals of the previous actions. He asked that we send an assistant to a briefing which the BOB will hold on this problem in the future and indicated that in the future he might not sign bills that have these features.

The President then referred to the teenage unemployment problem and said he asked Wirtz yesterday to make a report on this today, but Wirtz had said he would rather not because it was too short notice to review it well. However, Wirtz had worked until after midnight last night and was prepared to give a brief review; at this the President emphasized that he is trying to keep the Cabinet meetings brief, down to one hour and fifteen minutes, if possible. Wirtz then gave a number of statistics for teenagers, especially the 14-19-year-old group. He said that this group is in rather bad shape, with about one million out of school and out of work, and that the situation with negroes is worse than whites. He said that teenage unemployment is three times as bad as that of the general public, which is an increase from the situation in the past when it was about twice as bad.

The President then interrupted Wirtz to call on McNamara to make a report on Vietnam, since McNamara had to leave for a congressional hearing. McNamara said that there is a strong willingness on the part of the South Vietnamese to resist, as evidenced by the fact that they are enduring a fatality rate of some 150,000 to 175,000 per year. He said that the railroads and highways to the north have been cut off by the North Vietnamese. McNamara then read from the Congressional Resolution of support for the Administration's Vietnamese program. The resolution, dated August 10, 1964, PL 88-408, was handed out at the meeting. The President asked McNamara what the result of the bomber action was yesterday. McNamara said that the bomber action of some three or four days ago had prevented an attack from the north, but the results of yesterday's attack were not yet known. The President then read a part of the resolution of August 10, 1964. He emphasized that Congress had been in on the take-off this time, and that the vote on the resolution was 502 to 2 in favor. The President said that, if the North Vietnamese would carry out previous agreements, this action would be stopped, but there is no indication they want an agreement. He said the U.S. simply must prevent further aggression and further attacks. This is our policy. We have said so over and over, and there can be no doubt about it. He said that Rusk will be appearing on television later this afternoon to reiterate this.

The President then asked Bill Wirtz to continue. Wirtz said that 56% of the negroes and 16% of the whites have failed the armed services qualification tests. He thinks that the program for helping about 600,000 teenagers in the antipoverty program, etc., had perhaps kept 400,000 off unemployment rolls, but this would only cause us to hold even. He said that there is 15% unemployment rate

for teenagers. He regarded the present actions as only a holding operation until the education bill takes over and said this is basically an education matter. Katzenbach expressed concern that there would be grave problems this summer among teenagers, particularly in northern cities.

The President then called on Secretary Rusk, who had entered the meeting a few moments previously, to give a three-minute resume on the situation in Vietnam. Rusk said we should keep in mind where the main ball is. The North is sending men and munitions into the South. The U.S. has for many years had most formal commitments to protect the integrity of such countries as South Vietnam. He said there has been talk about negotiations, but there have been absolutely no indications from Hanoi that they want to stop their actions. He said the safety and existence of about 100 small countries are at stake as a matter of principle, if actions of this type in Vietnam are allowed to continue.

At 3:15 p.m. Arnold Fritsch and I left Washington, D.C., in a Jetstar and arrived in Chicago, Illinois, at 4:15 p.m.

I received the Washington Award for 1965 of the Western Society of Engineers during a black tie dinner on the top floor of the Furniture Club. Afterward a small personal reception was held with friends (Hoylande Failey, Katzes, Katzins, Crewes, Warren Johnson, Beadle, Jacobsons, and many others) and later I attended a huge reception. I spoke to a crowd of 600 on "Energy and Society." I was presented the Award by President Charles F. Hennessy; Frank M. Scott was Master of Ceremonies.

At 10:30 p.m. Arnold Fritsch and I left Chicago, Illinois in a Jetstar and arrived back in Washington, D.C. at 1 a.m.

Friday, February 26, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Elmer Staats. He said he needed some help on a problem for Vice President Humphrey. The University of Minnesota, in connection with its Charter Week, has announced the dedication of the Physics Laboratory and the Vice President is supposed to mention this in his speech there this afternoon. Apparently, a misunderstanding has developed as to whether or not an announcement can be made. This project has been before NASA for some time, and it involves a grant of \$2 million or more in connection with additional facilities in the space sciences area. He said that apparently both University of Minnesota President Meredith Wilson and Vice President Shephard had the impression that this could be done and therefore had invited the Vice President to announce it.

Webb is having problems with this and it was discussed at some length yesterday in a meeting attended by the Vice President, Webb and Staats. Staats wonders if there is anything the Vice President can say today that deals with the situation at Argonne, since this concerns MURA. I told Staats I thought this could be done; that Tape was at Argonne yesterday and I will ask him to take care of it. Staats suggested that Tape call Bill Connell, Assistant to the Vice President, to give him some material.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Gerald Tape.

The Commission was briefed on the proposed missile launching test out of a silo at the South Dakota site.

At 2 p.m. I talked with Henry Simmons, Newsweek, about the interpretation of the Chinese nuclear weapon test.



At 3:05 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2089. The proposed Air Force safety rules were approved by the Commission.

At 4 p.m. I talked with Alice Napier of National Educational Television, regarding the effect of Federal Aid on University education and the University of California and the Free Speech Movement situation. Mrs. Napier is an Associate Producer of a television show and will tape my appearance on this issue.

At 4:45 p.m. I had a meeting with Edward Gardner in my office. Ed more or less accepts the fact that his Division of Special Projects is being abolished. He is concerned about the manner in which this will be handled; he naturally doesn't want it to appear that something is wrong or that he is in the "dog house" as he assumes (and rightfully so) that this is not the case. If we can't find him a suitable job, it isn't clear how long Ed will stay with the AEC after his Division is abolished. He flatly stated that he would not take the job as Deputy to the Director of Technical Information. I told Ed that the announcement would make it clear that this move is a reorganization consistent with increasing efficiency and that it would not reflect on his many accomplishments and good programming.

At 5:05 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with Kermit Gordon. He said he is putting together a series of reorganization proposals for the President to study, and one is the single administrator proposal. He recalled that during a recent conversation with me, I had said at the present the timing was not very good. I told him this was right, things are going so well now it seems it would be raising a very controversial issue unnecessarily. Gordon wonders if anything would be gained by deferring this, assuming I agree that sooner or later this would be a desirable change. He suspects the President's ability to get through important reorganization proposals in Congress will be greater now than it will be in the next four years. I said my reasoning on the delay is that I think some ground work should be laid with Congress. I asked when he thinks the President's message to Congress, or a message on an organization committee to prepare legislation, would be transmitted, and he said if they are lucky in about two weeks. (Of course, this is assuming the President decides this weekend that he wants to do this.) I told Gordon I thought it would be very difficult to do anything effective with such a time scale and I was thinking of meeting with these people in a more natural way over a period of time.

We then discussed the attitudes of various members of the Joint Committee on this issue, and I commented that some members have changed their thinking during the past year since things have been going so well here at the Commission. Kermit, of course, doesn't know whether the President would want to call, say, Senators Anderson and Pastore. He mentioned that both of them were favorably disposed a year ago and I said that they were, but that was a year ago. I said I didn't think we would ever change Holifield's attitude. Gordon said we could bring to the stand practically every living ex-Commissioner and get support. I said I think this is probably true, although all of them had not been contacted. I asked if this is a part of the recommendation of the Neustadt Committee and he said it is. I said that when Neustadt talked to me about the AEC reorganization, he didn't seem too inclined to recommend a reorganization at that time. I said again that if we are going to do this I think we would have a campaign of about one year, since I think the committee recommendations are made about once a year. Gordon said that he would try, as accurately as he could, to communicate my feelings in his memorandum to the President.

Saturday, February 27, 1965 - D.C.

I served with Harold Edgerton, Chairman Earle Silber, Goldman, Stanley Korenman and Arthur Malmon as a judge at the 24th Annual Science Talent Search at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. We chose Larry Howard, "Determination of Satellite Orbits," for the first \$7,500 Scholarship from William H. Taft High School, Los Angeles. John Gott "Functions of Divisors of Positive Integers," Wayne S. Waggener High School, Louisville, Kentucky, was second and won a \$6,000 scholarship. Third prize of \$5,000, went to Louis Rowen, from Bronx High School of Science, New York, New York. Fourth prize of \$4,000 went to James Stauchen of Forest Hills High School, Forest Hills, New York. Fifth prize of \$3,000 went to Helen Greer, Erasmus High School, Brooklyn, New York for "Detection of Anti-Penicillin." Arthur Frankel, Stephen Austin High School, Austin, Texas, David Pansa,, Princeton High School, Princeton, New Jersey and Marry Kramer, Walt Whitman High School, Bethesda, Maryland, were alternates.

Lynne and Steve visited the exhibits after having lunch with Howard, Tom Wright and Linda Jenny (the latter also had dinner with the family at our home).

Sunday, February 28, 1965 - Home

I read AEC papers, journals, etc., during the day.

Monday, March 1, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I met with Bob Hollingsworth, Dwight Ink, and Joe Hennessey. They fear that Frank Pittman's talks with representatives of Atomics International before leaving the AEC to take a position with them may constitute a technical violation of law covering conflicts of interest in view of his involvement of negotiation of AI-CE contracts with AEC for work on the HWOCR.

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 144 (notes attached).

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 457 (notes attached). Among the items discussed were the following. Sir William Penney wrote to ask if we agreed to cooperate with Bhabha on acoustic detection as Bhabha implied; we did not. France detonated a large underground test over the weekend. I signed a letter to Frederick Seitz (subsequently dispatched on March 2, 1966, copy attached) requesting NAS aid in site selection for the 200 BeV Accelerator. DOD may request AEC approval for participation by West Germany in a nuclear battle tank exercise at NTS. PRDC refuses to give contractual guarantee to operate if we use Fermi reactor for test irradiations. We received a letter from Horace Busby about the February 25th cabinet meeting (copy attached). Also attached is a letter to Senator Stennis subsequently signed on March 30, 1965, regarding the Wiesner-York article.

At 12:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the meeting of President Johnson with the 40 Science Talent Search winners in the Cabinet Room of the White House. The President spoke very well and showed them his office and took them out into the Rose Garden.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended the Science Talent Search scholarship award banquet at the Statler-Hilton where I sat at the head table as one of the judges. Director of Science Service Watson Davis presided. Following remarks by Leonard Carmichael (President, Science Service and Vice President for Research and Exploration, National Geographic Society) and D. C. Burnham (President, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh), Donald Hornig (Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology) gave the main address. The report by the Board of Judges and the presentation of the Westinghouse Science Scholarships to the five winners followed. (For names of winners see February 27th Journal).

Tuesday, March 2, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I gave the lead off testimony at the JCAE hearing on high energy physics (to run three days). JCAE questioned the role of NAS in organizing the corporation of universities to operate the 200 BeV Accelerator. They also questioned the role of the corporation. Murray Gell-Mann, Val L. Fitch, Edward J. Lofgren, G. Kenneth Green, and Leland Haworth also testified. The choice of the site for the 200 BeV Accelerator will obviously be a very difficult issue.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the Senate Dining Room with Murray Gell-Mann, Maurice Goldhaber, and Wally Reynolds.

At 4:50 p.m. I was interviewed by Robert Brunn of the Christian Science Monitor on the AEC foreign program.

There is a large unresolved fight in the AEC staff as to whether we should seek authorization for a land-based nuclear reactor prototype for maritime propulsion; this will probably preclude AEC financial aid toward direct immediate application of a reactor to a ship and hence will lead to resistance by industry.



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

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COPY NO. 2  
March 1, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 144

8:05 a. m., Monday, March 1 - Chairman's Conference Room - D. C. Office

1. Proposed Conversion of Provisional Operating License to Full Term Operating License for the Plum Brook Reactor - National Aeronautics and Space Agency - Docket 50-30 (Mr. Price's February 4 Memorandum)

Approved. (DR)

2. Proposed Conversion of Provisional Operating License No. DPR 8 to Full Term Operating License for the Carolinas Virginia Tube Reactor (CVTR), Carolinas Virginia Nuclear Power Associates, Inc. - Docket 50-144 (Mr. Price's February 23 Memorandum)

Approved. (DR)

3. Proposed Reply to the Joint Committee on Price Anderson Indemnity

The Commissioners requested (a) a tabulation of administrative costs, (b) a report on the legislative history, and (c) reference in the letter to the BoB as to whether the proposed action is in consonance with the President's directive on recovery of user charges.

Mr. Price mentioned an editorial suggestion by Commissioner Tape. (DR)

4. Technical Briefing on Reactor Siting

Mr. Ramey suggested consideration of some of the points made by Mr. Frank Pittman in his luncheon speech at the ANS meeting in Los Angeles last week. (DR)

5. Regulatory Staff Attendance at the Los Angeles ANS Meeting

6. Regulatory Staff Discussions with Consolidated-Edison Representatives Last Week

7. Review Panel on Regulatory Procedures

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Lowenstein  
Mr. McCool

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Director of Regulation  
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W. B. McCool  
Secretary



UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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COPY NO. 2  
March 1, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 457

10:25 a.m., Monday, March 1 - Chairman's Conference Room - D. C. Office

- ✓ 1. Mr. Horace Busby's February 26 Memorandum to Cabinet and Agency Heads re February 25 Cabinet Meeting

The Chairman requested appropriate staff action. (AGM)

2. February 26 Letter from Sir William Penney Requesting U. S. / U. K. Meeting on Fast Reactor Exchange to Convene March 22

Noted. (DIA)

3. Letter to Elmer Staats, BoB, re Comparative Costs of Nuclear Plant Alternatives to the Bridge Canyon and Marble Canyon Hydro-Electric Projects

Signed. (Fritsch)

4. Chairman's Testimony re SNAP Program

In response to the Chairman's query, the General Manager said draft testimony will be available tomorrow. (RD&T)

5. Press Release by Representative Craig Hosmer, JCAE, re LSBR

The Commissioners discussed briefly the March 1 press release. The Chairman requested development of statistics on comparative costs of the California utilities' anticipated offer and the LSBR (RD&T)

6. Intelligence Report

7. Impact of Power Reduction on Utility Suppliers (Mr. Quinn's February 24 Memorandum)

Mr. Ramey asked why early discussions should not be held with TVA. Staff will determine today when Mr. Sapirie plans to meet with TVA. (AGMPP)

8. Mr. J. Stephenson's February 26 Letter to the Chairman with Sir William Penney's Query

The Chairman said he had responded through Mr. Stephenson as to the AEC position on Mr. Homi Bhabha's request for information.

9. Letter to Dr. Seitz re Site Survey for High Energy Accelerator

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

10. DMA's February 26 Memorandum with Proposed Response to the JCAE on Wiesner-York Article

Approved with the revisions suggested by Dr. Tape. The White House is to be informed. (Fritsch-AGM)

✓ 11. Proposed Letter to Senator Stennis re Wiesner-York Article *Date 3/30/65*  
cc

The Commissioners agreed the letter to Senator Stennis should be consistent with the letter to the Joint Committee, with appropriate editorial revisions. The White House is to be informed. (AGM-DMA)

12. AEC 716/8 - Request for West German Participation in Operation HENRE

The Commissioners discussed briefly their negative reaction to the request from the DoD. Staff will determine what minimum participation would be useful and the problems, if any, this would raise. The General Manager will discuss the matter with Mr. Jack Howard, MLC. (AGM-B&M)

13. AEC 1064/8 - Letter of Assurance to Belgian Government

Approved. (DLA)

14. AEC 331/134 - Negotiations with PRDC for Use of Fermi Reactor

The General Manager noted the status of negotiations with PRDC have developed two key issues on which PRDC's position is firm:

- a. AEC would assume the risk of expenditure of funds for an experiment without a contractual commitment from PRDC to complete the experiment.

- b. PRDC will not give advance commitment to seek additional funds from member companies.

Mr. Hollingsworth recommended that negotiations on the draft memorandum of understanding now be terminated and that in line with Mr. Shaw's February 25 memorandum, the door be left open for renewal of negotiations for use of the Fermi plant on individual experiments. The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation. (AGMR)

15. Personnel Item

The matter will now be discussed with Senator Anderson. Results of that discussion will suggest further consideration as to appropriate action. (AGM)

16. NTS Events (General Crowson's February 25 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA-Secy)

17. Consolidation of Exhibits and Conferences Functions (General Manager's February 26 Memorandum)

Approved, with revisions in the press release. (AGMA)

18. Personnel Security Matter

The Commissioners requested (a) consideration of procedures, and (b) discussion with the FBI. (AGMA)

19. Report on Vasily D. Sokolovsky's Statement re U. S. -U. S. S. R. Nuclear Submarine Capabilities

Mr. Ramey requested an inquiry regarding U. S. -U. K. exchange of information. (AGMA)

20. Security Report

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth	Mr. Vinciguerra
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Bloch	Mr. Price*
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Hennessey	Dr. Beck*
	Dr. Fritsch	Mr. Brown**
	Mr. Ink	Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 1  
\*Attendance for Items 17 - 20





*R. H. ...*

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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAR 2 1965

Dear Dr. Seitz:

We were pleased to hear that you are following up the meeting of university presidents held on January 17 and have appointed a Working Committee under chairmanship of Dr. J. C. Warner to explore the possibility of forming a university-sponsored corporation that would work with the Government in the management and operation of the next large accelerator.

In the meeting on January 17 we referred to the policy paper on high energy physics being prepared by the AEC at the request of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. I am enclosing a copy of the JCAE print, "High Energy Physics Program: Report on National Policy and Background Information," which includes the new national policy paper, my letter to the President, the President's letter to Mr. Hollifield and a foreword by Mr. Hollifield and Mr. Price.

As was brought out in the discussion at the January 17 meeting, the question of site location will require considerable examination. Although there has been a consensus on beam energy, it may be that further consideration will be desirable. As you stated, it is most important that there be national support for this major accelerator project and such support can come only with a reasonable degree of agreement on objectives, site, and management structure.

I assure you that no commitments have been made by the AEC on the exact parameters of the accelerator, on its location or on any particular organizational structure for the design, construction and operation of the facility. As you know, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory has been carrying out advanced design and development on proton accelerators in the energy range of 100-300 Bev and has chosen an energy of 200 Bev for the purposes of their study. Furthermore, they have examined sites in the vicinity of San Francisco so that problems with respect to geology and costs related to a specific location could be evaluated.

Over the past dozen years in connection with studies and discussions on the location and use of large accelerators, it has been recognized that

a number of general site criteria should be given consideration. These criteria include:

1. Suitable geology.
2. Availability of sufficient power and water with consideration being given to the economics of both, especially during the operating phase.
3. Sufficient acreage including both initial and long-term expansion requirements. (Initial need is deemed to be approximately 2000 acres, with a long-term requirement for up to another 2000 acres for additional experimental areas and possible storage rings.)
4. Proximity to a major jet airport and transportation center.
5. Proximity to a cultural center that includes both a large university and a well-developed research and development base.
6. Ability to mobilize the necessary staff at the proposed site.
7. Regional cost variations, both during construction and operation.

The above criteria represent general considerations; the list is neither intended to be complete nor ranked in any order of priority other than Item 1.

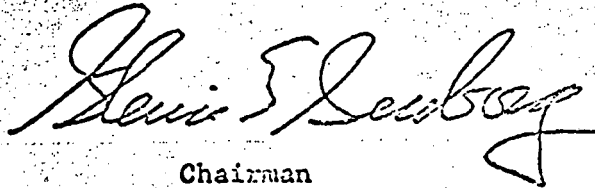
We would propose asking the Academy to study the site selection problem in considerable detail using facilities, information and personnel that the AEC and its contractors will make available to assist the Academy. At the conclusion of your study it would be expected that the Academy would make appropriate recommendations to the Commission for the best location or locations for this national facility on the basis of criteria outlined above together with such additional criteria that the NAS may believe to be important. Our staff would be pleased to provide you with site information which has already been called to our attention, e.g. Camp Parks, California; Hanford, Washington; Denver, Colorado; and St. Louis, Missouri.

Should the Academy be willing to undertake this difficult task, the Commission would like to receive an outline of the proposed work and the

- 3 -

associated costs in such form that we could contract with the Academy for an appropriate study.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry S. Lewis".

Chairman

Dr. Frederick Seitz, President  
National Academy of Sciences  
2101 Constitution Avenue  
Washington, D. C. 20418

Enclosure:  
As stated

DC FILE

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1965

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Ch USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 51027

TO : THE CABINET  
AND AGENCY HEADS

FROM : HORACE BUSBY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE PRESIDENT

ABOUT : ACTIONS REQUESTED OR SUGGESTED  
CABINET MEETING, FEBRUARY 25, 1965

For your records, this is a summary of the requests and suggestions for Department and Agency Heads action made during the Cabinet meeting on Thursday, February 25, 1965:

1. Requests for Pending Reports

The following reports, requested at previous meetings of the Cabinet, are pending:

- a. Due March 15: Status of legislative reports, including estimates of when Congressional action can be completed. Route reports to Larry O'Brien with copy to The Vice President.
- b. Due April 30: Review of recommendations on user charges. Route to the Bureau of the Budget.
- c. Current Status: The Budget Director is to be kept continuously informed of progress toward accomplishing the closing and consolidation of installations contemplated in the budget.

2. New Requests for Meetings

- a. White House Correspondence: On Wednesday, March 3 at the White House there will be a meeting of representatives from each department and agency regarding handling of mail referrals from the Executive Office. The name of your designated representative should be sent to my office by Monday, March 1 (Advise Mrs. King, Code 45-664). You will be advised of the hour and place of meeting.

\*CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OCG  
 J. D. Day 2/27/89  
 \*Ltr. NSC Grobecke to DOE, OCFP Siebert dated 2/19/89  
 F. Jahn 2/27/89

- b. Congressional Executive Relations: The meeting of Legislative Assistants with the Budget Director and the Attorney General will be scheduled and announced by Mr. Gordon.

3.

New Requests for Reports

Interagency Committees

- (1) By March 5 : A completed list of all interagency committees which your department chairs or participates in. This is to include any informally created committees as well as those established by statute or Presidential order. File to my office at the White House.
- (2) By April 3: Reports on each interagency committee, offering either justification for continuance or recommendation for termination. This is the report requested by the Bureau of the Budget.

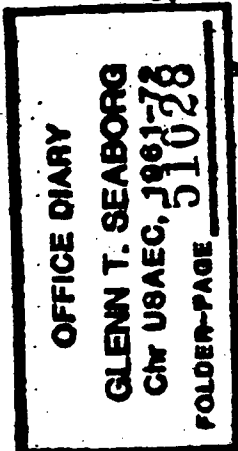
- b. Comments on Bureau of the Budget Draft Circular on Government Commercial-Industrial Activities: If questions or issues exist regarding proposed new policy statement, confer with the Bureau of the Budget to resolve questions by March 5 or shortly thereafter.

4. Other Requests and Suggestions

- a. Liaison with Governors: The President designated Office of Emergency Planning Director, Governor Buford Ellington, to serve as liaison with the Governors of the 50 States. He will be available to assist all Department and Agency Heads on such matters.

- b. Liaison with Mayors: The President designated Vice President Humphrey to serve as liaison with Mayors. He will be available to assist all Department and Agency Heads on such matters.

- c. See the USA: The President suggests that the speech of Secretary Udall on travel in the United States might be profitably read by all concerned with support of the effort to encourage travel in this country by Americans and foreign visitors. Copies may be obtained from Secretary Udall's office.



d. On Relations with the Public, by Mail or in Person:  
The President asked Civil Service Commission Chairman John Macy to survey the present policies and practices throughout the government and to make recommendations to the Cabinet for improvements.

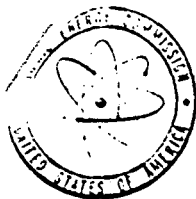
e. On Interagency Committees: In addition to requests for reports on this subject, the President urged compliance with these two policies:

-- That statutory creation of interagency committees be discouraged and resisted.

-- That in creating such committees it be the practice to specify at the time of creation a time for termination.

f. On Urban Problems: The President expressed the hope that where appropriate, speeches and statements by officials of the government will include emphasis upon the efforts now being made legislatively to meet the needs and problems of the Nation's urban areas.

*Glenn T. Seaborg*



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

March 30, 1965

Dear John:

In a letter dated February 12,\* 1965, you asked for the Atomic Energy Commission's analysis and comments on the arguments made by Drs. Jerome B. Wiesner and Herbert F. York in an article entitled "National Security and the Nuclear-Test Ban" in the October 1964 issue of Scientific American. You also requested our comments relative to a letter written by Dr. Eugene Wigner concerning the Wiesner-York article in the December issue of the same magazine. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has also asked for comments on the Wiesner-York article.

In their article Drs. Wiesner and York conclude that both sides in the arms race are confronted by "the dilemma of steadily increasing military power and steadily decreasing national security." They stated "It is our considered professional judgment that this dilemma has no technical solution." Further, they indicated their optimism toward a comprehensive test ban with the belief that it is a next logical step in solving the dilemma. Dr. Wigner raises the question in his article of whether the Wiesner-York article suggests "that the decrease of our security is a result of the increase of our military power" and asks whether it is "really true that the national security of the U. S. has been 'rapidly and inexorably diminishing'?" Dr. Wigner also states that "Actually the great powers have never confined themselves to looking for solutions in the area of science and technology only but have initiated extensive negotiations toward easing tensions."

One aspect of the policy of the United States for the preservation of international peace and the continued security of this country has been the maintenance of an adequate and credible deterrent force. The question of adequacy of the deterrent

force depends upon many factors, including those of a technological, political, economic, and moral nature. It also depends upon the actions of others, actions of potential enemies, and of our allies. Because of the interactions of all these factors, it is possible to argue that a nation's security does not increase with the growth of its absolute military power. Nevertheless, the evidence is that the growth of absolute military power has undoubtedly had a deterrent effect in avoiding a major war.

An important part of the United States deterrent is its nuclear component. In the absence of acceptable disarmament agreements, failure of the United States to take advantage of the technical advances available to it in this field would obviously weaken its deterrent force. The Scientific American article gives less weight than we think warranted to the contributions which continued underground testing can make to our national security.

In the unclassified 1963 and 1964 Annual Reports to the Congress some of the accomplishments in the areas of weapons development and effects were discussed. I do not believe it would be appropriate for me to go beyond the statements made in those reports in this unclassified letter. However, we have discussed the underground test program with the Congressional Committees on many occasions and have kept the Committees fully informed of the role underground testing plays in the advancement of nuclear weapons technology. In this regard, enclosed is a summary of the significant achievements resulting from underground testing since its resumption in 1961.

While we are maintaining our deterrent, I do want to point out that for more than a decade the United States has made various international proposals for a comprehensive test ban treaty. The achievement of a comprehensive test ban treaty with adequate inspection and control continues rightfully to be the policy of the United States Government. This policy is based upon the belief that such a treaty would be of great assistance in slowing down the arms race and inhibiting the spread of national nuclear weapons capabilities. It is not based on the premise that underground tests have little value to the United States.



I will be pleased to discuss the over-all problem in further detail with your Committee if you so desire.

Cordially,

15/  
Chairman

Honorable John Stennis  
Chairman, Preparedness  
Investigating Subcommittee  
Committee on Armed Services  
Congress of the United States

Enclosure:  
Underground Testing Achievements -  
1961-1964 (Cy 1D)

Distribution:

secc: Adde, w/cy 1D encl.

2cc: Chairman

cc: Con. Bunting

cc: Con. Palfrey

cc: Con. Ramey

cc: Con. Tapp

cc: General Manager

cc: DMI

2cc: Secretariat

2cc: Cong. Relations

cc: Mr. Kato

cc: Reader

cc: Leicester

cc: DIA Files

cc: Dir's Reference

cc: Crouson Reader

Note: Enclosure same as Encl 1 to ltr  
Chairman to Holifield re Wiesner-  
York article (ltr dated March 12)

Congressional Relations \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

MA

AGM

DCM

GM

DLCrouson/zh

3/24/65

3/ /65

3/ /65

3/ /65

Wednesday, March 3, 1965 - D.C.

The Commission met with the staff to discuss selection of the Hanford reactor operator contractor. It was narrowed down to Douglas and Monsanto-United Nuclear on the basis of visits of John Erlewine's group to interview representatives of these companies. We decided to interview top management of these two. Douglas guarantees more diversification industries, but Monsanto-United Nuclear is more involved in nuclear business.

At 11:30 a.m. I attended the unveiling ceremony of the Abraham Ribicoff portrait at HEW by President Johnson. The President said I had made a fine statement at the JCAE Hearing yesterday.

At 12:15 p.m. I had a buffet lunch at HEW.

At 2 p.m. I attended a symposium at the JCAE hearings on high energy physics, which included Frederick Seitz (Chairman), William D. McElroy, George B. Kistiakowsky, Wolfgang Panofsky, Philip Abelson, Emanuel R. Piore, Charles H. Townes, Eugene P. Wigner and Chia Wang. All except Abelson and Wigner spoke in favor of high energy physics.

At 6:50 p.m. Helen and I attended the reception of the American Land Title Association as guests of Jim and Alice Robinson at the Statler-Hilton.

Thursday, March 4, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I testified before the Special Subcommittee on Arts and Humanities of the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare on the National Humanities Foundation (Senator John J. Williams was the Chairman). It went very well.

At noon I attended the 100th anniversary reenactment of Lincoln's second inaugural address. Vice President Humphrey, Representative John W. McCormack, author and historian Bruce Catton, Representative Melvin Price, Adlai Stevenson, and others spoke.

At 1 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Dr. I. H. Usmani, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, at the Mayflower Hotel. Also present were Minister M. Masood (Pakistan Embassy), Donald Hornig, Herman Pollack, Phillips Talbot, AEC staff and others.

Commissioner Tape and I talked to Senator Clinton Anderson and Representative Price before the afternoon JCAE hearings on high energy physics, who urged us strongly to choose Monsanto-United Nuclear for the Hanford reactor contractor.

At 2:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Edgar F. Kaiser (President, Henry J. Kaiser Company, Oakland, California), who was calling to let me know that he is in town in case anyone from AEC should wish to speak with him in connection with his company's interest at Hanford. He said they understand that they're at least one of the companies being considered. He wanted to let me know that they are serious about getting into the food processing business in an attempt to generate jobs in that area. He said they hear rumbles about competitors busily seeing people in Washington to pressure them, but his company did not believe in doing this. He reiterated that he was available if we wished to see him.

I thanked him for calling and mentioned that these various extracurricular pressures don't make any difference, because this matter is handled strictly on merit. He said he sat in on the hearings out there, and they presented their case. I said the fact that we sent our people out there meant we are taking their

proposal very seriously.

At 4 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with Harold Brown. I asked him if he had talked with Eugene Wigner about the degree of civil defense work at Oak Ridge. He said he had and what Wigner seemed to be asking for was about \$100,000 for FY 1966. Harold's reaction is that with a \$25,000,000 civil defense budget, this is a good spot for about \$200,000. I said that Wigner also talked about a little more money for FY 1965. Harold said he wasn't sure where it stands this year, but he will check and let me know.

At 4:10 p.m. I had an appointment with Herman Pollack (Acting Director, Office of International Scientific Affairs, Department of State). Pollack said that this Office of International Scientific Affairs has more business with the AEC than corresponds to the size of its staff in that field. He would like to try to rectify this. Harry Smyth has talked to him about working in his office as a consultant, and he wanted to know whether this has the approval of the AEC. I told him that it definitely does have the approval of the AEC. He said further that the question of Smyth's relationship to someone who might be chosen to head up the office, replacing Ragnar Rollefson, was something that they would like to explore with Smyth, if I thought this was the kind of exploration they could successfully make. I encouraged him to do so. It may be that they would even raise the question of Smyth's taking on this position, in which case it would probably be consistent with his also retaining his position as U.S. Representative to the IAEA. We also spoke briefly about the problems caused by the White House staff in the attempts of the AEC and State Department to handle their affairs efficiently. We had in mind particularly the recent time-consuming episode of gaining approval for the sale of plutonium to EURATOM.

Friday, March 5, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I met with Glenn C. Lee and Sam Volpentest of Richland, Washington, who urged Hanford as the site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. I told them Hanford is not a frontrunner for this.

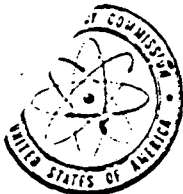
At 10 a.m. I participated in the JCAE hearings on high energy physics with Donald Hornig, Leland Haworth, and Jerry Tape. We all disagreed with Congressman Craig Hosmer's suggestion that we use a management consultant firm to get advice on the type of management for the 200 BeV Accelerator. The topic was management of the 200 BeV Accelerator, and I again described AEC suggestion that this be a national corporation of universities.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Ed McMillan, Wally Reynolds, Edward Lofgren, and Jerry Tape at the Roger Smith Hotel. I tried to tell McMillan not to push so hard to get the 200 BeV Accelerator on the Bay Area site--such constraint would increase the possibility of getting national consensus for such a site if such consensus for the Bay Area site is possible at all.

At 2 p.m. I presided over a MLC-AEC Conference. We discussed NATO procedures for protecting information and status of the weapons production program.

At 4:30 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 458 (notes attached). I signed a joint letter with Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance to President Johnson on the 1967 nuclear weapons stockpile. The Commission again discussed the maritime program; apparently we will adopt a program of requesting funds for both a prototype ("a nuclear test facility") and financial aid to the shipping industry to concurrently install nuclear plants in a few ships.

At 6:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from William Zisch (Aerojet General, San



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

BY DOR  
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COPY NO. 2  
March 5, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 458

4:30 p.m., Friday, March 5, Room 1113-B, D. C. Office

1. Chairman's Conversation with Harold Brown, DOD, re Civil Defense Program at ORNL

The Chairman said he had talked to Dr. Brown who agreed that consideration should be given to additional DOD funding for the program. Dr. Brown will take up the matter with OCD.

2. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. Herman Pollack, Department of State

The Chairman requested exploration with staff. (IA)

3. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. Edgar Kaiser re Hanford Contract

4. AEC 20/164 - Cotter Corporation, Denver-Golden Corporation and Walsh vs. Glenn T. Seaborg, et al

Mr. Hollingsworth discussed briefly the status of the suit. The Chairman requested the Commissioners be kept informed. (GC)

5. AEC 580/227 - Stockpile

The General Manager noted his memorandum of March 5 to the Commissioners in which he recommended signature of the AEC-DOD joint letter by the Chairman. The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsh-Secy)

6. Proposed Letters to Secretaries of State, Defense, et al, re Nth Power

The Commissioners will review the proposed letters. (Secy)

7. AEC 289/40 - Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co. - U.S. Patent No. 3, 129, 188

The Commissioners discussed briefly with the General Counsel his memorandum of March 3 and accepted his recommendation contained in paragraph 16 c. (G)

8. AEC 831/2 - Lease of Heavy Water to France

Approved. (IA)

9. AEC 881/73 - Industry's Plans to Provide Chemical Processing Services

Approved, with revisions in the public announcement. (EAGM-PI)

10. General Counsel's Report on the S&E Claim

Mr. Hennessey discussed briefly the position as set forth in the GAO February 26, 1965 letter to the Chairman. The Commissioners requested recommendations. (GC)

11. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 90)

The Commissioners had no objection. Mr. Ramey requested information on Contract AT (40-1)-2073. (PAR-DC)

12. AEC 268/24 - Impact of Power Cutbacks

The Commissioners approved the proposed letter from Mr. Sapirie to EEI. The BOB is to be informed. (AGMPP)

13. AEC 89/19 - Employment of Foreign Nationals at NTS

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation to proceed. (DMA)

14. AEC 1176 - Upcoming Staff Papers for March and April 1965

Noted.

15. Correspondence Log (Secretary's February 23 Memorandum)

Approved. (Secy)

16. Agenda for the Week of March 8

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. Rubin
	Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

Ramon, California) in connection with Aerojet General's deep interest in obtaining the Hanford contract. He said that their parent company, General Tire and Rubber Company, is giving its strongest support, and this would be an important factor should Aerojet General be selected. He said that their G-2 informs them that Douglas stands in a very strong position to obtain this contract, followed by U.S. Steel and then Monsanto and that the decision would probably be made within the next week or two, if it has not already been made. I said I can't tell him the line-up, but it isn't the way he has it. I said we are still in the process of making our decision, and I felt it would probably take longer than another week or two.

I cautioned him that this information was semi-confidential. He said he hoped the conditions of determination were not who offered to do most at the outset in employment but rather the mean average over the next several years. I said we understand that; however, we are interested in definite commitments given contractually, rather than just promises. Zisch mentioned that he thought Dow Chemical should have been the one chosen for the other recent Hanford contract. I said that the outstanding criterion was the fission product plant there and that Martin Marietta's proposal was in a class far beyond the next two. A much larger amount of money for a much larger operation is being expended there, which will bring the price of fission products down.

Saturday, March 6, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until about 4:30 p.m.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the White House Mess with Donald Hornig, Frederick Seitz, and Jerry Tape to discuss the process for choosing a site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. The JCAE has asked for an AEC plan on this to be disclosed at hearings on the authorization bill (high energy physics part) next Wednesday. We feel that the plan of AEC asking the National Academy of Sciences to have a committee make a study and recommendation to AEC is best; the problem now is to find the right people to serve on the committee.

I read books and journals.

I sent a lengthy letter to Peter.

Sunday, March 7, 1965

I prepared for a meeting on the maritime program (with an AIF group) tomorrow and for testimony before the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences on the AEC nuclear space program on Tuesday.

Monday, March 8, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I attended a Seminar on Nuclear Merchant Ships sponsored by the Atomic Industrial Forum, Inc., at the University Club on nuclear maritime power. It was chaired by Louis H. Roddis and W. Kenneth Davis (President, AIF). Participants included Nicholas Johnson (Administrator, Maritime Administration), Congressmen Herbert Bonner and Craig Hosmer, Commissioners Ramey, Bunting, and Palfrey, AEC, Maritime Administration staff, representatives of reactor manufacturers, shipping lines, other government departments, etc. Bunting and I spoke for the AEC, presented our ideas for a dual approach, i.e., a test facility and shipboard plants.

I had lunch with Ken Davis and Charlie Robbins to discuss plans for the April 2nd meeting of AEC with the AIF Board.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Claude Desautels (White House). He said that the President will be signing the Appalachia Bill tomorrow morning at 11 a.m. and he asked that I be invited to represent the AEC. I told Claude that I am testifying before the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. If I am finished in time, I will certainly be there.

At 4:25 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2090 (action summary attached). The Commissioners and I heard Harry Finger's views on ROVER flight test possibilities; the choice between flight testing Nerva 1 and Nerva 2 will be a real issue in the Commission. We also discussed further the maritime program--apparently, we will have a dual course--a test facility and support for early shipboard reactors.

Tuesday, March 9, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before the Senate Committee on Aeronautics and Space Sciences in the presence of James Webb, Commissioners Ramey and Tape, Harry Finger, Nelson Sievering, John Swartout, and Allen Vander Weyden. It went very well with sympathetic questioning by Senators Clinton Anderson and Margaret Chase Smith, and others.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with O. G. Landsverk, a member of the Board of the Leif Erikson Foundation, and a Norwegian who helped establish Leif Erickson Day (October 9th).

At 2 p.m. Commissioners, staff, and I met with representatives of Douglas Aircraft--D. W. Douglas, Sr. (Chairman of the Board), C. R. Able (Vice President), S. P. Smith (proposed General Manager at Hanford), and W. Matheson (proposed director of Douglas Laboratory at Hanford) to discuss their proposal for operation of the 100-300 area at Hanford. They offer a very good diversification program--some \$7,000,000 for the first year, including a Douglas Laboratory.

At 3:10 p.m. the Commission met with the Nuclear Cross-Sections Advisory Group. They recommend more support for neutron physics.

At 4:15 p.m. I met with Dan Kimball, Chairman, Aerojet General. He said that Aerojet General is very anxious to obtain the Hanford contract for the 100-300 areas. He said they had considered moving their entire San Ramon nuclear operation to Hanford in connection with their diversification, but this turned out to be not feasible. He realizes that they haven't come up with a great deal in the diversification line yet--only amounting to employment for some 40 to 50 people for the first few years. He said that he is now in contact with a company which might engage in a joint venture and which is considering building an aluminum plant and a chemical plant and possibly an agricultural products plant at Hanford, and he will have an answer from them, hopefully, within ten days. I told him I would let him know if it became necessary to make the choice of contractor before that time.

At 4:30 p.m. the Commission met with Monsanto-United Nuclear, H. K. Nason (President, Monsanto Research), R. L. Brandenburger (Regional Vice President), J. L. Gillis (Vice President) and C. D. Harrington (Senior Vice President United Nuclear), R. D. Bokum, II (President) and I. H. Wardlow to discuss their Hanford 100-300 area proposal. They would build a \$2,000,000 plutonium fuel fabrication plant--not as much as Douglas, but then they have a strong nuclear involvement which is also an important criterion.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOR  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager      DATE: March 9, 1965

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

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2090, MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1965, 4:25 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

AEC 855/62 - Rover Flight Alternatives and  
AEC 855/63 - Rover Program

Discussed.

The Commission will discuss Rover flight alternatives with NASA officials on March 15. The draft letter to the President will also be discussed. (SNPO)

## Information Items

### 1. Nuclear Maritime Program

The Commission agreed staff should meet with Maritime Administration staff. (AGMR)

The Chairman's office will contact the Maritime Administrator.  
(Fritsch)

Commissioner Ramey said he would call JCAE staff.

### 2. Staff Study of Advanced Converters

cc:  
Commissioners

Wednesday, March 10, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:20 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 145 (notes attached).

At 9:35 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 459 (notes attached). We discussed Senator Jackson's March 8, 1965, letter regarding the 200 BeV accelerator (copy attached). (Reply subsequently dated March 26, 1965 and attached on that date.)

At 10:45 a.m. I met with Jerome Byrne, Special Counsel to the Regents, University of California, who is investigating possible changes in management structure for the University. I told him that the Berkeley Chancellor must have more autonomy and authority and possibly the Statewide Administration should be moved out of Berkeley to San Francisco. I described to him the basis for some faculty unrest at Berkeley caused by a number of Statewide Administrative actions during the last two or three years. (Clark Kerr, as U.C. President, and Martin Meyerson, as Berkeley Chancellor, resigned at a press conference in University Hall yesterday and this has engendered much national publicity.) We discussed the problem of finding a suitable person for the University of California presidency and I said that the replacement of Kerr with a man of equal ability would be a formidable task.

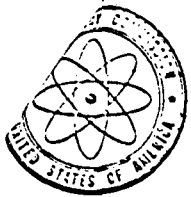
At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Al Little at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 1:35 p.m. I received a telephone call from Howard Nason, Monsanto Chemical Company. He said that it occurred to him, after their meeting with the Commission yesterday, that he might have taken too much for granted on the question of help to the universities, and possibly the Commission doesn't appreciate the extent and depth of their interest in this program. He wondered if we would like to have this outlined in writing. I told him that I was interested only in the Hanford situation. He said their specific interests are: repayment program; grants-in-aid; reciprocal programs in the university; and, specific programs that are tailored to need. He said they are proud of what they have been able to do and he didn't want there to be any misunderstanding. I told him I thought I understood; that our immediate interest is in trying to build up a branch of a university in the area of Hanford. Nason said we would find them supporting it in every way except for building funds (they reserve this for private schools and not state universities). I said there are lots of ways of helping besides providing funds, and he said they would expect to participate broadly in all of those ways.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from W. C. Munnecke of the Chicago Sun-Times. He said he had received my note; they are sorry about Sunday; they are tied up for lunch on Saturday but asked if Mrs. Seaborg and I could have lunch with them on Sunday, March 21st, at 1 p.m., with about five or six others with their wives. I accepted and he will let me know where the luncheon will be held.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commission met with the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Relations Panel (Cyrus S. Ching, Chairman, Leo C. Brown, Oswald S. Colclough, Robben W. Fleming, Charles O. Gregory, Abe Murdock, and David H. Stowe) to discuss future need for the Panel and possible changes in its method of operating; we will give them the answers on these questions soon.

At 4:30 p.m. I called Herman Pollack (Acting Director of the Office of International Scientific Affairs, State Department) with further regard to our conversation several days ago on how Harry Smyth might fit into his operation. I told him that I had talked with several of our people, including Commissioner



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 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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COPY NO. 2  
 March 10, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 145

9:20 a.m., Wednesday, March 10, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Report on Discussions with Dresden Officials
2. Review Panel Meeting with ACRS

In response to Mr. Price's query, the Commissioners suggested he discuss the request for attendance with Mr. John Conway, JCAE staff, and keep them informed if there is any problem.

3. Brookhaven Report

The Chairman requested later consideration of this matter. (DR)

4. Filing of Brief in Jersey Central Case

The Commissioners agreed to the deferral of filing until Tuesday, March 16. (DR)

5. 102 Proceedings

Mr. Lowenstein reported the record will be certified to the Commission today or tomorrow. The Joint Committee has requested meetings with AEC staff and Commissioners prior to any decision on the matter. Mr. Bloch reported recommendations will be submitted to the Commission by mid-April. (GC)

PRESENT

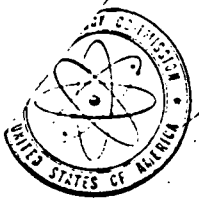
Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Price
Mr. Ramey	Dr. Beck
Dr. Tape	Mr. Lowenstein
Mrs. Bunting	Mr. Hennessey
	Mr. Hollingsworth*
	Mr. Bloch*
	Mr. Ink*
	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
 Director of Regulation  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary

W. B. McCool  
 Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 5



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

COPY NO. 2  
March 10, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 459

9:35 a.m., Wednesday, March 10, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. AEC 716/8 - Request for West German Participation in Operation HENRE

The Chairman said he had discussed the request with Mr. Jack Howard, MLC, who reported the matter has not been cleared by the Committee.

2. Chairman's Discussions with Aerojet-General Representatives re Hanford Contract

✓ 3. Senator Jackson's March 8 Letter re Siting Survey for the High Energy Accelerator *(Reply dated 3/26/65)*

Dr. Tape said he would respond to any questions at today's hearing that no decision has been made regarding site selection and that there will be adequate opportunity for definitive review of all available sites.

4. AEC 1161/4 - Seed and Blanket Reactor California-Feather River Proposal (March 5 Letter from Congressman Craig Hosmer)

Noted.

5. WHETSTONE IV (General Manager's March 8 Memorandum)

Dr. Tape said he would like an opportunity to review further with staff. (DMA)

6. State Department Statement re USSR Violation of the Test Ban Treaty

The Chairman suggested Mr. Palfrey discuss this matter with the Department of State.

7. White House Meeting on Discussion of Congressional-Executive Branch Relationships

Mr. Ink discussed briefly the concern expressed in the meeting regarding waiting periods, waiver provisions, etc. A report to the White House is in preparation for submission to the White House by April 1, 1965. (GC)

8. High Temperature Gas Cooled Reactor Project

Mr. Bloch reported meetings are continuing and a draft contract will be considered by the Colorado Public Service Company Board on Friday. In response to the Chairman's query, he said a report could be prepared for submission to the BOB tomorrow. The Chairman requested appropriate changes in his testimony for the Joint Committee Hearing on March 18. (DGM-AGM-EAGM)

9. Mr. Lorne Gray's March 5 Letter re Commission Visit to AECL - June 1965

The Commissioners suggested scheduling a June 24 and 25 visit via Convair. (Fritsch-IA-Secy)

10. British Plan for Underground Nuclear Testing at NTS (Mr. Ink's March 8 Note)

The Commissioners noted the airgram from the American Embassy, London, and the Chairman suggested staff be alert to appropriate preparations. (DMA-PI)

11. Technical Briefing of Reactor Safety Criteria for Locating Power Reactors in Metropolitan Areas (Mr. Ramey's February 19 Memorandum)

Referring to Mr. Ramey's memorandum, it was noted the regulatory staff briefing on reactor siting is scheduled for Wednesday, March 17. Mr. Bloch will discuss with staff the need for Commission consideration of Reactor Development views after the briefing. (DGM)

12. AEC 646/84 - Likely Electric Utility Customers for Nuclear Power Plants (See also Mr. Ramey's March 4 Memorandum)

Mr. Ramey suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, it is now timely to meet with those utilities which may have an interest and were not previously contacted and utilities with which the Commissioners have previously met and now appear ready for favorable decisions on nuclear power. It was noted a meeting is scheduled with the Florida Power and Light Company on April 5, 1965. The Chairman mentioned his discussions with Mr. Robbins, AIF, re the Coal Association's possible campaign against nuclear power and the Commissioners agreed this matter should be discussed at a meeting on Friday afternoon, March 12. (AGM-IP-RDT-Secy)

13. Information Regarding Nuclear Power Versus Fossil Fuels (Mr. Ink's March 5 Memorandum)

~~Mr. Ink would appreciate Commissioners' comments on Tab B prior to Friday. The material will be used for the Friday afternoon meeting and supplemented by additional information. (AGM)~~

14. AEC 844/16 - Disposition of PLUTO Test Facilities at NTS

The Commissioners suggested discussions with Dr. John Foster, LRL, prior to action. (DGM)

15. AEC-NASA Luncheon at Goddard Space Flight Center, March 15 (General Manager's February 25 Memorandum)

To be scheduled for discussion Friday morning. (Secy)

16. Participation of Norwegian Alien in Experiments with Sandia Corporation (General Manager's March 5 Memorandum)

Approved. (AGMA)

17. AEC 1130/13 - National Nuclear Test Program

Approved. (DMA)

18. Pending Contractual Matters - Report No. 91

Noted.

a. Mr. Bloch noted the Systems Study of the Hawaiian Food Irradiator described on Page 1 will now be incorporated in a contract for a radiation facility to be located in the vicinity of Honolulu, Hawaii, under a contract selection board established by the Manager, New York Operations Office, as described on Page 3.

b. Nuclear Generator for Off-shore Oil Drilling in the Gulf of Mexico - staff will submit a report to Mr. Ramey. (PAR)

19. AEC 1154/3 - Execution Data for the Remaining WHETSTONE III Event

Approved. (DMA)

20. Story on U.S. Series of NTS Events' (Frank Carey's March 4 Letter to the Chairman)

The Chairman requested material for discussion, with Mr. Carey on Friday. (DMA-PNE)

21. AEC 1083/39 - Symposium on Many Body Problems - Novosibirsk, USSR

a. The Commissioners approved staff recommendation for U.S. participation as described in Dr. McDaniel's March 4 memorandum.

b. In response to the Commissioner's comments, Mr. Ink suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, Dr. English should obtain further information on the request in Mr. Abrahams' March 2 memorandum and report to the Commission. (R-AGMRD)

22. NTS Events (General Crowson's March 5 Memorandum)

Noted. (Secy)

23. Mr. Ink's Report on Senator Bartlett's Interest in the Nuclear Maritime Program

24. Safety Analysis of LONGSHOT Event

Mr. Ink noted staff is reviewing.

25. Mr. Ramey's March 9 Meeting with Mr. John J. McCloy

Mr. Ramey said Mr. McCloy had explained briefly his interest in the gas centrifuge program and Mr. Ramey had given him his personal views on the subject.

26. Proposed Letter to Chairman Holifield re Comments on H.R. 448

The Chairman requested comments and said he would sign the letter at the close of business today. (Fritsch)

27. Intelligence Report

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth*
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Ink
Dr. Tape*	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Bunting	Mr. Hennessey
	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. Brown**
	Mr. McCool

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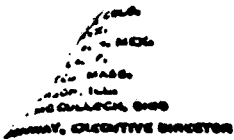
Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

\*\*Attendance for Item 27.





# Congress of the United States

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

March 8, 1965

VICE CHAIRMAN  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.  
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, MO. MEM.  
ALBERT GORE, TENN.  
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.  
DOURKE D. WICKENLIPER, IOWA  
GEORGE D. Aiken, VT.  
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH  
EARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.

ENCL. BY DOR  
NOV 86

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

The high energy physics hearings just completed before the Joint Committee's Research and Development Subcommittee have developed the fact that current design studies of a 200 billion electron volt proton accelerator will be submitted to the Atomic Energy Commission by June 1965.

Your report to the Joint Committee entitled, "Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics," recommends that a 200 billion electron volt accelerator be authorized for design in fiscal year 1967 and for construction in fiscal year 1968.

The testimony presented to the Committee on March 2 brought out the importance of designating a specific site in the near future in order that the succeeding phases of design work on the proposed 200 Bev accelerator can proceed efficiently. Accordingly, there appears to be an immediate need for the Commission to consider the site selection question.

I would expect the Commission to be prepared to tell us what has already been done in respect to site selection and what additional action is planned. We will also want information on schedule deadlines for siting decisions.

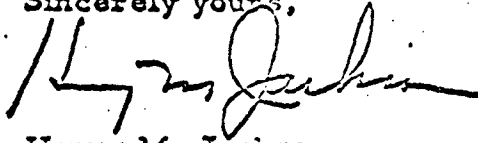
In addition, I would appreciate receiving information from the Commission during the forthcoming hearings on the specific considerations which have been given by the Commission on the use

Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg

of the Hanford site for the 200 Bev accelerator and plans for more detailed consideration of the Hanford site for this accelerator.

I appreciate your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry M. Jackson".

Henry M. Jackson  
United States Senator

Palfrey, John Hall, and Myron Kratzer and the consensus is that his role as an advisor or consultant would be very beneficial. I said we felt that any lesser role in his shop such as taking over the responsibility that Carl Thomas had would not work out too well. Pollack said they didn't have this in mind. He said that John Hall is meeting with him on Friday to exchange some views on this. I asked him if he had any more thoughts on Rollefson's replacement and he said no. They are exploring whether the Secretary of State would be agreeable to having a consultant. In the meantime, they are trying somebody on a partial basis.

I sent a letter to Alden Emery to nominate Robert Connick of Berkeley for the ACS award for distinguished service in the advancement of inorganic chemistry.

Thursday, March 11, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Frank Carey, AP. He asked what I thought of his visiting Los Alamos and Livermore Laboratories and talking with people there as he thinks there is some potential for a story there. I told him this had been covered many times and there is a lot in our Annual Report. He said he realized that, but in talking to a person he might be able to go a little further. I told him that I would look into this and call him back tomorrow. Frank said that perhaps he could go to Hanford at the same time. He has read the article in Business Week which features me; and, since we are cutting down on production of fissionable materials, what do we do now about Hanford. I explained to him that what we are doing is segmenting. I said that, since G.E. is getting out, the Commission decided that, rather than have a single replacement contractor, we should have several with each bringing in a part of their corporate activity. He asked if it would be possible to see some of the apparatus at Los Alamos, and I told him there were some things he could see. I mentioned that they were working on the Rover project and doing other things not concerned with weapons.

At 10:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congresswoman Catherine May and her Assistant John Knievel. She asked whether I had seen her March 9th letter (copy attached), addressed to me, urging careful consideration of Hanford as the site for the proposed high energy accelerator. I said I had seen the letter, and I assured her that Hanford, along with all other possible areas, will be given careful consideration. She said she was leaving Saturday (March 13th) for a week's stay in Yakima, Washington; and, if queried by her constituents, she wished to be able to reassure them on this matter. I said, in the present hearings, Congress is not authorizing anything; they know, however, that a certain amount of operating money is being spent for a pre-design by the Berkeley group.

She said on the basis of this pre-design, the assumption is being made that the accelerator will be located at Camp Parks. I explained that such an assumption has no basis; the Berkeley group has to assume location on some ground somewhere to make any drawings at all, but they understand that the site has not yet been chosen and probably won't be for about another year. The pre-design work will not be tied in to any preconceived area, but rather will have to be flexible to fit into any chosen area. I said that a search is now going on for architects, with an invitation out on a nation-wide basis for proposals. The chosen architect would assist with some of this pre-design work. Also, there will be a selection evaluation board to evaluate the various proposals received. I said I did not know when the selection will be made.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Al Ghiorso at the Metropolitan Club. We discussed the heavy element program at the HILAC and possible timing for funding of the OMNITRON accelerator.

At 2:20 p.m. I was interviewed by H. P. H. Oliver (Nuffield Foundation, London,

2 MAY  
DISTRICT  
WASHINGTON

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

MEMBER OF  
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE;  
SUBCOMMITTEES: FORESTS, FARM  
LABOR, FAMILY FARMS, RESEARCH  
AND EXTENSION, LIVESTOCK AND  
FEED GRAINS, DOMESTIC MARKETING  
AND CONSUMER RELATIONS

MEMBER OF  
NATIONAL COMMISSION ON  
FOOD MARKETING

COUNTIES:  
GRANT  
KITTITAS  
Klickitat  
WALLA WALLA  
WHITMAN  
YAKIMA

March 9, 1965

ENCL. BY DOR  
NOV 65

957A 3/9/65

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
1717 H Street, N.W.  
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I have followed with a great deal of interest the recent hearings of the Subcommittee on Research, Development and Radiation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the subject of high-energy physics. As you know, a great deal of testimony was developed with respect to the authorization of two proposed high-energy accelerators. At the conclusion of four days of hearings last Friday, March 5, 1965, it was stated by the Subcommittee chairman, Representative Melvin Price, that the full committee plans to conclude authorization hearings on the physical research program on Wednesday, March 10. In the discussion involving the high-energy physics program it is expected there will be testimony from Atomic Energy Commission witnesses with respect to site selection of the proposed accelerators and what the Commission proposes to do in this regard.

It is my understanding that design and site of the proposed accelerators have been the subject of a continuing study at the direction of the Commission and that more detailed studies are about to be undertaken. I would assume, therefore, that information developed in the course of such studies will form the basis of AEC witness testimony before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

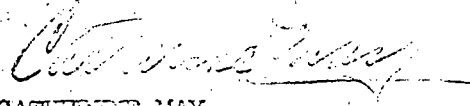
I have before me an Atomic Energy Commission Research and Development Report dated January, 1965, and prepared by the Pacific Northwest Laboratory of Battelle Memorial Institute of Richland, Washington, entitled "Special Report - Hanford As a Site for Large Accelerators." I assume this is part of the fine diversification effort that is being conducted at Hanford and I wish to congratulate you on this work. I am most favorably impressed by the findings of the report which clearly outline significant advantages of Hanford as a site for the proposed 200 bev accelerator. The advantages, with which I am sure you

are familiar, are the ready availability of government-owned land free from danger of seismic disturbances, the on-site availability of sufficient low-cost electric power (\$17.50 kilowatt-year), the largest supply of water available in the United States for cooling purposes, and built-in transportation, scientific, technical, and labor-manpower and other superior advantages of a well established scientific oriented community.

I was deeply disturbed to learn of a statement made by a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy during last week's hearings which would indicate that certain possible sites for accelerator location may be precluded from consideration because area interests have been expressed with regard to site location. It seems to me that every existing available government site should receive paramount consideration for early site study and selection, and expressions on this subject from local interests who are aware of such advantages should be welcomed.

I'll appreciate it very much if you will inform me as to the details of the studies that have been going on in this respect for the proposed accelerator and that you will assure me that the Hanford site will have deep and careful scrutiny before any decision is made.

Sincerely yours,



CATHERINE MAY  
Member of Congress

CM:ksd



SEABORG AND GHIORSO

March 11, 1965

England) for a book he is writing on living scientists.

At 3:45 p.m. I called Frank Carey, AP, in reply to his letter of March 4th and his telephone call earlier today, to tell him that we are not able to grant his request to visit our testing area in Nevada. However, I said that I have asked our staff to cooperate with him in every way possible, including arranging for our Laboratory Directors to talk with him when they are in town. I asked Carey to follow up by talking with Howard Brown, who can arrange whatever appointments he needs. I mentioned that John Foster will be in town this Friday but I don't know whether his schedule will permit him to see him. I asked Carey if he could let us see what he prepares before publication, and he said he can. He asked if we could get together on this and I told him I am a little leery about having any direct quotes on this. He then asked about quoting the Lab Directors, or whether we should keep it to "key atomic scientists say...". I told him I think the latter will be better.

At 4:05 p.m. I met with Dr. S. Dillon Ripley and Dr. I. Wallen (Smithsonian Institution) who are protesting the fact that Smithsonian wasn't chosen as contractor for our bioenvironmental study of the canal zone in connection with possible nuclear explosives excavation for the Isthmian Canal; a staff selection procedure chose Battelle, which might not have been the best choice if the best criteria were used. I promised to review it.

At 4:45 p.m. I met with Soviet high energy physicists, Dr. A. I. Alikhanyan, Dr. S. K. Yesin, and Dr. G. V. Badalyan who are on a U.S. visit.

I sent a note to Clark Kerr enclosing a laudatory editorial about him from the New York Times.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I went to the John Grahams for dinner with Congressman Chet Holifield and Mr. and Mrs. James Webb.

Friday, March 12, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I met with John Foster, Duane Sewell, and Jerry Tape to discuss intelligence work that Livermore is doing for the CIA; the methods used can be improved by doing certain operations at Livermore and I said that this should be done. Foster pointed out that risks of PALANQUIN's releasing unacceptable amount of radioactivity are greater than we had advised the White House; this will require a re-evaluation of the shot and a possible cancellation in favor of another more acceptable Plowshare shot.

At 11:45 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2091 (action summary attached). Public Service of Colorado Board of Directors in Denver is considering approval of the plan to build the HTGCR in cooperation with AEC and General Atomic subject to successful negotiation of a contract. Members of the Commission discussed terms and found some difficulties which probably can be resolved; we sent a request today for general authorization of the HTGCR to BOB for approval preparatory to sending it to JCAE next Tuesday prior to Thursday's hearings.

At 12:25 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 460 (notes attached).

At 1:30 p.m. I had lunch with Jerry Tape and Arnie Fritsch.

At 2:20 p.m. I met with James Young of General Electric, who wants AEC to support advanced maritime concepts like gas cooled or superheat reactors. I said this will come later; it will be pressurized water reactors first.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DECL. BY DCF  
NOV 65

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: March 12, 1965  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2091, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1965, 11:45 A.M., R.E. Hollingsworth  
ECOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE Date \_\_\_\_\_  
SECY:AJ/ICB

*Original signed  
W.B. McCool*

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2034, 2035 and 2036

Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

2. Status of HTGR Project (See Mr. Bloch's March 11 Memoranda)

The Commission agreed with your recommendation regarding:

- a. Identification, for GA and PSC, of the Commission's position and the problems which require further immediate consideration;
- b. Procedure for appropriately informing the BOB and the JCAE; and
- c. Desirability of informing PSC of the Commission's decision re general authorization.

(DGM)

The Commission approved, as revised, the proposed AEC response to inquiries; and noted Mr. Bloch would telephone PSC re PSC's proposed press release. (DGM)

3. AEC 25/321 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (DMA)

4. AEC 352/49 - Sale of Components and Materials to the U.K.

Approved. (DMA)

Commissioner Ramey requested the preliminary staff examination be extended. (S)



March 12, 1965

5. AEC 1104/3 - Encouraging Private Plutonium Capability

Approved, as revised. (IP).

The press release should be revised on the basis of the discussion at the Meeting. (IP)

6. AEC 785/88 - A Study of the Price-Anderson Act

Discussed.

I will reschedule this matter for an early Commission meeting.

7. WHETSTONE IV

Approved, as revised.

8. AEC 956/19 - The Role of the Multi-Program Laboratories in the Reactor Development Programs

Deferred.

9. Briefing on NASA Contract Selection Procedure

Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

COPY NO. 2  
March 12, 1965

DECL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

INFORMATION MEETING 460

12:25 a.m., Friday, March 12, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. Proposal for Radiation-Biological Study on Sea Level Canal

The Chairman discussed briefly the progress of the contract which has been awarded to Battelle and requested further consideration of an appropriate role for the Smithsonian Institution. Dr. Bunting will review this matter with staff. (AGMO)

2. Division of International Affairs' March 10 Memorandum of Discussions with Rene Foch

Noted.

3. March 8 Letter from Congressman James Kee re Application for Research Funds for the West Virginia Institute of Technology

Noted. In staff review.

4. Visit of Frank Carey, AP, to Los Alamos and Hanford

Approved. (AGMA)

5. Establishment of ICY Committee on Atomic Energy

Mr. Palfrey reported briefly on the establishment of the Committee which he will chair.

6. AEC-NASA Luncheon at Goddard Space Flight Center (General Manager's February 25 Memorandum)

The General Manager discussed briefly the proposed topics for the luncheon and suggested that in addition to those listed in Mr. Finger's February 8 memorandum there be a discussion of the need for the NASA letter on NASA requirements for isotopes.

Report on SNAP 10A

Mr. Hollingsworth noted briefly the report on a non-nuclear problem with the unit and said he would report further.

7. WHETSTONE IV (General Manager's March 8 Memorandum)

Dr. Tape wishes to review further with staff. (MA) (Approved at Meeting 2091)

8. Employment of Yuval Ne'eman, Israeli National, at BNL (General Manager's March 9 Memorandum)

Approved. (AGMRD) Mr. Ramey did not concur and expressed the view that other means of avoiding embarrassment should be pursued.

9. AEC 1177 - Requests to Lease AEC Materials by Vulcain

Approved. (IA)

10. AEC 101/111 - Conversion of AEC's South African Uranium Procurement

Approved. (RM)

11. AEC 1083/39 - Gerald Edward Brown, Travel to Novosibirsk

Approved. (IA) Mr. Ramey did not concur and expressed the view that other means of avoiding embarrassment should be pursued.

12. Basic Science Foundation

Mr. Hennessey reported on discussions with Mr. John Conway, JCAE. The Commissioners suggested further discussion to urge an informal executive session format. A staff paper on the subject will be scheduled for discussion next week. (GC-Secy)

13. Report to the Foreign Operations and Government Operations Subcommittee (Congressman Moss' February 12 Letter)

The General Counsel reported that the report to the Subcommittee is in staff review. It will be delivered to the Commissioners on the week-end and scheduled for consideration on Monday. (GC-Secy)

14. Agenda for Week of March 15

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Palfrey      Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ramey        Mr. Ink  
Dr. Tape\*        Mr. Vinciguerra  
~~Dr. Bunting~~      ~~Mr. Hennessey~~  
                    Dr. Fritsch  
                    Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2092. The Commission discussed strategy for meeting the onslaught on nuclear power being prepared by the National Coal Association.

At 3:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Person (Public Service of Colorado). He said that they had their Board meeting this morning and had a very thorough and extensive analysis; and, based on the assumption that the three-party agreement substantially represents our thinking on the HTGR project, they are authorized to proceed. He said he assumed there was general agreement on this. I told him that there is general agreement; that the Commissioners and staff had discussed it this morning; the staff identified a few problem areas for us, but we think they can be worked out. Person said they would go forward and proceed with the next steps preliminary to their meeting in Washington next Thursday. He said that he will be in Washington next Tuesday evening as he has other business to take care of on Wednesday.

Person said he assumed this contract would be based on a specific authorization rather than a general one. I told him that with the information we now have, I think it has to be a general authorization at this stage, with specifics to come in before the Bill is reported out by the Joint Committee, if at all possible. He brought up the matter of recognizing comparative delays between the general and the specific authorization and the fact that they have certain time schedules, etc. I told him we are all impressed by how fast their company has moved; and, in fact, they have moved faster than we thought they could. He said that, on behalf of his company, he accepted our compliments because their people have worked almost around the clock on this. I told Person that, on the matter of what we might call a specific authorization, this could be a matter of words.

I said we need answers to a number of questions in order to present the matter to the Bureau of the Budget, signing of the memorandum of understanding, etc. I told him that draft material has been sent to the BOB today, which should be ready by next Tuesday, the day we have to get it to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Person asked if it would help if they came for a signing of the agreement on the memorandum of understanding by Tuesday, and I told him it would not, that it would have to be cleared with the BOB and sent to the Joint Committee. Person said he would assume we are in general agreement on this and I told him that was correct. We agreed that our respective staffs will work out the details such as deadline dates, licenses, etc. I said we would have to talk with them a little more about some things. He said that he had made representations to his Board on this and they were not going into it with "tongue in cheek" but they want realistic opportunities as far as the future is concerned. I said we have certain things on which we simply have to protect the government but that we would stretch them to the limit.

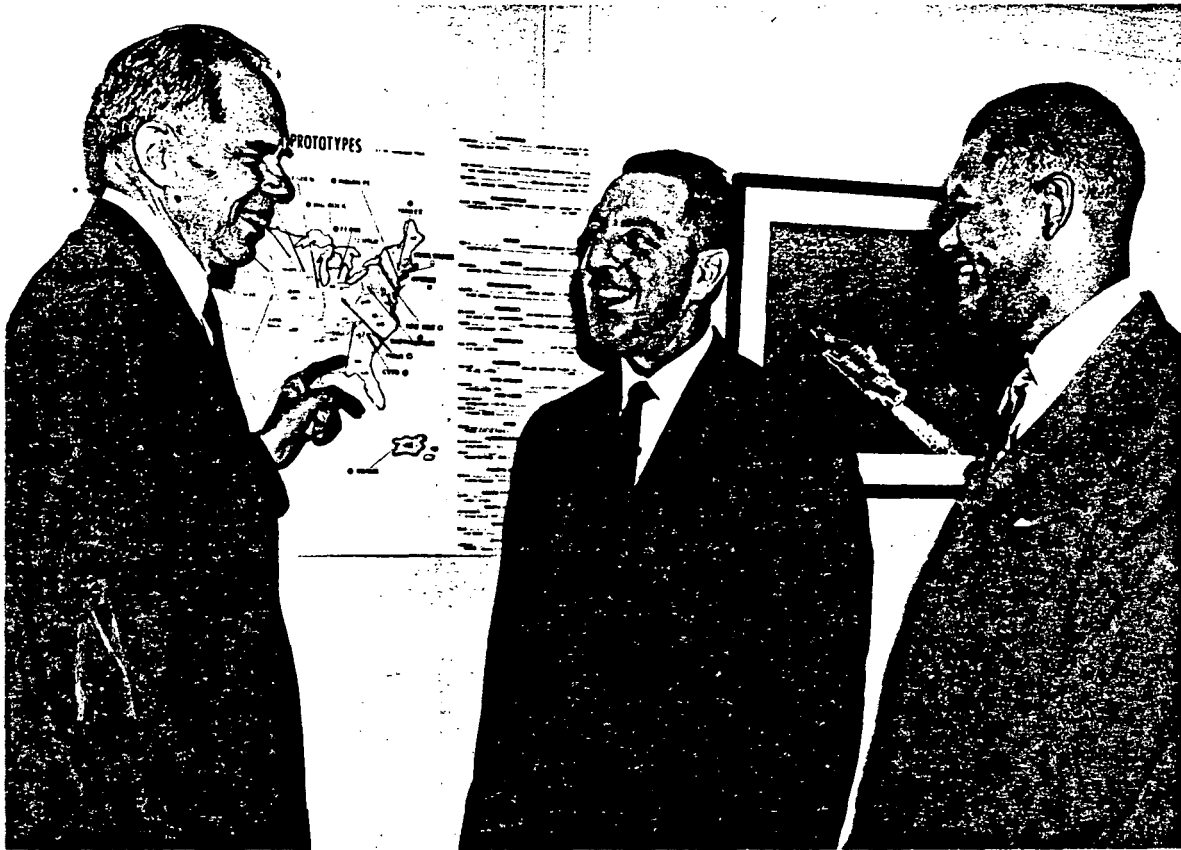
Person said he is glad that it looked as though we can proceed on a mutual understanding. Person said they will go ahead with the public announcement if that is all right. I told him it looks fine to us with the exception of a few minor suggestions.

Saturday, March 13, 1965 - D.C.

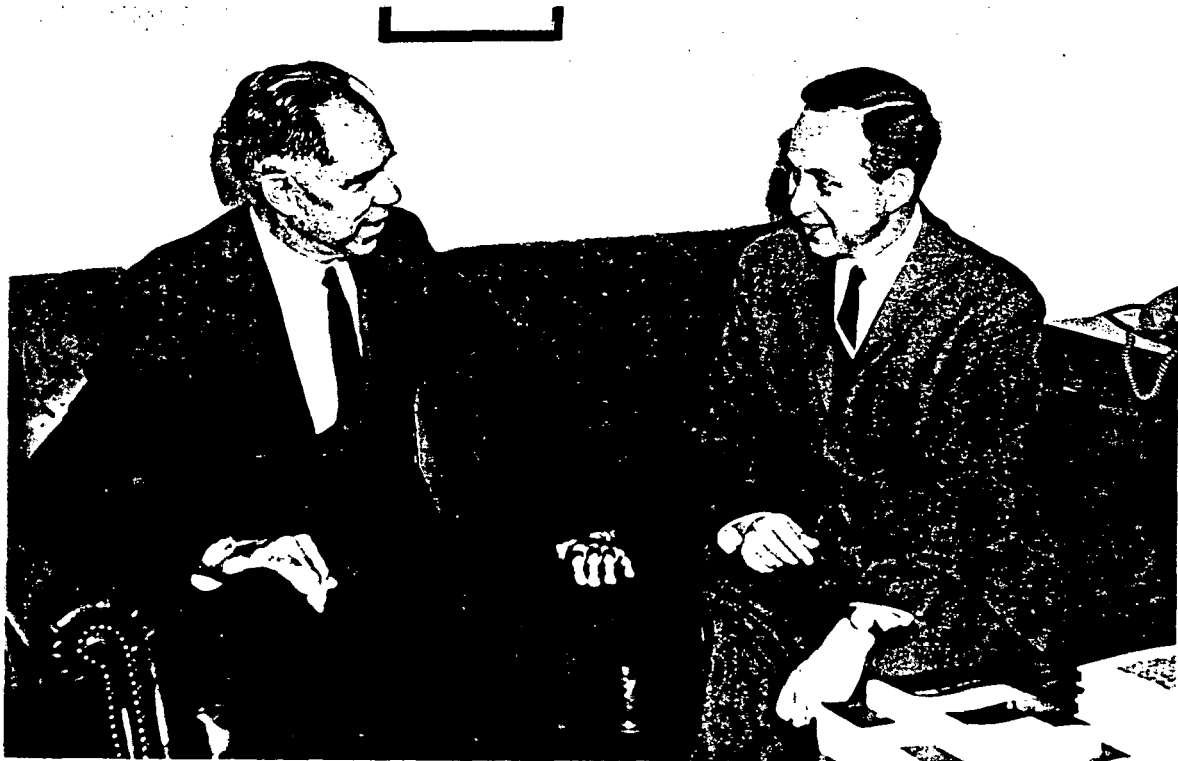
I worked at the D.C. office until 4 p.m.

At 11 a.m. I conferred with Frederick Seitz and Jerry Tape concerning possible members of the NAS Committee to recommend a site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. We agreed that E. R. Piore, Bill Baker, or Jack Floberg might be a good chairman.

I had lunch at the Roger Smith with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and Al Little to



Seaborg with Assistants Julius Rubin and Alpha Little



Seaborg with Assistant Stanley D. Schneider

discuss Thursday's hearings on our advanced converter program before the JCAE.

I wrote to my mother to give her information on reservations we have made for her trip here later this month.

Sunday, March 14, 1965

I read material preparatory to Thursday's hearings on the advanced converter program before the JCAE.

I went to the Ringling Brothers Circus at the Washington Coliseum with Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, and Al Ghiorso. Ghiorso had dinner with the family. He helped Steve with his computer project after dinner.

Monday, March 15, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 461 (notes attached). I sent the summary of our legislative program to Lawrence F. O'Brien, which was due today. I requested an early response to Governor Hatfield's March 12th telegram regarding the location of the high energy accelerator (copy attached). (Reply subsequently dated March 17th attached on that date.)

The Commissioners, staff and I had lunch with James Webb, Robert C. Seamans, Hugh L. Dryden, Harold B. Finger, Harry Goett, George Simpson, and others at the Goddard Space Flight Center. We discussed the possibility of placing all of the AEC nuclear space activities in a Joint AEC-NASA office, but Webb is somewhat skeptical about the value of doing this. After lunch we were briefed about the Center's activities by Goett, Director of Goddard, with use of satellites to illustrate the talk, after which we toured some of the Center, including the Control Center where next week's Gemini flight will be controlled.

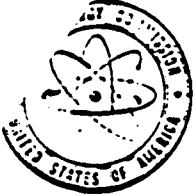
Tuesday, March 16, 1965 - Germantown and D.C.

At 9:45 a.m., introduced by Charlie Marshall, I gave the welcoming remarks at the opening of the Classification Symposium in the Germantown headquarters auditorium.

At 10:30 a.m. I called Stephen Dunn, National Coal Association, regarding the matter which Hall of his organization has been discussing with Ernie Tremmel. Since this is such an important matter, I suggested to Dunn that we have lunch together to discuss it. He said he would like very much to do this, especially before their Board meeting next week. It was decided we should meet at the Metropolitan Club at 12:30 p.m. on Saturday, March 20, 1965. He probably will bring with him Hall and Brice O'Brien. I will invite Tremmel, Ink, and perhaps a Commissioner.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Lloyd N. Ferguson, faculty, and students of Howard University, Arnie Fritsch, and Al Little at the University, after which I spoke at the Weekly Freshman Assembly on the Transuranium Elements (illustrated by 3-1/4 x 4 1/4 inch slides).

At 4 p.m. Commissioner Ramey and I met with Senator Henry M. Jackson in his office to discuss the choice of a contractor to operate the 100-300 areas at Hanford; the choice is a difficult one because Douglas offers the most diversification, but possibly too dependent on government work which could terminate, while Monsanto-United Nuclear has the bigger investment in nuclear work (i.e., United Nuclear does) which is another criterion we are using.



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

COPY NO. 2  
March 15, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 461

9:50 a.m., Monday, March 15, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. UNC Letter re Diversification (General Manager's March 12 Memorandum)

The Chairman requested additional information from Monsanto. The General Manager will call Mr. Nason. This matter is scheduled for discussion at the Commission Meeting at 2:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 17. (GM)

2. March 2 Letter From Governor Hatfield re April 16 Ceremony in Salem Oregon

The Commissioners suggested alternative representation. (Secy)

✓ 3. March 12 Telegram from Governor Hatfield re Location of High Energy Accelerator *Reply dated 3/17/65*

The Chairman requested preparation of an early telegraphic response. The Commissioners also requested preparation of an appropriate response to additional anticipated queries. (R)

4. AEC 1143/25 - Proposed Contractual Arrangements for Martin-Marietta/U.S. Rubber FPCE Plant at Hanford

The Commissioners requested revisions in the proposed letter and the General Counsel will discuss it in draft form with Attorney General's staff. (GC)

5. AEC 812/5 - Proposed Response to Letter of Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information

Approved, with revisions. The Chairman will sign the letter today. (GC-Fritsch)



6. March 15 Report to the White House re AEC Legislative Program

The Chairman suggested revisions and requested review by the Commissioners prior to his signature today. (Fritsch)

7. Reports on the LSBR

In response to Mr. Ink's query, the Commissioners agreed the Coal Association representatives should be allowed to read both the reports and that it be suggested that they exercise discretion in use of the material therein. (AGM)

8. Legislative Amendment re Fermi Award

Mr. Ramey queried the status of possible amendments and it was agreed the matter should be discussed with Mr. John Conway, JCAE. (GC)

9. Chairman's Testimony for Authorization Hearing, Thursday, March 18

The Testimony will be distributed today for review by the Commissioners today and tomorrow. (AGM)

10. GAC Reports on LSBR

Mr. Ink said Joint Committee staff may request a copy of the GAC reports.

11. March 13 Meeting with Fred Seitz, NAS, to discuss the High Energy Accelerator Site Survey Committee

Dr. Tape and the Chairman reported briefly on the meeting at which possible candidates for the Chairmanship and membership of the Committee were discussed.

12. AEC Citation

In response to the General Manager's query, the Chairman said the Commissioners would review the suggestion. (EAGM)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey    Mr. Ink  
Mr. Palfrey    Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Tape    Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Bunting    Dr. Fritsch  
              Mr. McCool

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GLENN SEABORG CHAIRMAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHDC

WILLAMETTE VALLEY RESEARCH COUNCIL EUGENE OREGON  
TODAY HAS REQUESTED SITE SPECIFICATIONS AND RELATED MATTER  
ON PROPOSED HIGH ENERGY ATOM SMASHER FOR POSSIBLE LOCATION  
ON THIS STATE. I WILL APPRECIATE YOUR COOPERATION IN WORKING  
WITH THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY RESEARCH COUNCIL SO THAT WE CAN OFFER  
BEST ASSISTANCE ON YOUR IMPORTANT PROGRAM

MARK O HATFIELD GOVERNOR STATE OF OREGON SALEM OREGON

USAEC HQS GTWN

15/13412 MAR DV ANO

Wednesday, March 17, 1965 - Germantown

It is a snowy today. I worked on the ACDA Aide Memoire to the Soviet Union, which proposes discussions on interpretation of the Test Ban Treaty in the Plowshare area and possible amendments to the Treaty to allow Plowshare projects.

At 12:15 p.m. the Commissioners and I attended a luncheon at the Washingtonian Motel for the attendees at the Classification Symposium.

At 2:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2093 (action summary attached). The Commission debated the choice between Douglas and Monsanto-United Nuclear for the Hanford 100-300 contract; we decided to discuss the possibility of adding more to their diversification proposal with the Monsanto-United Nuclear combine.

I sent a request to the President for approval of Whetstone IV.

I replied to Governor Hatfield's telegram of March 12, 1965, regarding the siting for the proposed 200 BeV Accelerator (copy of response attached).

I wrote to Senator Claiborne Pell in support of his bill to create a National Endowment of the Arts and Humanities.

Thursday, March 18, 1965 - D.C.

I testified as lead-off witness at the JCAE hearings on advanced converters. The subject is the AEC prototypes requested in the FY 1966 budget--the High Temperature Gas-Cooled Reactor (HTGR), the Large Seed Blanket Reactor (LSBR) and the Heavy Water Organic Cooled Reactor (HWOCR). John Swartout, Admiral Rickover, Commissioner Ramey, and Warne (California Department of Water Resources), and others testified. The hearings continued in the afternoon and will continue tomorrow. There are strong forces at play--the coal interests (e.g., National Coal Association) are opposing the whole program and the California private utilities are opposing the LSBR (a joint AEC project with the State of California to pump water over the Tehachapi).

At 1 p.m. I attended a luncheon and ceremony marking the opening of the Washington Hilton Hotel.

George Kavanagh told me he plans to leave the AEC to find a position with an industrial outfit, mainly because he wants a change.

I sent a telegram to Clark Kerr saying I will be happy to serve on the Selection Committee for the Haas Award.

Friday, March 19, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Tom Morris asking how the Hanford-100-300 area situation is coming along and especially to inquire about United Nuclear. I told him that we are still working on it and talking with United Nuclear as well as others. Tom wants to be sure that the Commission understands that United Nuclear is willing to commit all of their fees plus Monsanto's fee to be spent on diversification at Hanford for the first five years.

United Nuclear is confident that the AEC is aware of their intention. I said I wasn't sure that they had stated their position as clearly as this with regard to Monsanto's fee. I said we understood that they are committing themselves to spend

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager  
DATE: March 18, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R. E. Hollingsworth

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2093, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1965,  
2:45 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SECY:AJ/ICB

## Information Items

1. Letter to Secretary of Defense re Emergency Dispersal  
Approved. (MA)
2. Letter to Secretary of Defense re Dispersal (See AEC 867/96)  
Approved. (MA)
3. Report of the Savannah River Nuclear Study Group (See Mr. Baranowski's March 12 Memorandum)  
Noted.
4. Chairman's Luncheon with Stephen Dunn  
Scheduled for Saturday, March 20. (Fritsch)
5. Chairman's and Commissioner Ramey's Testimony for Authorization Hearings - March 18

The Commissioners discussed briefly the testimony regarding LSBR.

## 6. HTGR Project

After brief discussion of Mr. Person's proposed statement to the JCAE, regarding the "substantial agreement" reached by PSC-GA and AEC, the Commission requested staff prepare a list of "open questions" for possible use at the JCAE hearings. (DCM)

7. Reports on the LSBR

If the JCAE requests the GAC report it should be suggested that a special GAC report should be prepared.

-Mr. Ink commented that the Oak Ridge Report material is included in the material on advanced converters.

8. Analysis of Advanced Converters and Sustaining Breeders (RDT's March 1965 Report)

The Commissioners noted the Controller should discuss the U-233 matter with Commissioner Tape. (OC)

9. Mr. Price's March 17 Letter to JCAE re Peach Bottom Fire

Noted.

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2077, 2087, 2088 and 2089

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (Secy)

2. Hanford (100-300 Area) Contract

Discussed. (AGMO)

3. AEC 116/53 - Official Announcement of Yield of Weapon Test

Approved. (C)

4. Comments on H.R. 4845 (Secretary's March 16 Memorandum)

The Commission agreed staff could proceed. (OC)

March 18, 1965

5. Cost Principles for Independent Research and Development  
(General Manager's March 16 Memorandum)

The Commission agreed staff should attempt to maintain the position reflected in the General Manager's March 16 memorandum.  
(OC)

6. AEC 785/88 - A Study of the Price-Anderson Act

Approved, as revised.

The Commission accepted Commissioner Ramey's recommendation regarding revision of the language on page 7, paragraphs 2 and 3, Appendix "C" to AEC 785/88. (DR/GC)

7. Briefing on Special Report (Dr. Beck's March 17 Memorandum)

The Commission agreed staff should revise the draft letter to the JCAE on the basis of discussion at the Meeting. (DR)

The Commission also agreed this matter should be discussed at the April 2, 1965 AIF Meeting. (IP)

8. Briefing on Reactor Siting

Deferred.

I have rescheduled this briefing for March 24.

cc:  
Commissioners

904725

MAR 17 1965  
MAR 17 1965

USAEC  
CHAIRMAN  
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

HONORABLE MARK O. HATFIELD, GOVERNOR OF OREGON  
SALEM, OREGON

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WIRE CONCERNING OREGON'S AND WILLAMETTE VALLEY RESEARCH COUNCIL'S INTEREST IN THE PROPOSED 200 BEV ACCELERATOR. THIS MACHINE HAS NOT YET BEEN PROPOSED FOR AUTHORIZATION TO THE CONGRESS EITHER FOR DESIGN OR CONSTRUCTION. AT THE PRESENT TIME ONLY A PRELIMINARY DESIGN STUDY IS BEING CARRIED OUT BY THE LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY. THE RESULTS OF THIS STUDY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE SOMETIME THIS COMING SUMMER. NO SITE COMMITMENT HAS BEEN MADE AND FULL SCALE PROPOSALS FOR SITE CONSIDERATION NOW WOULD BE PREMATURE. THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HAS RECENTLY ASKED THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES FOR ASSISTANCE IN EVALUATING POSSIBLE SITES FOR THE LOCATION OF THIS MACHINE. THE COMMISSION WILL BE HAPPY TO WORK WITH THE WILLAMETTE VALLEY RESEARCH COUNCIL AND MAKE AVAILABLE TO THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES ALL OF THE INFORMATION WHICH THE COUNCIL MAY FURNISH TO THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION. THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL EXPRESSIONS OF INTEREST FROM YOUR STATE DURING THE PAST SIX TO EIGHT WEEKS AND I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT EACH SUCH EXPRESSION WILL BE GIVEN CONSIDERATION.

END. R:HLK.

bcc: Chairman (2) ✓  
AGMRD  
X GM

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED  
AUTHORITY: DOE/SPC  
BY E. R. SCHMIDT, DAFET

*HR Schmidt 6/22/86*  
*JDiaz 6/25/86*

Research RESEARCH R:DEPDIR. R:DIRECTOR  
Kinney:ss KINNEY:ss  
x5215 3-16-65



the dollars, largely to take care of the fuel fabrication; that their present view is to start operation in 1969 or 1970, and that we plan to investigate whether they could start sooner. I said this only provides about 80 new jobs in four or five years from now. I assured Tom that we are still talking with United Nuclear and that it might turn out they have the best proposal.

At 9:20 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 462 (notes attached).

At 10 a.m. I attended the JCAE authorization hearings on advanced converters, where Milton Shaw, Frederic de Hoffmann and Robert T. Person (of Colorado Public Service Company) testified on the HTGR. I had to explain why the memorandum of understanding is not yet signed (due to lack of time) and promised this in a few weeks, before the bill is reported out.

I had lunch with Robert T. Person, Frederic de Hoffmann, Leila Farmer, Shaw, and Hart in the Senate restaurant to discuss plans to settle any points of difference.

I received a letter from Secretary of State Rusk (copy attached) in reply to mine of February 12, 1966 (copy attached), agreeing to a gradual approach to solve Plowshare problems in the Test Ban Treaty.

At 5 p.m. the Commission met with Murray Joslyn and others of Commonwealth Edison to receive a briefing on their new proposed 750 MW nuclear plant.

At 5:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2094 (action summary attached). The General Counsel reviewed the status of the matter of the settlement of the claim of the Basic Science Foundation, Inc. The Commission met with Bob Hollingsworth, Joe Hennessey, and Roland A. Anderson to discuss the patent settlement with the Dunning group; we agreed to offer them \$500,000, with Commissioner Ramey dissenting, which again will lead to some trouble with the JCAE.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the Goddard Memorial Dinner at the Sheraton Park where Vice President Humphrey spoke and included laudatory remarks about me.

Saturday, March 20, 1965 - D.C.

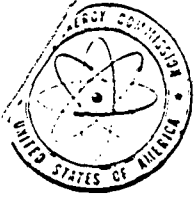
I worked at the D.C. office until 4 p.m.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Stephen Dunn, Hall, and Brice O'Brien of the National Coal Association and Ernie Tremmel and Dwight Ink in an attempt to head off a decision by the Board of Directors of the NCA to make an attack on nuclear power publicly. They are very fearful that nuclear power will take over more of the market than we predict (e.g., 70,000 MW by 1980). I may have convinced them to postpone their decision on this until next month's meeting of their Board of Directors, before which we will try to give them data to support our predictions that coal will actually have an increasing market.

Commissioner Ramey and Bob Hollingsworth met with R. D. Bokum, II (president, United Nuclear) and Monsanto representatives regarding Hanford's 100-300 area contract. United Nuclear may make a break with Monsanto over this in view of the fact that Monsanto is offering nothing in the way of diversification.

I wrote to Peter on a number of matters which I think are of interest to him.

I attended the annual Gridiron Club Dinner at the Statler-Hilton as the guest of Robert Donovan of the Los Angeles Times, preceded by receptions. I talked with Pat Brown about the Berkeley situation; he feels Clark Kerr's position is still in jeopardy but supports him strongly. He mentioned that McGeorge Bundy and John



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 19, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 462

9:20 a.m., Friday, March 19, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Letters to Secretaries of State, Defense, et al

The Chairman suggested Mr. Palfrey consider the proposed letters.  
(Secy)

2. Reply to DOD Letters of February 12 and 15 re New NATO Agreement  
(General Manager's March 11 Memorandum)

Mr. Ink described briefly the policy issues which staff wishes to discuss with the DOD. The Chairman will sign the letter subject to any comments by Commissioner Ramey. (Fritsch)

3. Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation with Switzerland (Mr. Kratzer's  
March 17 Memorandum)

Approved. (IA)

4. Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation with Israel (General  
Manager's March 17 Memorandum)

Approved. (IA)

5. AEC 811/128 - Herbert E. Grier, E.G. & G. - Potential Conflict of  
Interest

The draft letter will be discussed with Mr. Grier and the Chairman will call Mr. John Macy. (AGMRD-Fritsch)

6. AEC 994/22 - Radioisotope Price Changes

The Commissioners suggested later consideration. (EAGM)

7. AEC 682/2 - Swiss Government Request for 20 Grams of U-233

Approved. (IA):

8. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 92)

Noted. (PAR)

9. NTS Events (General Crowson's March 11 and 17 Memoranda)

The Commissioners noted the event scheduled for today and requested further information on the event scheduled for the week of March 22. (DMA)

10. LONGSHOT

Mr. Ink reported briefly on his discussions with General Donnelly regarding AEC-DOD joint responsibilities. A staff paper will be submitted to the Commission. (AGM)

11. SNAPSHOT Launch

Tentatively scheduled for April 1, 2 or 3.

12. Approval of the Agenda for the Week of March 22

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

March 19, 1965.

2535 3/19/65

Dear Glenn:

Your letter of February 12 urges that we intensify the development of proposals for international cooperation in the Plowshare program. Entirely apart from whatever research and experimentation may still be needed to improve the technology involved, it is clear that it will not be possible to use nuclear excavation in major projects until there is a greater degree of international understanding and acceptance of this new means of using nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

I believe that a carefully-devised program of step-by-step international cooperation can play a valuable role in this regard, and share your hope that the various expressions of interest abroad to which you refer can result in such a program. Those concerned in the Department of State are therefore giving priority attention to this matter, with particular emphasis on the best time and manner in which an approach to the Soviets and other possible participants might be made.

As you are of course aware, one of the major difficulties in planning a comprehensive Plowshare developmental program with international participation has been the problem of carrying out such a

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman,  
Atomic Energy Commission.

program under the constraints of the Limited Test Ban Treaty. — Of particular importance is the Treaty language relating to radioactive debris present outside the territorial limits of the State in which a nuclear explosion is conducted, and the interpretation to be given that language.

Here we have faced the following dilemma: it will be necessary to adopt at some point a more liberal standard of excavation test conduct than has been followed to date, if a full-scale developmental program including international participation is to be carried to conclusion. But such a more liberal standard could give rise to wide-spread apprehension as to U.S. motives, and to erosion of the Test Ban Treaty, unless it is unmistakably tied to peaceful uses activities in a manner acceptable to the parties to the Treaty.

The key to a solution is therefore clearly the gaining of full international understanding and acceptance of what it is we are about in developing Plowshare. It seems to us that the standard of excavation test conduct must in effect be shaped concurrently with the international program, and in an evolutionary manner, if sound progress is to be made. In shaping the detailed program, full recognition should of course be given to the need to coordinate all aspects of it with the conduct of any US-USSR dialogue on the Limited Test Ban Treaty and with any discussions of a comprehensive treaty on this subject.

My present view is that we should develop the future program in such a way that a few initial experiments with international participation could

be conducted under substantially the present constraints as to permissible radioactive debris. Such experiments could serve usefully to familiarize foreign observers and participants with the concept and details of nuclear excavation, thus giving us a common basis for deciding upon next steps, and a better appreciation of what might be required to prosecute the international program through a further range of experiments.

Eventually, assuming the necessary technical progress and interest on the part of the international community, this course of action could lead to such amendment of the Treaty or other appropriate international understanding as might be necessary to permit major nuclear excavation projects like the Trans-Isthmian canal to be carried out.

As our staffs proceed to develop the proposed program further, we here will need to learn from your people in greater detail than at present the nature and degree of foreign participation which would seem to be possible in terms of U.S. legal, security, or other restrictions. We will also need to explore very carefully the question of how foreign participants can be assured that individual experiments are in fact for peaceful uses rather than weapons development purposes.

I am sure that these questions and problems relating to the planning of a program of truly meaningful international participation have been given close study within the Commission, in view of

their basic importance, and I mention them only by way of emphasizing the necessity for us all to know very clearly the limits within which we must operate before beginning serious discussions with the Soviets or other possible participants in an international program.

Sincerely,



Dean Rusk



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

DO FILE

FEB 12 1964

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NOV 86

Dear George:

In light of our discussion at the recent meeting of the Committee of Principals on the Russian event, I would like to urge that we intensify our effort to develop proposals for international cooperation in connection with the Plowshare program, especially nuclear excavation.

As you may recall, on May 7, 1964, the Department submitted a memorandum to Mr. Bundy which dealt with the question of how the U.S. could lay the groundwork over the next several years, for a possible amendment to the Limited Test Ban Treaty that would permit large-scale applications in this field to proceed, including the possible construction of a Trans-Isthmian Canal. The Department recommended that the U.S. should devise and carry out a program of cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the field of nuclear excavation with the hope that through these efforts a greater international receptivity would be developed towards this new technology. Moreover, it was recognized that such a program could assist us in resolving the question of Treaty interpretation and establish the basis for possible modification of the Treaty at a later date. The Department's memorandum was approved on behalf of the President on July 20, 1964 by the Review Committee on Underground Nuclear Testing and the principal responsibility for implementation was in turn assigned to the Department.

I understand that our staffs have been in communication on this matter and that some progress has been made in outlining the types of initiatives that we might take with the Soviet Union, with the IAEA and with other countries in this program. I also understand that a final draft of the proposed program is in preparation following which the document will be circulated to the various Agencies for review and comment. I should like to urge that we intensify our work on this project since I believe the Soviet attitude towards the field of nuclear excavation has materially improved since the period prior to the execution of the Limited Test Ban Treaty. I believe that the prompt initiation of a program of cooperation in this area would be particularly timely in view of the many evidences that we have received, as of late, that there is a substantial degree of interest in many countries in this new technology.



The Commission, as you know, believes that nuclear excavation holds great promise and we are convinced that our efforts in this field are not fundamentally incompatible either with the concept of a comprehensive test ban treaty or our broader efforts to minimize the problem of nuclear proliferation. We are, therefore, extremely eager to see the proposed program of international cooperation get under way as soon as possible so that the opportunities presented by the current favorable climate are not lost.

I shall be happy to discuss this matter with you further if you wish.

Sincerely,

(Signal) ~~WILLIAM L. ...~~

Chairman

Honorable George W. Ball  
Under Secretary  
Department of State

cc: Chairman (2) ✓  
Commissioner Bunting  
Commissioner Palfrey  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
GM  
AGMIA  
Secretariat (2)  
CGC  
J. Kelly, PNE  
C. Thomas, State Dept.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE March 19, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.Hollingsworth

Date \_\_\_\_\_

W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2094, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1965, 5:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

AEC 289/41 - Proposed Settlement of Claim of Basic Science  
Foundation, Inc.

Discussed.

The General Counsel reviewed the status of the matter and  
the Chairman requested White House staff be appropriately  
reminded. (GC)

## Information Item

Letters to Secretaries of State, Defense, et al

cc:  
Commissioners

Gardner have been mentioned as possible successors. We also discussed the seed and blanket reactor which I encouraged him to continue to support; the 200 BeV Accelerator for which I explained the siting problem; and replacements for Donald H. McLaughlin and Cornelius J. Haggerty as Regents when their terms expire next year (Edward W. Carter wants a reappointment at that time). Otis Chandler also told me Kerr's and Meyerson's jobs are in jeopardy. During the dinner Michigan Governor George Romney and Congressman Gerald R. Ford and I went upstairs to watch part of the UCLA-Michigan NCAA basketball final which UCLA won 91-80. Romney and especially Ford were quite distressed.

Sunday, March 21, 1965

I read AEC papers and worked on three speeches: 1. "Our Nuclear Future" to be given at the Calvin Bullock Forum in New York City, March 24, 1965; 2. "The Growing Pains of Our Technological Society," to be given at East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina, on April 14, 1965; and 3. "Nuclear Power - New Member of the Energy Team" to be given before the American Power Conference in Chicago, Illinois, on April 28, 1965.

Helen and I had lunch at the Madison Hotel with W. C. Munnecke (Vice President and General Manager, Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News), Mr. and Mrs. Larry Fanning (Executive Director, Chicago Daily News), Mr. and Mrs. Emmett Deadmon (Executive Director, Chicago Sun-Times), Mr. and Mrs. Dick Trezevant (Vice President and Assistant General Manager, Chicago Sun-Times and Chicago Daily News), and Mr. and Mrs. Howard Phalin (head of Field Educational Enterprises). We discussed IAEA safeguards, concerns of the coal industry, future prospects for nuclear power and other nuclear enterprises, etc.

Monday, March 22, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I called John Macy (Civil Service Commission) and told him that we have a request from Herbert E. Grier, Executive Vice President of Edgerton, Germeshausen & Grier, to get a ruling on whether he would be eligible from a conflict of interest consideration for a position on the President's Panama Canal Commission. I said I don't want to do too much on that if Grier is not even in line for such a post.

Macy said they have one conflict of interest case. There was interest in having George Brown of Brown and Root serve on the Commission. After discussing it with him, it was decided that it would clearly preclude his company from subsequent bidding, and Brown withdrew. Grier's case would not be remote from this. Macy said that a panel has been submitted, consisting of: Bob Anderson as Chairman, Milton Eisenhower, Livingston Merchant, and Ken Fields. He said the President wanted a representative from the West. Originally, they had George Brown, but he withdrew, and Herb York, who put his views on the public record and was disqualified. Macy asked my opinion of Bob Bacher, and I said he would be all right but they may have difficulty getting him because he is so heavily committed. Macy said that another suggestion was Lloyd Berkner. I asked whether they had Floberg's name; he said he had been considered but was not selected. He asked me to give some thoughts to individuals "with a western flavor." This individual would be a replacement for Ken Fields. I suggested Bill Fretter and said I would try to get other names and call him. I then mentioned the matter of a replacement for Mrs. Bunting who insists on returning to Radcliffe upon the expiration of her term on June 30th. Macy asked me to come up with some suggestions. He said we should try to announce this well in advance of Mrs. Bunting's departure. I asked whether the President will want another woman, and he said he would think so.

At 10 a.m. I called Congressman Chet Holifield and told him I had heard that he did a wonderful job with the utility people last Friday afternoon and he said he thought the whole thing pointed up the inconsistent position of the group. I told him that I had followed up on his suggestion and had lunch with Person and de Hoffmann after the hearing last Friday morning. I think we have received or will get the information we need from them for our Memorandum of Understanding. He suggested we get as much as we possibly can because they need it to justify the request of about \$70 million for the project. He said they could use the 45-day time extension clause, but it would be better if they didn't have to since it will weaken them in going before the Appropriations Committee.

I mentioned that I ran into California Governor Brown at the Gridiron dinner on Saturday night and thought I had bolstered his position on the California project. Chet said he thought Brown was pretty solid, but he wanted to give him as much background as he could. He said he planned to meet with him this afternoon. I told him of my luncheon meeting with the National Coal Association people on Saturday--Stephen Dunn, President, Hall, and Brice O'Brien, Dwight Ink, Ernie Tremmel, and me. I said they are frightened as they think nuclear power may be going to make greater inroads than we predict. I said I think the Dresden job has rocked them. They are considering getting their Board of Directors to approve a campaign against nuclear power on a national basis, i.e., safety, opposition to the extension of the Price-Anderson, etc. I said we tried to talk them out of this on the basis it will do no one any good, and I thought we succeeded in getting them to postpone the presentation to their Board at the March meeting (being held this week) to their April meeting. I said I don't think we are going above 70,000 MW, and we are trying to convince the National Coal Association that our predictions are sound.

At 10:35 a.m. the Commission was briefed on criteria for reactor siting by regulatory staff; this is preparatory to our establishing policy as to whether we will permit power reactors to be built within cities.

At 1 p.m. I attended a luncheon at the Blair House given by Donald Hornig for Sir Harrie Massey, Chairman, U.K. Council on Scientific Policy. It was also attended by Dr. John Adams, Professor Michael Swan, Sir Willis Jackson of the U.K. and Dr. John A. Saxton of the British Embassy.

At 3 p.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I met with Jack Howard to discuss possible revision of information to be classified as Restricted Data and Formerly Restricted Data.

At 4:40 p.m. I was interviewed by Warren Kornberg of Business Week on the Office of Science and Technology.

I called Frederic de Hoffmann to insist on the listing of independent research and development in our Memorandum of Understanding on HTGR.

I wrote to Alden Emery of the ACS to nominate Burris Cunningham for the Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry.

Tuesday, March 23, 1965 - D.C.

I spent most of the morning at NASA with James Webb, some of his staff, and other visitors, watching on TV and hearing on a special hookup with Cape Kennedy, the first Gemini (two-man) orbiting of earth (three times) by astronauts Virgil I. Grissom and John W. Young. This was very successful and was, as usual for U.S. projects, conducted in a manner for the whole world to see from the beginning **284** the end.

At 11:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dr. Bill J. Priest (President, American River Junior College, Sacramento, California). He invited me to give the commencement address at American River Junior College, Friday evening, June 11th at 8 p.m. It will be held in a stadium, and the audience will number 4,000 to 7,000; there will be 600-700 graduates. There will be the usual academic procession. They would like about a 20-minute talk. I said I would think about it, and asked when he would have to have my answer; he said, in about two weeks. He will send me a letter confirming the invitation and giving the details. On one past occasion Robert Gordon Sproul gave the address, and last year it was Thomas Braden of the State Board of Education. He mentioned an honorarium, but I said that I do not accept honoraria, but sometimes if they feel they wish to do something, I let an institution make a contribution to a particularly deserving cause, such as the Lawrence Hall of Science.

At 11:55 a.m. I met with W. S. Broffitt, Allison Division of General Motors, Indianapolis. He discussed the program he proposes to present to General Motors management now that the MCR is being terminated in an orderly fashion. Broffitt stated his position as "three articles of faith:" 1. That the energy depot concept is good. As a result, Broffitt will propose to General Motors that they support a 15-man effort for one year to continue system studies of this concept. (The funding would be about \$500,000.) 2. That the nuclear energy field in general is rapidly growing and General Motors ought to take part in it. Broffitt will propose to his management that they engage study groups, looking to central station nuclear power and maritime nuclear power applications (possibly space also). 3. That General Motors Company, because of its size and resources, has a great deal to offer to the AEC in its nuclear program.

Broffitt is considering the possibility that General Motors might submit a proposal for the operation of the NRTS. Broffitt noted that General Motors in the past has been generous in terms of using its facilities and resources in those programs in which it is interested and indicated that the possibility exists whereby General Motors might fund the construction of a portion of the construction of a fast test reactor facility. The figure Broffitt mentioned was \$25 million. I noted these items and indicated that if Broffitt needs more information on our fast reactor test facility plans he should contact Milton Shaw. As for simply bidding on the NRTS contract, I indicated that the competition would be extremely rough since there are many firms with long backgrounds in the nuclear industry who would be interested in this proposal. As a closing item, Broffitt raised the matter of continued access to classified information once the MCR contract was terminated. I indicated that this probably could be accommodated in the Access Permit Program and that in rare cases, the possibility of a no-fund contract existed. It was suggested that Broffitt continue to work through Wes Johnson in the New York Operations Office on this matter.

At 12 noon I received a call from Governor Sanders of Georgia, calling from the White House, about a breeder reactor (or, feeder reactor, as he referred to it), which he heard would be built in the South. I told him I cannot identify what he has in mind.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape at the Roger Smith.

At 2 p.m. I attended the meeting of the FCST. We discussed somewhat further its future method of operation, i.e., better defined agenda.

I sent my biweekly letter report to the President (copy attached).

March 23, 1965

UNCLAS BY DPA  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Possible U.K. Test (SECRET)

The AEC has received inquiries from the British regarding willingness of the U. S. to conduct another test for them. We have indicated a willingness to cooperate, but have not received a firm request, largely because of political considerations important to the British. Informal indications are that the time period under consideration for the event is about four months from now. No action has been taken by the AEC on these inquiries pending a formal approach. At the request of the U.K., this information is being closely held.

2. 200 BEV Accelerator

Considerable Congressional interest has been expressed from nearly all parts of the country concerning the management, location, and other aspects of the proposed 200 BEV accelerator. The National Academy of Sciences has been requested by the Commission to evaluate possible sites. The Academy is expected to make its recommendations within the next year concerning the best location or locations based on criteria furnished by the AEC. It is hoped that the AEC will be able to include design authorization for the accelerator in its FY 1967 authorization bill. The machine is now estimated to cost \$300 million to construct and about \$60 million annually to operate.

3. Authorization Hearings

On March 19 the AEC completed its scheduled testimony on the FY 1966 authorization bill with the presentation

on the Advanced Converter portion of the Civilian Power Reactors Program. Representatives of the coal association are scheduled to testify on March 24. The Committee is expected to be in a position to report the bill by the end of April.

4. Press Visits to AEC Facilities

On March 10-11, Chalmers Roberts, Chief of the Washington Post's National Bureau, and Howard Simons, the Post's Science Writer, at their request visited the AEC's Albuquerque Operations Office, Sandia Laboratory, Field Command/Defense Atomic Support Agency, and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on a western trip to defense-associated installations.

5. Safeguards Discussions

Officials from the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of State, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency recently visited Paris, Bonn, and London to request those Governments to consider adopting a firm policy requiring International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards in future supply arrangements with other countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. All agreed on the need for non-proliferation measures, though France doubted the effectiveness of the suggested policy. All agreed to continue discussions. The United Kingdom is considering placing a large nuclear power installation under IAEA inspection, following the example of the United States.

6. Interest of U.A.R. in Nuclear Power-Desalting Plant

The Department of State recently advised AEC that bid information has been received from the Embassy of the U.A.R. on a proposed nuclear power desalting plant in Egypt. General Electric was the low bidder with a proposal for a 215 MWE plant at \$30 million. Westinghouse proposed a 147 MWE plant for \$38 million. Two German firms also submitted bids, one calling for a 150 MWE plant for \$51 million and the other a 150 MWE plant for \$53 million. The Department of State has asked the American Embassy in Cairo for additional details.

7. AEC Exhibit in El Salvador

Your personal letter to Julio A. Rivera, President of El Salvador, opening the "Atoms at Work" Exposition (February 23 - March 22) was well received. The AEC's exhibit caused a tremendous resurgence of Salvadoran interest in atomic research for practical and educational purposes. The Minister of Economy urgently requested from a member of the Exhibit team technical assistance from the AEC's Puerto Rico Nuclear Center to assist the Government of El Salvador in reconstituting its presently defunct AEC and to set up an effective program of research and education in the field of atomic energy. The Minister stated a formal letter of request would be forthcoming.

8. South African Uranium Contract

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, the AEC is again undertaking discussions with the South African Atomic Energy Board looking toward the conversion of its uranium contract to barter.

9. Commissioner Bunting to Visit Poland

On March 29, Commissioner Mary I. Bunting will leave for a short tour of Policy nuclear installations at the invitation of the Polish AEC.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House



Wednesday, March 24, 1965 - D.C. - New York, New York

At 9:25 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 463 (notes attached). A problem has arisen in connection with our Licensing Board hearing for the Malibu reactor in that CBS is insisting on presence of their television cameras; AEC is forbidding this today which may lead to a showdown even to the extent of postponing the hearing pending resolution of the matter. The Commission discussed Congressman Chet Holifield's March 19, 1965, letter to Rusk regarding violation of the Test Ban Treaty by the Soviets (attached).

At 11:20 a.m. I called Dorothy Simon, AVCO Corporation and found that she was in Dayton, Ohio, today which precludes the possibility of my seeing her today while I am in New York.

In my absence there was a Commission Meeting 2095 (action summary attached).

I flew to New York with Julie Rubin on American Airlines Flight No. 288 which left at 12:45 p.m. and arrived at 1:55 p.m. We were met by Francis Rue and driven to the Calvin Bullock investment firm (One Wall Street) where Hugh Bullock (son of the founder) acted as my host at the reception which was attended by Roswell Gilpatric, Thomas Chamberlain, Gerald F. Beal, Peter Grimm, Walter S. Marvin, George Harris, Paul Pennoyer, Paul Williams, Roland Redmond, James Darvant, Philip Sporn, Donald Elliman, Honorable Harry A. Scott (Canada), Honorable O. P. Gabites (New Zealand), and others. Following, I talked before the Calvin Bullock Forum (about 145 people present) on "Our Nuclear Future," after being introduced by Hugh Bullock. My talk, followed by questions, went very well. I was presented with a sterling silver replica of Lord Nelson's ceremonial sword.

We flew back to Washington on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 323 which left Newark Airport at 6:20 p.m. and arrived at 7:20 p.m.

Thursday, March 25, 1965 - Germantown

At 10:20 a.m. I called Robert Hudson (Senior Vice President, NET) regarding their film, Nuclear Physics - KIWI Reactor Test, in the Spectrum Series, which they plan to show on April 5th. I told him that this film has some real political implications, which can't even be discussed over the phone (Soviets claim that this test violated the test ban--an absurd allegation--but one that is being taken seriously in many quarters) and that I would have to send someone to New York to talk to him about it.

I said we would have to ask NET to defer showing of the film for a while. I said that, if there is anything we can do to help prepare a substitute on an accelerated schedule, we will be willing to do that, within our legal limitations. It was left that he would call Howard Brown as soon as possible to arrange a time for someone to come to New York to discuss this with them. I complimented him on the fine film that NET made with us on the atomic energy program. He said he had heard very good reports on the film, but he was particularly happy that we were pleased.

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Norman Sherman of Vice President Humphrey's office regarding plans for the California trip. Plans are to leave Thursday, April 1st, at 7 a.m. and arrive at Vandenberg AFB at 9 a.m. The Vice President will be there for the Snap-10A launch, which is scheduled for 10 a.m. He will stay at Vandenberg until noon, take a helicopter to Edwards AFB and then go to the Beverly-Hilton in Los Angeles. I said I had a letter for him regarding the trip, but it is probably not necessary to send it now. Sherman asked that it be sent "because it will help to have it in the files." I explained to Sherman that the Snap-10A is, i.e., the first nuclear reactor in space. I said that if the Vice



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 24, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 463

9:25 a.m., Wednesday, March 24, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. James Webb, NASA, Yesterday

- a. The Chairman said he had pointed out to Mr. Webb the excess capacity of Y-12 at Oak Ridge and Mr. Webb will consider possible uses by NASA.
- b. Education in the South - The Chairman said Mr. Webb mentioned hearing of the possible changes at Oak Ridge and the consideration of University participation in the Corporation. Mr. Webb will consider the possibility of involvement by NASA in this area. (AGMPP-AGMRD)

2. Proposed Letters to the Secretaries of Defense, State, et al, re Evaluation Studies

The Chairman noted Mr. Palfrey had recommended it would not be necessary to send the letters. (Secy)

3. Chairman's Appointment Yesterday with General Motors' Representative

The Chairman reported briefly on his conversation yesterday with Mr. Broffitt who indicated General Motors' continued interest in the energy depot and their interest in the NRTS contract.

4. Telephone Call to Mr. Luhring, Los Angeles MWD, Today

5. SNAPSHOT Launch, April 1, 2 or 3

The Chairman noted the possibility that he might accompany the Vice President to the West Coast on April 1 and requested further information on the schedule of the launch. (RDT)

6. Hanford 100-300 Area Contract

The General Manager reported briefly on the discussions with UNC and Monsanto.

7. Fossil Fuel Costs - Discussions with Coal Association Representatives

The Commissioners discussed briefly the queries from the Coal Association representatives regarding comparative costs of nuclear plants and coal fired plants. The Chairman suggested it would be prudent to refer to the 23¢-26¢ range saying the Commission will consider the desirability of a more detailed analysis of nuclear power costs. Mr. Ink will discuss this matter with Mr. Dunn today.

8. PALANQUIN Event - Letter to Mr. Bundy, White House

Approved, with revisions. (Fritsch)

9. Malibu Hearing, Docket No. 50-214

Mr. Price and Mr. Clark reported briefly on the threatened sit-in demonstration at the Hearing today resulting from the Board's denial of CBS Station KNX's request to televise the Hearing. Mr. Ramey requested early consideration of an appropriate rule on such requests and the Commissioners approved the proposed telegram to the AS&L Board. (GC-DR-Secy)

10. Proposed Letter to the BOB on User Charges

The Commissioners requested preparation of additional information for inclusion in the report to the Bureau. (OC-DR)

11. Seismologist Report on the Malibu Reactor Project

12. Commissioners' April 2 Meeting with Atomic Industrial Forum

The Chairman will call Mr. Ken Davis. (Fritsch)

13. Utilization of Facilities at Oak Ridge (Senator Gore's March 15 Letter)

Noted. In staff review. (AGMPP-AGMO)

14. March 15 Letter from Dr. Homi Bhabha

The draft referred to in Dr. Bhabha's letter is now in review at the Department of State.

✓ 15. Secretary of State Rusk's March 19 Letter re PLOWSHARE

Mr. Ink noted the March 19 letter from Chairman Holifield to Secretary Rusk and said staff is developing draft responsive language to transmit to the Department of State. The Chairman suggested Mr. Palfrey telephone Mr. Scoville. (AGM) *Reply dated April 7, 1965*

16. Congressman Holifield's March 15 Letter re Contract with Rand Corp.

The Commissioners requested information on the scope of the contract with Rand. Additionally, the Chairman requested the Commissioners be more adequately informed regarding material which is transmitted to the Joint Committee in response to Joint Committee requests during Hearings. Mr. Bloch said appropriate arrangements will be made to inform the Commission. (AGM-EAGM)

17. AEC 997/84 - Application of IAEA Safeguards to Spanish Agreement for Cooperation

Approved. (IA)

18. Film of TNT Test

The Commissioners will see the film at 11:00 this morning.

19. AEC 974/7 - Request to Lease AEC Material by GKSS

Approved. (IA)

20. AEC 1083/40 - International Symposium at Brookhaven

Approved. (IA)

21. Personnel Appointment

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation. (PER)

22. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 93)

Noted. (PAR)

23. NTS Events (General Crowson's March 18 Memorandum)

Noted. The White House is informed. (Secy)

24. General Electric's March 19 Letter re 630A Project

Mr. Bloch said a reply is in preparation. (RDT)

25. Agenda for Commissioners' Meeting with the General Advisory Committee, March 29-31

The Commissioners will consider the following possible agenda items at the Information Meeting on Monday, March 29.

- a. Analysis of Nuclear Maritime Program,
- b. Reactor Safety Program, and
- c. Fermi Award (staff is to prepare a draft letter to the Joint Committee)

The Chairman requested earlier responses to the GAC reports. (EAGM- GC-Secy)

PRESENT

- |             |                   |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Dr. Seaborg | Mr. Hollingsworth |
| Mr. Ramey*  | Mr. Bloch         |
| Mr. Palfrey | Mr. Ink           |
| Dr. Tape    | Mr. Vinciguerra   |
| Dr. Bunting | Mr. Hennessey     |
|             | Mr. Price**       |
|             | Mr. Swartout***   |
|             | Mr. Clark**       |
|             | Dr. Fritsch       |
|             | Mr. McCool        |

DISTRIBUTION

- Commissioners
- General Manager
- General Counsel
- Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

\*\* Attendance for Item 9

\*\*\* Attendance for Item 7.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Bishop  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy  
Mr. McQuinn, Ohio  
Mr. T. Conway, Executive Director

Congress of the United States  
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

March 19, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 98

Dear Mr. Secretary:

On January 16, 1965, the Atomic Energy Commission announced that on the preceding day, the United States had recorded seismic signals from an event in the Soviet nuclear test area in the Semipalatinsk region.

Since that time there have been a number of reports in the press, as well as testimony by Mr. William Foster, Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, before the House Foreign Affairs Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee discussing this matter and the implications of a possible violation of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. In his testimony before the Congress, Mr. Foster indicated that there may have been a technical violation of the Treaty.

On March 9 at a press briefing, a State Department official stated, "... the event may have constituted a technical violation of the Treaty. For this reason we have asked the Soviet Union for further clarification of the questions involved..."

It would be appreciated if you would provide the Joint Committee with a chronology of the events beginning with the Soviet nuclear detonation on January 15, 1965. This chronology should include, but not be limited to, a brief review of meetings, exchanges of notes, and oral or written positions stated by both the United States and the Soviet Union in connection with the Soviet event and any other related matters which the Soviets may have included in their discussions with the United States Government.

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
The Secretary of State  
Washington, D. C.

President didn't have to go to Edwards AFB, we could fly to Sunnyvale, near San Francisco, and watch the control center turn the reactor on; which would be about 3 p.m.

Sherman said that the Vice President has talked with General Bernard Schriever and, as a result, the whole schedule was revised in order to permit the visit to Edwards; therefore, another shift now would be just about impossible. I said that another possibility would be to do it on the way back on April 2nd. I mentioned the hospital at UCLA where isotopes are used. He said that the Vice President would be interested in seeing that. I said it could be done in about an hour. He said we would have to leave Sunnyvale for another time.

I mentioned that the nuclear propulsion program is the ROVER-KIWI project, and suggested that the Vice President see that at some time in Nevada. After I had described the Snap-10A project, Sherman asked that I send him any material we may have on this project. Sherman said that there may be some science and space writers who could be taken along on this trip. I said that there are restrictions at Vandenberg, whereupon he said maybe they should say there would be no press. He said they invited Joe Carr and someone from the Space Council to go along. He also said there would be no problem in asking other Commissioners along, except maybe on the helicopter. He asked whether I could designate someone with whom he could discuss the details of the trip, and I named Arnie Fritsch. He said he would be calling him.

At 11:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dorothy Simon (New York). She said she was calling because she understood that I had tried to reach her yesterday. She said she is leaving tonight for Greece for ten days on vacation. She mentioned that she and I had met at ANL and at various ACS meetings. I asked if we might get together some time, either in New York or here in Washington. She said that she gets to Washington fairly frequently and she will give me a call.

I was driven to Washington to have lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with the Advisory Council on College Chemistry. They are debating whether it may become necessary to develop college elementary chemistry courses that operate without laboratory work, because of lack of facilities in many colleges.

At 3 p.m. I met with J. Lewis Reynolds (President, Reynolds Company), Admiral Radford, Graham Morison (Attorney), and Robert C. DeHart (S.W. Research Institute) to discuss Reynolds plan to use a huge nuclear power reactor to furnish power on or near Andros Island (Bahamas) to produce ammonia at the bottom of the ocean.

At 5 p.m. I received a telephone call from Harvey Wagner (Detroit Edison) and A. P. Donnell (General Manager, Atomic Power Development Associates). They said they are co-chairmen for the ANS National Topical Meeting on Fast Reactor Technology, sponsored by the Michigan Section of ANS, to be held in Detroit, April 26th to 28th. They asked whether I could be the main speaker at the banquet on Tuesday evening, April 27th at 7:30 p.m. A number of contributors from overseas will be present: British, Belgian, French, German, and EURATOM. The Russians have been invited, and they indicated that their scientists would participate, but nothing definite has been heard from them since, although their fast reactor team will be visiting in the U.S. at that time. I said I would have to check and let them know. They mentioned that there is a plane that leaves Washington at 4:15 p.m. which arrives in Detroit at 6:25 p.m. on United Airlines Flight No. 735. They will send me a confirming letter with the details, and will appreciate a prompt reply.

At 7:30 p.m. I attended a reception and the Forrestal Memorial Award Dinner of the National Security Industrial Association at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, where George Curtis LeMay received the Forrestal Award. 297



Forrestal Memorial Award Dinner, Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington, D.C.,  
March 25, 1965

L to R: Colonel William Thybony (NSIA Director of Committees), Seaborg,  
Congressman Glenn Davis of Wisconsin



Friday, March 26, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 464 (notes attached). I sent a reply to Senator Jackson's March 8, 1965 letter regarding 200 BeV Accelerator site selection procedures (copy attached).

I sent a reply to Congresswoman Catherine May's March 9, 1965 letter urging careful consideration of Hanford as a site for the proposed high energy accelerator (copy of response attached).

At 11:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Wayne Thompson, City Manager, Oakland, California. He said they are still quite serious about building Oakland East. He said he was in Oak Ridge recently and talked with Wigner about civil defense shelters. He asked if I knew the Dunsmuir House and said they plan to develop it into something comparable with Dumbarton Oaks or Aspen. He asked if I would consider becoming a member of their National Advisory Board. Other members are: Edgar Kaiser, Clark Kerr, Easton Rockwell of Mills College, Steve Bechtel, Bob McNamara, Dean Rusk (who was at Mills College), the President of Standard Oil, Earl Warren, and they are hopeful of getting Paul Davies and Paul Watson. He will send me a letter giving more details if I will consider. I told him I would like to consider this and will appreciate a letter.

At 2:30 p.m. I made a film for NET, under the direction of Mrs. Napier, for use in a forthcoming program on the state of higher education in America. I defended large universities and role of research in universities.

At 3:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Ken Davis, President of AIF. He was returning my call of last Wednesday and said he had a message from Charlie Robbins, whom Dwight Ink had called to advise that the Commissioners would be unable to meet with the AIF on April 2nd. I explained that one of our Commissioners would be in Europe and several of us would be witnessing the launch of the Snap-10A reactor on that day. He said he understood and they are perfectly willing to defer it. Ken said that April 15th is the date that suits him best and I told him this looks O.K. to me. I said I would have Dwight Ink get in touch with Charlie Robbins. (Later in the day Arnie Fritsch advised that April 23rd is a more suitable date for all concerned.)

I called Congressman Joseph E. Karth (Minnesota) and said I understood he had talked with Commissioner Ramey about the 3-M matter (alleged infringement by the government of their patents). He said he had talked with Ramey to find out what is happening. I said they will have a meeting next Tuesday and we plan to make a proposal to them at that time, which is as far as we can go as a government agency. I told him that their position isn't completely fool-proof as our lawyers see it, but we are going to try to do what we can. I told Karth that we will let him know how our meeting with Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing comes out.

At 4 p.m. I met with the ACRS to discuss the problem of siting power reactors in large cities.

At 5 p.m. I met, along with Bob Hollingsworth and John Erlewine, with Dan Kimball and Gustave A. Linenberger of Aerojet General to hear their proposals for diversification at Hanford (instrumentation and farm produce projects), added to their proposal for operation of the 100-300 areas. The competition for this contract is intense. Monsanto has dropped out of the United Nuclear-Monsanto combination. We are looking into the possibility of a United Nuclear-Douglas combination; i.e., combination of the two top contenders.

I went bowling in Bethesda with Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne and Joe Canary.



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

EXCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 26, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 464

10:05 a.m., Friday, March 26, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Aerojet-General's March 24 Telegram re Hanford Contract

Noted.

2. Chairman's Discussions with Reynolds Metals Company Representative Yesterday re Submerged Nuclear Power Plant

The Chairman said Mr. J. Louis Reynolds, Executive Vice President of Reynolds Metals Company had, in a discussion with him yesterday, indicated their interest in a submerged or off-shore nuclear power plant to be sited on Andros Island in the Bahamas. Mr. Reynolds also spoke of the Company's interest in advanced submersibles. The Chairman referred him to appropriate staff. (RDT-AGMRD)

3. Hanford 100-300 Area Contract

The General Manager discussed briefly the status of the proposals and the Commissioners commented on the desirability of a possible joint proposal. The Chairman suggested early discussion with Commissioner Ramey. (GM)

4. 3M Patent Case

The Chairman noted Mr. Ramey's telephone conversation with Congressman Joseph E. Karth re the status of the case. Mr. Hennessey reported 3M representatives will be in next week on negotiations and the Chairman will telephone Congressman Karth to inform him. (Fritsch)

5. NET Film on KIWI TNT Test

The Chairman commented on the negative reaction of ACDA to the film and said he had been in touch with Mr. Robert Hudson, Senior Vice President, NET, to discuss the film. NET has now deferred the planned showing of the film pending discussions with AEC staff. (Brown)

6. Ambassador McGhee's March 24 Cable re Lease of U-235 to West Germany for GKSS Atomic Freighter Program

Mr. Vinciguerra reported staff has discussed the request with Joint Committee staff who have no problem with the lease question but do have some concern regarding assistance to West Germany in the nuclear maritime ship program. Mr. John Conway, Joint Committee Staff Director, will now discuss the matter with the Committee. The Chairman requested he be kept informed of Committee reaction. An early reply to Ambassador McGhee is to be prepared. Mr. Palfrey will determine whether White House staff has been informed. (IA)

7. Mr. Palfrey's March 25 Memorandum to the Commissioners (Limited Distribution)

The Chairman said he agreed the Commissioners should consider the matters raised in Mr. Palfrey's memorandum.

8. SNAPSHOT Launch, April 1

The Chairman noted Vice President Humphrey plans to attend and the Chairman has been invited to accompany him. Commissioners Ramey and Tape, the General Manager and Dr. Fritsch will also be in the party and the Joint Committee has been informed to determine whether Joint Committee representation is desired. The Chairman requested that any announcements regarding the Vice President's attendance be coordinated with the White House. (RDT-AGMA)

9. PALANQUIN Event

The Chairman noted Dr. Donald Hornig's call yesterday in which he expressed his concern regarding the new information. Dr. Tape will see Dr. Hornig at 5:00 p. m. today to discuss the event.

10. March 24 Memorandum re Meeting of the Deputies

The Chairman noted the tentative decision and Mr. Palfrey suggested and it was agreed that the minutes should reflect the AEC position. The Chairman suggested Mr. Palfrey take appropriate action in this regard.

11. Congressman Holifield's March 19 Letter to the Secretary of State Requesting a Chronology re Test Ban Treaty Discussions

Mr. Ink reported staff is coordinating with the Department of State to develop a response to Mr. Holifield.

12. Resignation of Mr. Kenneth Osborn, Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards

The Chairman noted Mr. Osborn's suggestion that there be more industrial representation on the Committee. The Commissioners agreed appointments to the ACRS should be given careful review.

13. Congressman Don Edwards March 19 Letter re Security Clearance Matter

The Chairman suggested Mr. Palfrey review the proposed response.

14. Basic Science Foundation - Staff Discussions with Joint Committee Staff

The General Counsel reported briefly on the informal discussions with Joint Committee staff. Staff will discuss the matter further with Mr. John Conway.

15. AEC 901/77 - Guest Appointment of Polish National at BNL

Approved. (IA)

16. AEC 23/44 - Status of Rumanian Reactor Sale

Approved. (IA)

17. AEC 89/20 - Extension of Assignment of UK National at LASL

Approved. (AGMA)

18. AEC 1178 - Deep Submergence Research Vehicle (DSRV)

Approved. (NR-OC)

19. AEC 1087/4 - Radioisotope Availability for NASA Program

Noted.

20. March 23 Letter from Monsanto

Noted.

21. N.S. SAVANNAH

The General Manager noted the time problem related to licensing of the N.S. SAVANNAH for commercial operation. The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to Mr. Nicholas Johnson, Maritime Administration. (RDT)

22. NTS Events (General Crowson's March 25 Memoranda)

Noted. (Secy)

23. Agenda for the Week of March 29

Approved. (Secy)

24. Committee on Mining, Legislative Assembly, Ontario, Canada

Mr. Ink noted the request for the Committee's attendance at a PLOWSHARE shot and a proposed letter to invite them alternatively to view the Sedan site was approved. (AGM)

25. Response to the Joint Committee re Site Criteria for the 200 BEV Accelerator

Dr. Tape said a proposed response would be circulated shortly.

26. AEC 785/89 - Report to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on Operations Under the Indemnity Program

The Commissioners agreed the proposed language for paragraph 1, page 6, is consistent with the discussion at Meeting 2095. (Secy)

PRESENT

Mr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Palfrey   Mr. Ink  
Mr. Tape       Mr. Vinciguerra  
                 Mr. Hennessey  
                 Dr. Fritsch  
                 Dr. Swartout\*  
                 Dr. Beck\*\*  
                 Mr. Lowenstein\*\*  
                 Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

Attendance for Item 18  
Attendance for Item 26

DC FILE

MAR 26 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Scoop:

This is in reply to your letter of March 8, 1965, in which you asked for our comments on site selection procedures for an accelerator in the 200 Bev energy range. I trust that the comments of the Commission representatives at the March 10, 1965 authorization hearings of the Joint Committee have helped you obtain a better picture of our activities in this matter.

It is our present plan to request that this accelerator be authorized for design in FY 1967. We plan to have the site selected prior to the time of our FY 67 authorization hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE). As you know, we have been having discussions with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) that hopefully should lead to that group taking an active role in helping the AEC by their undertaking of a site evaluation study. We feel that we will be in a better position to assess the overall situation regarding site selection procedures when we have completed these discussions.

After our arrangements with the NAS have been completed, we would plan to identify for them the various sites which have come to our attention and to request their detailed analysis and recommendations. The AEC will, of course, work very closely with the NAS, which will be working under contract to the AEC, and will furnish the NAS with our best guidance on the criteria which should be used in their evaluation. We anticipate that the Academy Committee would review these criteria for completeness before proceeding with their study and evaluation. Some of these criteria were discussed by Commissioner Tape in his testimony on March 10. As our plans become more definite, we will keep the JCAE informed.

We certainly will see to it that the potentialities of the Hanford site are properly considered by the NAS and by the staff of the AEC prior to Commission action.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaberg

~~Chairman~~

Honorable Henry M. Jackson  
United States Senate

→ cc: Chairman (2)  
Cong. Liaison (2)  
ACORD  
CM



MAR 23 1968

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mrs. May:

This is in reply to your letter of March 9, 1968, in which you asked for our comments on site selection procedures for a particle accelerator in the 200 Bev energy range.

It is our present plan to request that this accelerator be authorized for design in FY 1967. We plan to have the site selected prior to the time of our FY 67 authorization hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. We have been having discussions with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) that hopefully should lead to that group taking an active role in helping the AEC by their undertaking of a site evaluation study. We feel that we will be in a better position to assess the overall situation regarding site selection procedures when we have completed these discussions.

After our arrangements with the NAS have been completed, we would plan to identify for them the various sites which have come to our attention and to request their detailed analysis and recommendation. The AEC will, of course, work very closely with the NAS and will furnish the NAS with our best guidance on the criteria which should be used in their evaluation. We anticipate that the NAS would review these criteria for completeness before proceeding with their study and evaluation.

We certainly will see that the potentialities of the Hanford site are properly considered by the NAS and by the staff of the AEC prior to Commission action.

If we can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to call on us.

cc: Chairman (2)  
Cong. Liaison (2)  
AGARD  
GM

Cordially,

John T. Collins

Chairman

Honorable Catherine May  
House of Representatives

Saturday, March 27, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 3 p.m.

I had lunch at the Roger Smith with Julie Rubin.

I sent a note to James Foy, President, Association of College Honor Societies, to accept his invitation to serve as a member-at-large on their council for one year.

I drove to Dulles Airport with Dianne to meet my mother on TWA Flight No. 18 at 4 p.m. from Los Angeles.

Sunday, March 28, 1965

I worked on three of my speeches: 1. "The Growing Pains of Our Technological Society," to be given at East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina, on April 14, 1965; 2. "Nuclear Power - New Member of the Energy Team," to be given before the American Power Conference in Chicago, Illinois, April 28, 1965; and 3. "Nuclear Power Comes of Age," to be given at the 33rd Annual Convention of the Edison Electric Institute, Miami Beach, Florida, on May 4, 1965.

I took a drive to Arlington Cemetery (saw the Prices), Lincoln Memorial, etc., with my mother, Dianne, and her friend, Abbe Kaufman.

Monday, March 29, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 146 (notes attached).

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 465 (notes attached).

At 11 a.m. the Commissioners and I met with the General Advisory Committee. We brought them up to date on the advanced converter and high energy physics hearings, maritime program, Fermi Award status, etc.

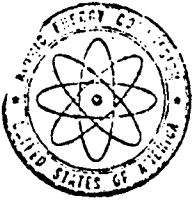
Jack J. Valenti called me from the White House to inquire about the Vice President's trip to Southern California to witness the launching of Snap 10-A; and, upon hearing my description, he suggested I go on a commercial plane rather than with the Vice President on his special plane; he also said the large jet wouldn't be available to the Vice President.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Kenneth S. Pitzer and Norman Ramsey.

At 1:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from James Wakelin of Ocean Systems asking if there is any possibility of my joining them for luncheon and giving a talk at the time of the joint meeting of the Marine Technology Society and the American Society of Limnology and Oceanography on June 17th in Washington. They are holding a four-day symposium, and the 17th will be devoted to nuclear power, particularly with reference to the possibilities of its use for power sources in the ocean. I told him I would have to look at my calendar. Jim said he will send an invitation by letter and hopes that I will be able to attend.

At 2 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with William Webster to hear of plans for nuclear power plants (one for use in 1970 is planned) for the New England Electric System.

At 2:50 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 466 (notes attached).



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

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 29, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 146

10:10 a.m., Monday, March 29, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Bill to Extend Price-Anderson Act (Secretary's March 26 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed letter to the BOB. (Rubin)

2. Proposed Member of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards

The Chairman spoke briefly of the recommendation from the Chairman of the ACRS and requested staff review prior to further consideration on Wednesday. (Secy)

3. Chairman's April 14 Speech on the Technological Society

The Chairman requested a review of portions of his speech. (DR)

PRESENT

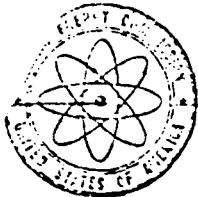
Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Lowenstein  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. McCool

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Director of Regulation  
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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 29, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 465

10:30 a.m., Monday, March 29, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Special Briefing
2. Letter to the White House re SNAPSHOT Launch
3. Chairman's Speech at the American Power Conference

The Chairman suggested consideration after a report on the Coal Association meeting. (AGM)

4. Chairman's May 4 Speech at the Edison Electric Institute Meeting, Miami Beach, Florida
5. Agenda Items for Discussion with General Advisory Committee this Morning
  - a. Reactor Safety Program,
  - b. Nuclear Maritime Program (an appropriate presentation will be made to the GAC at its next meeting),
  - c. Fermi Award Procedures, and
  - d. Other Items.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Ink
Dr. Tape	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Bunting	Mr. Hennessey
	Mr. Rubin
	Mr. Brown*
	Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 1.

W. A. McCool  
Secretary



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 205.

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GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOOTER-PAGE 51220
March 29, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 466

2:50 p.m., Monday, March 29, Room 1113-B, D. C. Office

1. Bon Voyage
2. Commissioners' Scheduled Flight to California - March 31
3. Proposed Letter to Senator Stennis re Wiesner-York Article
4. Meeting with Laboratory Directors - May 22-23

The Chairman said it was hoped Dr. Tape could attend.

5. Chairman's Telephone Call from Mr. Barnard, GE

Mr. Bloch reported staff was reviewing the Evandale program and the Chairman said he would meet with GE representatives on Tuesday, March 30. (RDT-Fritsch)

6. AEC 23/44 - Status of Rumanian Reactor Sale
7. AEC 843/35 - Proposed Part 26 - "Dissemination of Restricted Data"

The Commissioners approved the proposed Federal Register Notice and statement of considerations, with revisions, and requested an appropriate press release be issued upon publication in the Federal Register. The Notice will not be published until Justice Department and JCAE reaction has been obtained. (GC)

8. AEC 994/23 - Radioisotope Price Changes

Approved. (ID)

9. AEC 878/5 - Statutory Restrictions Applicable to the Commission

The Commissioners approved the proposed letter to Mr. Hughes, as revised, and requested inclusion of additional historical background in the report. (GC)

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED  
AUTHORITY: DOE-DPC  
BY H. E. SCHMIDT, DATE

*HRSchmidt 4/23/86*  
*J Diaz 6/25/86*

10. AEC 1154/5 - Execution Data for a Portion of the WHETSTONE IV  
Events

To be rescheduled for the Information Meeting on March 31. (MA-Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Rubie  
Mr. McCool

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W. B. McCool  
Secretary

At 3:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2096 (action summary attached). The Commission decided to ask Douglas and United Nuclear (who broke up with Monsanto) to go together as a team to operate the 100-300 areas at Hanford.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a buffet supper for the GAC at Jerry Tape's home.

Tuesday, March 30, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:35 a.m. I met with William Long and John Barnard of General Electric to discuss the 630A maritime reactor project. Long reviewed some of the background leading up to the December meeting with the Commission in which G.E. proposed a cooperative program on the 630A reactor and reviewed their subsequent proposal submitted to Oak Ridge last January for rent-free use of certain AEC facilities at Evendale (Cincinnati) for G.E. to continue work on the 630A project at their expense. Following submission of this latter proposal, Clarence Carl, area manager at Cincinnati, and Sam Sapirie, according to Long, had both indicated to G.E. that arrangements could be negotiated for use of the Evendale facility as proposed by G.E. Now they have received a call indicating that, based on a wire from Milt Shaw to Sapirie, all further work on the 630A project is being terminated and the proposed arrangements cannot be completed.

Long indicated this comes as a complete surprise and also the timing places them in a very difficult position with regard to the some 30-odd people involved. According to Ohio law, notice must be given in one pay period to arrange for termination. This means notices will have to be given by the end of the day, March 31st, to be effective April 30th or else the next termination date available will be the end of May. G.E. is a little puzzled as to why the Commission will not agree to their request for use of the facilities since, according to their information, it will not result in any expense to the AEC and no alternate use of the facility is contemplated. They had hoped to use the critical facility at Idaho for about three or four months following completion of some current work and for convenience had suggested a termination date of January 31, 1966, for a no fund contract to coincide with the overall contract work between G.E. and the AEC at Evendale. I indicated that we will look into this situation and advise them as soon as possible. I further indicated to the visitors that part of the difficulties encountered with the 630A project had resulted from the position in which G.E. had placed the Commission by their request for a cooperative program last spring which was subsequently withdrawn. Long tried to explain that part of the problem was confusion between the 630A Mark 3 and Mark 5 projects, but I made it clear that this is not the real problem in this particular situation. One other item mentioned by Long was that there has been a lack of technical continuity on the project following Robb's departure which contributed to some of the confusion. (The gist of the above information was telephoned to Ed Bloch and an early reply to any corrective action that would be desirable or could be taken was requested.)

I received a telephone call from Bob Hollingsworth at 12 noon. He said he had met with Able of Douglas aircraft and Bokum of United Nuclear and explained to them the advantage of a joint proposal. Able immediately said he would get in touch with United Nuclear to see what they could work out together. He said he told them, if they can give us a joint proposal which incorporates the strong features of each separate proposal, we will be prepared to accept it. Able will keep Hollingsworth informed as to their progress.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Arnie Fritsch, Al Little, Julie Rubin, and Jim Hill. (This is Jim Hill's last day--he is going to the AEC Oak Ridge Operations Office.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: March 29, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2096, MONDAY, MARCH 29, 1965, 3:45 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

1. AEC 1179 - Status of Public Service Company of Colorado - General Atomic HIGR Proposal

The Commission requested staff proceed in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (DC)

## Information Items

1. Commissioners' Meeting with the AIF  
Tentatively scheduled for May 7, 1965.
2. AEC 459/18 - Independent Study of U-235 Production Planning  
The Commission accepted your recommendation.
3. Hanford (100-300 Area) Contract

The Commission requested you proceed in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting.

cc:  
Commissioners



We had a farewell office party for Jim Hill and also a ceremony for George Sterns, a guard, who is retiring.

At 2 p.m. I met with Richard H. Harrison (Vice President, Lynchburg), George H. Hodges (Head of Maritime Propulsion Group, New York), and John Landis (Washington Representative) of Babcock & Wilcox. Harrison began the meeting by noting that B&W had a long nine-year history of maritime propulsion. He is concerned that what may now be involved is another Spectral Shift Control Reactor (SSCR) situation, since they have reached a point where they as a company are prepared to construct reactors in ships and find little Commission support for their program.

Harrison indicated that, if the Commission focuses its efforts on the prototype, the ship construction program will have to be shelved. He said, however, they are prepared to cooperate in the prototype venture to the extent possible. Harrison also noted they have sent a letter to John Conway at his request on the guarantees which B&W is prepared to make on a maritime nuclear plant for shipboard construction. Later in the meeting, a copy of this letter was presented to me. Harrison also called attention to the unsolicited proposal recently made by B&W to help speed a shipboard construction program along. Harrison then reported on his conversations with Nicholas Johnson this morning. He indicated that he received little encouragement and that the Maritime Administration gave the impression that they are looking largely to the AEC in this area. I responded by noting that shipboard construction would have to be largely a maritime responsibility and in fact it was this difficulty of coordinating with the Maritime Administration which prompted in part the AEC's two-pronged approach; the AEC might be able to proceed with its prototype construction without the direct involvement of Maritime.

Harrison expressed the concern that the maritime program is running into trouble not at the Chairman's level but several layers below in the staff. This seems particularly true in the Maritime Administration. He further said that B&W does not wish to establish a monopoly in this field and that they are willing to share any information obtained in their work. He further indicated four ship reactors are really equivalent to one large civilian power reactor. As a separate matter, I asked the participants whether B&W would bid on a proposal to operate the NRTS at Idaho. Although B&W has not made a corporate decision on it, Harrison indicated that they are very much interested and probably will proceed with a bid.

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Sherman Knapp (Chairman, Connecticut Light and Power Company) who was calling from Key Largo, Florida. He will not be in Washington on April 2nd, as stated in his letter of March 23rd, since the AIF meeting has been cancelled. He wants to ask about several things; 1. my travel arrangements for the Edison Electric Institute meeting. He asked that I drop him a line giving him this information. I told him I will be arriving on Monday night, May 3rd, and will have to leave almost directly after the luncheon on Tuesday, May 4th, but I will give him definite information by letter. 2. His company, together with Hartford Electric Light Company and Massachusetts Electric Company are getting together to announce plans for another plant at Millstone Point, probably at their annual meeting on April 21st.

He said he didn't know whether they will have a chance to be in touch with us before that time or not. I suggested to him that he and some of the other people involved come to Washington to meet with us before then. He said they would be glad to do this; they also wish to discuss the site selection. I told him any day next week, through Thursday, would be all right. He said he will make arrangements.

Wednesday, March 31, 1965 - D.C.

I worked on a draft letter that the President might send to me commenting on our annual report and research report that I sent him a week or two ago. Horace Busby

tells me that the President wants to send a commendatory letter with philosophical content and a look toward the future (letter subsequently dated April 17, 1965, and copy attached on April 19, 1965).

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 147 (notes attached).

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 467 (notes attached).

I sent our suggested bill amending the Price Anderson Act (extending it to August 1, 1977) to BOB for approval prior to sending it to the Congress.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congresswoman Catherine May. She has been invited to participate in a symposium to be held by the Columbia Basin College at Pasco, Washington, in the Tri-City area on April 22nd. The symposium will be on "Peace and the Atom," and Mrs. May thinks she might talk, more or less, on the federal role in this area. Wilfred E. Johnson will talk on the role of industry. She has in mind something on the exciting use of the atom, particularly as it ties in with activities in their state, such as irradiation of fish and vegetables and the role the federal government plays in giving financial aid, etc. She expects to leave Washington on April 15th or 16th, if Congress recesses for Easter, and she wonders if we might get some material together for her by April 12th. Her speech will be about 20 or 25 minutes, and she will do the "lead-in" part herself. I asked if she wanted any mention made of atomic power, and she said she would be remiss in not talking about the future. I told her we will be glad to get something to her.

At 12 noon I presided over Regulatory Meeting 211 (notes attached). The Commission discussed the question whether to issue a general license for thorium in nickel alloy; this could give trouble with radioactivity if such nickel is used in reactors; this was held over for further discussion.

At 12:55 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2097 (action summary attached).

The Snap-10A launch has been postponed for 24 hours due to trouble with the launcher; so I will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow afternoon instead of today as planned.

At 3:50 p.m. I called W. D. Manley, Chairman, ACRS. I reached him in Cleveland and told him that their candidate, Dr. Stephen H. Hanauer, for the ACRS is satisfactory to the Commission. However, I said that the Commission would like to have a little discussion with him the next time he is in town regarding future candidates from the industrial field in order to meet Osborne's problem regarding conflict of interest, etc. He said that the ACRS Procedures Subcommittee has a meeting scheduled to take up the question of conflict of interest and that he would be in touch with me. I suggested that he first contact Harold Price, before the meeting of the Subcommittee; I also asked that the Committee not settle on any names because the Commission wishes to go over some names with him. He assured me this would be done. (I called Hal Price and told him of the above conversation and that Manley would be calling him.)

At 4:30 p.m. I called Milton Shaw regarding the invitation from the ANS to address their meeting on fast reactors in Detroit on April 27th. I told Milt I had decided not to do this since I really don't want to be put in the position of making a policy announcement on such short notice. He agreed with me that we have a lot of tough decisions to make concerning fast reactors.



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COPY NO. 2  
March 31, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 147

10:05 a.m., Wednesday, March 31, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Appointment of Member of Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards

Approved. The Chairman will discuss with Mr. Manly the possible appointment of members from the industrial community. (DR-Secy)

2. Malibu Hearing

Mr. Price reported on the status of the Hearing. The Commissioners requested a summary of the case and a summary of press coverage of the Hearing prior to their departure this afternoon. (AGMA-DR)

3. Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards' Draft Report on Reactor Siting

4. Regulatory Staff Meeting with Carolina Light and Power Company Next Week

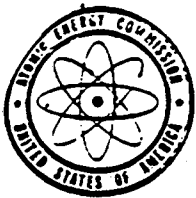
PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Price  
Mr. Ramey    Dr. Beck  
Mr. Palfrey   Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Tape      Dr. Fritsch  
                 Mr. McCool

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Secretary



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Ch USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 51239

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 31, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 467

10:25 a. m., Wednesday, March 31, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Meeting with Duke Power Company Representatives

Mr. Ramey suggested staff arrange a meeting. (RDT)

2. Material for Congresswoman Catherine May's April 22 Speech

The Chairman requested preparation of material to assist Congresswoman May. (AGMA)

3. March 30 Memorandum to the Chairman from Mr. Horace Busby, White House Staff

The Commissioners discussed the request for additional information and requested development of a draft for their early review. (AGMA)

4. 630A Project - Chairman's Discussion with GE Representatives

The Chairman reported briefly on his discussion with Messrs. Barnard and Long in which they requested continuation of effort on the Mark V concept at their own expense using AEC facilities. The Commissioners agreed to continuation of the present contract for a period of 2 months with no AEC reimbursement past March 31. (RDT)

5. Commissioners' Meeting with Connecticut Light and Power Company Representatives

To be scheduled next week. (RDT)

6. Proposed Letter to ACDA

The Commissioners approved Mr. Palfrey's proposed letter and noted his March 30 letter to Mr. Adrian Fisher, ACDA.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

*J. Diaz* 4/25/86  
DATE

7. Invitation for the Chairman to Speak to the Michigan Chapter of the American Nuclear Society, April 27

The Chairman said he would decline.

8. Invitation for Chairman to Speak at the Marine Technological Society, June 17

The Chairman thought he would decline unless staff considers it timely. (Fritsch)

9. AEC 866/24 - Development of Power and Process Reactors

The Commissioners requested the FBI be informed of the status of the program. (AGMA)

10. Dr. Donald Hornig's March 25 Letter re AEC Support for Committee on Scientific and Technical Information

The General Manager will review the availability of funds. (OC)

11. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 94)

Noted. (PAR)

12. General Manager's Report on the 100-300 Area Hanford Contract

13. General Manager's Report on the Martin Company Contract

The Chairman requested the Commissioners be kept informed. (GM)

14. AEC 1083/41 - Czech National Attendance at Oak Ridge International Symposium

Approved. (IA)

15. Site Criteria for the 200 Bev Accelerator (Dr. Tape's March 30 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed letter to Congressman Holifield and noted Dr. Tape's comment that it is proposed to answer requests for information by an appropriately worded form letter which would attach the "considerations involved in siting a major new accelerator".

- 16. Dr. Tape's Report on the Sherwood Program Review Panel
- 17. AEC 1154/5 - Execution Data for a Portion of the WHETSTONE IV Events

General Crowson briefed the Commissioners on the TEE event. This event is to be flagged for the attention of Dr. Hornig and Mr. Charles Johnson, White House. The Commission approved AEC 1154/5 noting a change in the design yield of [REDACTED] and in the proposed date for BUTEO. (MA-Secy)

DELETED

- 18. Coal Association Meeting

The General Manager reported the Coal Association has decided to postpone any action for the time being.

- 19. Congressman Clair Callan's Visit to the Hallam Reactor
- 20. General Manager's Report on Negotiations with General Atomic and Public Service Company of Colorado
- 21. General Manager's Memorandum on Control of Salaries and Positions
- 22. Executive Session Items

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Ink
Dr. Tape	Mr. Vinciguerra
	Mr. Hennessey
	Dr. Fritsch
	General Crowson*
	Mr. McCool

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 General Manager  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary

W. B. McCool  
 Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 17.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL BY 1012  
NOV 65

H. L. Price, Director of  
Regulation

DATE March 31, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
H.L.P.

FROM :

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 211, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31,  
1965, 12:00 NOON, ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 210

Approved, as revised.

2. AEC-R 30/56 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR 30 - To Issue a  
General License for Strontium 90 in Ice Detection Devices

Approved. (SS)

3. AEC-R 18/23 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR 40 - Examination of  
Products Containing Certain Nickel-Thoria Alloys

Discussed.

I will reschedule the matter for an early meeting.

## Information Item

### Malibu Hearing

Mr. Price reported further developments.

cc:  
Commissioners

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DECL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: March 31, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2097, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1965, 12:55 P.M.  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2090, 2091 and 2092

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

2. AEC 1143/24 - Evaluation of Hanford Automatic Data Processing Services Proposal

Approved.

Commissioner Ramey requested the press release be coordinated with notification of the Washington Congressional Delegation. (AGMO)

3. AEC 1174/1 - Oak Ridge Diversification

Discussed.

The Commission requested the letters be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting, with consideration being given to combining the two. Specifically, past employment figures at ORNL should be included in, and paragraph 2 be deleted from the proposed letter. (AGMO)

4. AEC 956/19 - Role of Multi-Program Laboratories in Reactor Development Programs

Deferred.

5. Briefing on NASA Contract Selection Procedures

Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners



Thursday, April 1, 1965 - Germantown - Los Angeles, California

I received a telephone call from Senator Everett Dirksen. He said we're still getting some flak over the reduction in our enriched uranium production program and the resulting reduction in power consumption from the people in Southern Illinois. I said that on the reduction of power, the notice periods are rather long. He mentioned the EEI plant across from Paducah. I said this is something that the President has asked us to do and to keep this time schedule, which, in turn, goes back to DOD requirements. I said that, even now, we are stockpiling a little more than we need, looking toward the day when we will use it for peaceful purposes in rather large amounts in the 1970's. I said the big question is whether we should cut even a little further. I stated I don't think we can talk anybody into cutting less or making the reduction on a slower time scale.

He mentioned the reduction schedule is not the same for all places. I said we tried to equalize the impact as much as possible, but there is also the matter of what the terms of our contract will let us do; this may be where EEI suffers a little more because their contract has provisions which allows reductions on a little more expeditious basis than some of the others.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 468 (notes attached). The Commission decided the meeting with Lewis and de Hoffmann of GA and Robert Person of Colorado Public Service is necessary on Monday to iron out remaining differences. Congressman Chet Holifield wants to authorize less than the entire project in the FY 1966 budget. The Commission decided to press for a flight test of the Phoebus (Nerva II) Reactor on an accelerated time scale (1973-74) rather than Nerva I.

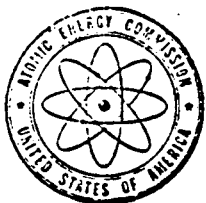
At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape, Spofford English and Paul McDaniel to discuss the NAS site study criteria for the 200 BeV Accelerator.

I flew to Los Angeles from Dulles Airport on TWA Flight No. 61 which left at 3 p.m. and arrived at 5 p.m. with Arnie Fritsch. We were met by Joel Levy, Manager of the AEC Canoga Park Area Office. I checked into the Beverly Hilton Hotel. Later I attended a reception and black tie dinner given by the Edwin W. Pauleys at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel. I met many old friends and talked to Regents John E. Canaday, Edwin W. Pauley, Mrs. Randolph A. Hearst, and William E. Forbes, who are very worried about the Berkeley situation and feel some kind of change is due. I sat next to Mrs. Bob (Dolores) Hope at the dinner--I mentioned to her the suit against AEC by her husband in connection with the site of the Malibu reactor. She told me that Bob takes his golf games with Jackie Gleason very seriously and comes home in a bad humor when he loses.

She invited me to visit them. I met with Governor Pat Brown, Vice President Humphrey, and Edwin Pauley after the dinner to discuss political and University of California matters.

Friday, April 2, 1965 - Los Angeles - Vandenberg Air Force Base, California

I attended the Ninety-Seventh Charter Day Ceremony at UCLA, riding from the Beverly Hilton Hotel with Vice President Humphrey and Governor Pat Brown (Brown mentioned Kenneth S. Pitzer, McGeorge Bundy, and John Gardner are under consideration for the University of California presidency). Chancellor Franklin D. Murphy introduced me at the ceremony which was held in the Dickson Art Parterre. Vice President Humphrey and Clark Kerr gave the main speeches following remarks by Murphy and Governor Pat Brown; Humphrey was outstanding. Kerr received a standing ovation



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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

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COPY NO. 2  
April 1, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 468

10:15 a.m., Thursday, April 1, Room A-458, Germantown, Md.

1. AEC 1159/3 - Proposed AEC-Interior Agreement for Saline Water Program at ORNL

Approved. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (RDT)

2. U-235 for the French Land-based Prototype (Mr. Kratzer's April 1 Memorandum with attachment )

The Commissioners approved the proposed letter to the Secretary of Defense and agreed that the question of future deliveries should be pursued separately by the Department of State as recommended in the memorandum. (LA)

3. Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies, March 31 re President's March 25 Statement to the Cabinet on Cost Reduction

Noted.

4. Proposed Response to March 30 Memorandum to the Chairman from Mr. Horace Busby, White House

The Commissioners discussed the several drafts and requested changes in Mr. Brown's draft for further discussion with the Commissioners. (AGMA)

5. Intelligence Report
6. Report on Negotiations on the HTGR Project

The General Manager and staff summarized the progress in negotiations and described the two remaining issues.

- a. private R&D, and
- b. secondary containment.

The Commissioners agreed a meeting should be held with representatives of General Atomic and Public Service of Colorado. A summary talking paper was requested.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Brown\*  
Mr. Hart\*\*  
Mr. Giambusso\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRICT

Commissioner  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 4

\*\* Attendance for Item 6

when introduced for his speech. Honorary degrees were conferred on Ted Hesburgh, Clarence Johnson and Hubert Humphrey. I attended a reception and luncheon of the UCLA Alumni Association in Kerckhoff Hall and Student Union. Humphrey again spoke magnificently. Chairman of the luncheon, Davis (UCLA Alumni President) introduced me among others. After lunch I toured the UCLA Laboratory of Nuclear Medicine with the Vice President. I then rode to Vandenberg Air Force Base with Arnie Fritsch and Joel Levy. I had dinner with the group at the Officer's Club (Allen Vander Weyden, Nelson Sievering, Arnie Fritsch, John J. Flaherty, Duncan Clark and others). I spent the night at the VIP quarters.



Visit to the 10,000 Curie Cobalt-60 radiation facility, UCLA, April 2, 1965

David Humphrey, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Seaborg, Joseph F. Ross  
(Laboratory Director), Lawrence Myers

Saturday, April 3, 1965 - Vandenberg Air Force Base, California - Washington, D.C.

I toured a Titan II Silo and the Snap-10A launch control station. I witnessed the launch of Snap-10A on the Atlas-Agena rocket at 1:27 p.m. It was a completely successful launch. Commissioner Tape, Bob Hollingsworth, General Bernard A. Schriever, and many others were present. At 5 p.m. the reactor was turned on and then brought up to full power--successful in every way.

Arnie Fritsch and I flew back to Los Angeles in an Air Force Convair and then flew back to Washington (Baltimore) on American Airlines Flight No. 166 which left at 3:30 p.m. and arrived at 10:40 p.m.

Sunday, April 4, 1965

I called Vice President Humphrey (in North Carolina fishing), Congressman Chet Holifield, Congressman Craig Hosmer, Senator Clinton Anderson, Jack J. Valenti (at Camp David), Maisano (Senator John Pastore's assistant), and Congressman Melvin Price to tell them of the successful launch and operation of the Snap-10A reactor. During the Holifield call, we discussed his concern regarding the HTGR contract with GA and Colorado Public Service and tried to allay his doubts. We also discussed Holifield's fear that Hosmer will not support the HTGR and the seed and blanket projects. He believes we should go for full authorization on the HTGR and he will support the seed and blanket project.

I worked on AEC papers and my speeches, "The Alchemist's Dream--Total Reality," at the Chemical Industry Council of Northern California, San Francisco, California, on April 21, 1965, and "Nuclear Power Comes of Age," at the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Edison Electric Institute, Miami Beach, Florida, May 4, 1965.

Monday, April 5, 1965 - D.C.

I worked on the letter for President Johnson to send to me in connection with our annual reports.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 148. It is noted a regulatory staff meeting will be held today with Florida Power Company representatives. The Commissioners reviewed the report on the Malibu hearing.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 469 (notes attached).

The President approved WHETSTONE IV.

At 1:45 p.m. I had lunch with Vic Schmidt at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2 p.m. the Commission met with McGregor Smith, Chairman of the Board, and George Kinsman, Vice President of the Florida Power and Light Company, to discuss their plans for nuclear power--a 750 MW plant by 1970.

At 3:15 p.m. the Commission met with Roger Lewis and Frederic de Hoffmann of GA, and Robert T. Person of Colorado Public Service to try to iron out the last differences on private research and development--we were only partially successful, so the project may be in jeopardy with the BOB and JCAE.

At 5:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Wayne N. Aspinall, who asked whether I had received an invitation to speak in Colorado at the First Mountain States Conference on the Acceleration of Economic Growth through Science



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

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COPY NO. 2  
April 5, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 469

10:30 a.m., Monday, April 5, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

✓ 1. Proposed Response to Mr. Horace Busby's March 30 Memorandum

The Commissioners discussed briefly the latest draft and will review the draft further today.

2. American Public Power Association Convention, Los Angeles, May 3-6

The Chairman noted the invitations to the Commissioners and it was suggested Commissioner Ramey attend, if possible. (Secy)

3. March 31 Letter from Congressman William Dawson re Attorney General's Report on Identical Bidding

The Chairman noted the request for AEC comments. (DC-OC)

4. NASA Report

The Chairman noted limited circulation. (Fritsch)

5. Response to Secretary of Defense's March 19 Letter re International Cooperation on PLOWSHARE

The Chairman will sign the letter with the suggested changes. (Fritsch)

6. ICY Committee on Natural Resources (Mr. Henry P. Caulfield's March 29 Letter)

The Commissioners suggested Dr. Swartout represent the Commission. (AGMRD)

✓ 7. Statements from Cabinet Meetings (Mr. Kermit Gordon's March 31 Memorandum for Heads of Agencies with Attachment - Presidential Statement of March 25 re Constitutional Rights and Presidential Statement of March 25 re U.S. Programs Abroad)

8. Mr. Ramey's Conversation with Mr. Leo Goodman
9. AEC 859/13 - Congressman Holifield's March 15 Letter re Contract with the Rand Corporation

The Chairman suggested review prior to his signature tomorrow. (Fritsch)

Contracts

10. Letter to Senator Williams re REECO/(General Manager's April 2 Memorandum)  
For review with the White House prior to the Chairman's signature (AGM)

11. AEC 857/3 - AEC Scientific Representative, Paris

Approved. (IA)

12. AEC 1174/2 - Proposed Letters to Congressman Holifield and Senator Gore on Oak Ridge Diversification

Approved with a change on Page 4. (EAGM-Fritsch)

13. AEC 337/44 - Tarapur Fuel Supply Contract

Approved. (IA)

14. Martin-Marietta - U.S. Rubber Co. Negotiations re FPCE Plant (General Manager's April 2 Memorandum)

The General Manager's recommendation re feed guarantees was approved. A staff paper on the Quehanna, Pa. facility will be issued for early consideration. (AGM-DID-See)

15. Report on the 100-300 Area Contract at Hanford
16. Execution Data for Project PALANQUIN (Mr. Kelly's April 2 Memorandum)

17. New York Ship Claim re N. S. SAVANNAH

The Commission noted that MARAD would seek agreement with New York Ship on settlement of their claim at a level of about \$34 1/2 M. In addition, it was noted that the AEC might need to join with Commerce in seeking supplemental appropriations totaling this amount for the two agencies at a later date. However, this would be discussed informally with the BOB prior to our taking a final position. (AGM)

18. AEC 1179/1 - GA-Public Service Company of Colorado HTGR Project

Discussed. I will circulate the letter from General Atomic. (Secy)

19. Commissioners Meeting with the Joint Committee on Thursday, April 8

20. Duke Power Company Decision

The report of Duke Power's decision to add two fossil fired units was noted.

21. Signing of Memorandum with Israel and Contract with Kaiser Industries, Inc. re Desalting Feasibility Study

The Commissioners authorized Mr. Ramey to sign for the Commission. (IA)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Tape

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Brown\*\*  
Mr. McCarthy\*  
Dr. Swartout\*\*\*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

\*Attendance for  
Item 17

\*\*Attendance for  
Item 1

\*\*\* Attendance for Item 18

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General Manager  
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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



and Technology, scheduled to be held at the Cosmopolitan Hotel in Denver on May 25th and May 26th. I said I had heard informally that an invitation would be forthcoming, but that it would be very hard for me to do it personally. Aspinall said that he has a copy of the program, and I am already listed as being one of the speakers. He urged that I do it; but he said, if I could not, to please designate someone else and asked me to let him know.

Tuesday, April 6, 1965 - Germantown

At 10:10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Harvey Wagner of Detroit Edison Company. He said he was sorry that I am not going to be able to speak at their banquet session during their Conference on Fast Reactor Technology on April 27th and asked if I could help them out by suggesting someone on the AEC staff who might be willing to do this. I told him I didn't think I would be able to do this as we are not ready to speak on this topic yet. He then asked if there is some other aspect of the fast reactor program which might be pertinent, and I told him that was possible. I told him I will check on this and let him know.

At 10:20 a.m. the Commissioners, General Manager and I met with Al Crewe to afford him the opportunity to discuss any of his problems; he has problems with the new Division of Reactor Development and Technology, especially Milton Shaw. Trouble is coming to a head with Milton Shaw and Commissioner Ramey, who don't want to go along with the Colorado Public Service-GA arrangement for the HTGR at this late stage.

At 12:15 p.m. I met with Perez (Senior Vice President), Ormston (Vice President), and Joel Rodgers (Chief Mechanical Engineer) and Don Rowland (Nuclear Engineering Department) of the Florida Power Company and Roy Snapp (Washington Representative) to hear their possible plans for nuclear power--a 500-600 MW plant by 1969, if they can meet this schedule.

At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch with the Berkeley "Excellence Award" winners--Kenneth Cardwell, Anne Behounek, and David Manning with Mrs. Carol Sibley (chaperone) in the cafeteria.

At 7:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Roger Lewis, President, General Dynamics. At my request, Lewis reached me at home, and I told him that our people want to be sure he knows that the total cost for R&D for the HTGR prototype may be as high as \$20 or \$30 million rather than the \$12 million to be funded by the AEC. He said he appreciated receiving this information and he would look into it further and let me know by tomorrow any reaction he might have.

Wednesday, April 7, 1965 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I made the welcoming remarks to the AEC Workshop on Equal Employment Opportunity.

At 9:30 a.m. Commissioners Ramey and Tape, Bob Hollingsworth, and I met with Congressmen Chet Holifield and Craig Hosmer and Ed Bauser. The purpose of the meeting was to outline the status of negotiations with General Atomic (GA) and the Public Service Company of Colorado (PSC) regarding the 330 MW HTGR prototype. I said that there had been a summit meeting on April 5th (Monday) with Lewis and de Hoffmann of GA and Person of PSC to go over the remaining problems. The chief remaining problem concerns the definition and degree of AEC responsibility for the R&D conducted by GA at their own expense (that is, private R&D) beyond the \$12 million contractually committed for funding by the AEC. GA doesn't want to spell

out this private R&D in detail and doesn't want to have it subject to AEC direction; however, they have agreed to outline it in an "Attachment K" to the Memorandum of Understanding, and, in addition, have sent at our request, a letter outlining this private R&D in some detail. We will now try to get them to agree to a statement whereby they will discuss with and receive comments from the AEC in the event they want to change the private R&D program. Tape and I indicated that we felt this compromise to go ahead with the full authorization was adequate from the AEC point of view .

Ramey said he would rather go ahead with only sufficient authorization to carry the R&D, and perhaps design work for a year, leaving full authorization for next year. Holifield and Hosmer felt that the guarantees by GA that they would do all the R&D necessary to insure the success of the project was a sufficient assurance in view of the fact that the whole future of GA hinges on the success of this project. Thus, it was agreed that we would go ahead to the Bureau of the Budget to seek approval of the data sheet on the basis of proceeding toward full authorization for the project.

At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Commissioner Ramey.

At 1:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Roger Lewis (GA). He said he was in Washington and had gone over the program which I had called him about last night. He told me again how much he appreciated my call. He said he had gone over the program in detail with Fred and others, and they feel this program is pretty well spelled out in the contract and supplementary letter; therefore, he thinks it is all right since they seem to be in general agreement with our staff. He said this is a tough program, but he understands our position in having to lay down pretty tough guidelines for them. On the spread between the \$12 million and the estimated \$20 or \$30 million for R&D, he said that the real figure will be about \$20 million when we take into account all of the things they have already done and the help they will get from other sources. He said they are already on the low side of AEC's tolerance, and he feels the hazards I warned him about have been considered. I said our estimate was on work yet to be done, and he said some work has already been done which we don't know about, and, therefore, the spread is not in the \$12 to \$30 million range, but in the \$20 to \$30 million range. Lewis said he assumed the target and the safety programs are going ahead with no radical changes. I told him I wasn't that familiar with the details, but I had heard no comment from the staff on any change. I said we would go on the premise that our respective staffs are following along the lines we discussed at our meeting on April 5th.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Chet Holifield. He said that it has been brought to his attention that the Israeli agreement expires on April 11th, just four days from today. He said he understands this is something Commissioner Palfrey would be working on; and, therefore, he has tried to get in touch with Palfrey, but in his absence, he decided he had better call me about this matter. He reminded me that last year we had almost the same situation and on that occasion he refrained from sending a letter to the Commission. He said, if these agreements are important enough, we should be a little more careful not to allow a hiatus to develop between the expiration and renewal dates. He said, because of his concern, he is having a letter prepared to the Commission, which will be hand-carried to us this afternoon, putting this matter into the record. I mentioned that the State Department is heavily involved in this, and we are cooperating and pushing this as much as we can. I said that my letter to the President requesting his approval was dated March 24th. I said that the State Department has been carrying on all the negotiations trying to get Israel to accept IAEA safeguards, and we finally got them to the point where they are committed to do it within a year or so.

Holifield said that the negotiation deadline should have been set for well before the expiration date in order to permit the agreement to lie before the Congress for the required 30 days. Holifield said he understands that through an exchange of letters between the Ambassador and myself, we can have an informal arrangement to prevent the development of any hiatus between April 11th and the date of the renewal of the agreement. He said that this would have to be done today or tomorrow. Holifield also brought up the matter of the Indonesian agreement, saying he understands there is an approaching crisis as to whether there will be an agreement or whether it will be allowed to expire.

At 3:30 p.m. I met with James Webb, Robert C. Seamans, Hugh L. Dryden, Harry Finger, Commissioners Tape and Ramey, Bob Hollingsworth, and Arnie Fritsch at NASA to discuss the Rover project flight test. I argued for an expedited test of PHOEBUS (NERVA 2).

I worked on the letter for President Johnson to send to me in connection with AEC reports. I had a great deal of difficulty with Gordon over the wording of the letter to come from the President. He doesn't want the President to make any substantial commitments.

I sent a response to Secretary Rusk's March 19, 1965, letter regarding Plowshare (copy attached).

Thursday, April 8, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. Commissioners Tape, Ramey, and I, with Bob Hollingsworth, Dwight Ink, Joe Hennessey, Roland Anderson, and others, met with the JCAE in executive session to discuss the Dunning case settlement--some members, especially Senator Clinton Anderson, do not understand the whole background and value of a negotiated settlement but are focused solely on some discrepancies in Dunning's early records. We also discussed ad hoc barter of nuclear fuel for some European utilities and an agricultural exchange for the remaining uranium we are buying from South Africa.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch in my office.

Beginning at 1:40 p.m. I attended a Cabinet meeting in the Cabinet Room of the White House which lasted until 3:50 p.m. Present were the President, Vice President Humphrey, Messrs. Ball, Connor, Celebrezze, Wirtz, McNamara, Freeman, Udall, Fowler, Gronouski, Katzenbach, Stevenson, Shriver, Ellington, Rowan; plus Cohen, Webb, Haworth, Fritsch, Hornig, Ackley, M. Bundy, Busby, Macy, Moyers, Cater, White, Valenti, Watson, Goodwin, et al.

The President opened the meeting by pointing out that this was the fifth Cabinet meeting in 1965. He paid a tribute to Fowler and asked him to make a report to the Cabinet.

Fowler described the critical monetary situation in Britain but said the situation is looking up. He also described our own monetary situation, pointing out that the international stability of the dollar is important to world trade and also to our security and capacity. He said that there should be no relaxation of response to the President's call for cooperation within industry in connection with the gold outflow problem. However, all in all, our situation looks to be not too bad.

The President admonished us that a little information can be misleading, and, therefore, we should not put out any optimistic reports at this time. He said that



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

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APR 7 1965

Dear Dean:

I was very pleased to receive your letter of March 19, and to learn of your views concerning the development and implementation of a program of international cooperation in nuclear excavation. The Commission is in general agreement with the ideas you have expressed on this matter and we are pleased that the Department of State is giving priority attention to this matter. Further, we are in agreement with you concerning the general desirability of having foreign observers witness the excavation experiments which can be conducted within the limits of the present Treaty and in a fashion that will engender a favorable international climate. We also recognize that an amendment will presumably be necessary to permit large-scale projects such as a Trans-Isthmian Canal and we agree with the evolutionary approach you have advocated for laying the basis for this action. We believe that proposed experiments falling within the limits of the existing Treaty should continue to be assessed on a case-by-case basis by an interagency committee that will carefully review the merits of each proposal under the circumstances then prevailing.

Regarding the implementation of the international program there is, as I understand it, general agreement between our staffs that as a first step we should initiate discussions with the USSR in order to assess the degree of their technical interest in Plowshare and their current receptivity to developing a bilateral exchange with the U.S. We also might determine their views on some broader possibilities for international cooperation involving the LLNL. I believe this first step is important to a further definition of the program of international cooperation. As you point out, such a program of cooperation must be evolutionary in nature, depending as it does on our ability to carry out nuclear excavation experiments within the constraints of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. Likewise, I believe the attitude of the USSR will have an important bearing on the evolution of the program.

In order that this important first step can be taken soon, I would like to outline for you the general way in which we would propose to carry out our program to assure foreign participants that the experiments are in fact for peaceful purposes.

1. I believe you know that we are planning to propose a major nuclear excavation experiment to be carried out this coming winter in Idaho. We believe that this experiment will be possible within the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty. This experiment would be the first major nuclear cratering project outside our Nevada Test Site. We, thus, regard it as a logical occasion on which to initiate international observation and participation in nuclear excavation experiments. This proposal is also consistent with the long-standing commitment of the U.S. to make the results of Plowshare available to the world, a goal which has led us to plan on having international observation for all Plowshare experiments outside the Nevada Test Site.

In this experiment, we would be prepared to forego any diagnostic instrumentation of device performance. In addition, to the extent appropriate and within then existing classification constraints, we would be prepared informally and on an evolutionary basis to conduct future experiments along the general lines suggested in our latest proposal to ACDA for safeguards on Plowshare projects under a comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. Presumably, the degree of foreign interest and participation in experiments will evolve to the point where many of these measures would be in effect for the last experiments in the nuclear excavation development program. I believe the foregoing procedure would provide quite satisfactory assurance to any objective foreign participant that the experiments were designed for peaceful and not weapons development. In this connection, it is worth recalling that, without any such procedures, the foreign nationals who participated in the very extensive observer program for Project Gnome in December 1961, seemed satisfied that the objectives of the experiment were peaceful.

2. For other reasons than international cooperation, we have made a diligent effort to declassify information concerning the Plowshare program. This effort culminated over one year ago in a new Classification Guide for the Plowshare program, which essentially provides that all information concerning the effects of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes is unclassified. This, of course, is the essential information to anyone interested in using nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes.

On the other hand, the design of the nuclear explosive will, of course, continue to be protected. It has been our position from the beginning in suggesting international cooperation, that when the time comes for foreign applications we would supply the nuclear explosive and arm and fire it under U.S. custody and security. Satisfactory intergovernmental arrangements specifying our rights and covering such matters as U.S. control, indemnification, etc., would, of course, have to be developed before any foreign projects could proceed. We believe in this regard that arrangements could be worked out with the other country to allow it to share in the control of the timing of the detonation to insure the safety of its public.

As you may be aware, in 1963 we assisted the Government of Australia to perform an evaluation in depth of the role Plowshare could play in Australia's development. We believe this study has provided one of the best assurances yet that meaningful and extensive foreign participation in the Plowshare program is possible and that a very substantial amount of unclassified technical information is available. In the course of this study, a three man Australian technical team usefully spent about two months in this country discussing this subject in detail with AEC staff and with our laboratory and field personnel. Even so, they covered only two possible applications--nuclear excavation and mining--and did not analyze any specific Australian projects in detail.

I hope that with these comments it will now be possible for us to consider specifically the timing and manner of an approach to the Soviet Union to determine the degree of their technical interest in Plowshare and their attitude toward international cooperation. We will, of course, be pleased to cooperate in whatever arrangements you make for technical discussions of Plowshare with the Soviet Union.

In closing, I would like to reiterate the view expressed in my letter of February 12, 1965, that I am convinced we should initiate the proposed cooperative program very soon if we are to derive the maximum benefit from the favorable foreign attitudes that have been expressed as of late towards this technology.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

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Cys 11A & 12A	Secretariat
Cy 13A	OGC
Cys 14A & 15A	W. Oakley, PNE
Cy 16A	A. Labowitz, CGM
Cy 17A	DIA M&R yellow
Cy 18A	DIA M&R pink
Cy 19A	DIA M&R green
Cys 20A & 21A	H. Bengelsdorf, IA

after eleven months of optimism last year, he "got it right in the puss" at Christmas time. We need long-range improvements of our international monetary situation.

He went on to say that the unemployment level in March was the lowest in 89 months, and below 5%, namely 4.7%, for the first time in that interval. He said that employment in March was up 6,500,000 since March 1961. He then said facetiously that he had arranged with Florida Senator Spessard Holland to have Wirtz give a report. Wirtz said that the record for the first quarter showed unemployment below 5% for the first time since 1958. He said, however, that negro teenage unemployment is especially bad; and he is concerned about the June influx on the labor market. Last year unemployment went up 900,000 in June.

The President asked for a report at the next Cabinet meeting to give the results of extra effort on the part of government and industry to alleviate this impending unemployment this June. He asked the Vice President, Wirtz, Connor, Katzenbach, McNamara and Shriver to talk to labor and business people, and after a couple of meetings with them, come up with some ideas along the line of training, accelerating programs, legislation, or whatever is needed.

The President then went on to say that now he would call on someone to give us the bad news. He asked the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to discuss the efficiency and effectiveness of the Internal Revenue Service. Sheldon Cohen indicated that the IRS is a tremendous system. He said that 97% of the money comes in by voluntary compliance, but admitted that the other 3% where extra efforts were required probably influenced the 97%. He said that automatic data processing equipment is being used and that this saves 8,000 to 10,000 employees. Voluntary disclosures have yielded an extra \$5 million because of this new system. He said that mathematical verification of every tax return in certain parts of the country yielded an additional \$5 million, and that this will soon be done countrywide.

The President asked Gardner (Ackley) to describe the situation with respect to the incomes of less than \$10,000. Ackley said that the shift from 18% to 14% withholding indicated that the exact balance would be somewhere between 14-15%, hence there was some extra under-withholding this last year.

The President indicated that next Tuesday, April 13th, will be the 100-day mark for his new term as President. He asked us to look at any legislation that can be cleared between now and that date. He said that the legislative record already was virtually without parallel in modern times, but he wanted it to be better. He also gave us a confidential memorandum on the record of FDR for the first 100 days in 1933, and he exhorted us to do better than that. He said that the quarterback on the team, the man with the best legislative record, was Celebrezze, and asked him to report on his successes and on the secret of his success.

Celebrezze described the status of the Medicare bill, which is on the verge of being passed; he also described the Social Security provisions under this bill.

The President clarified aspects concerning the payment of doctor and hospital bills, as related to the payments required of the participants in the plan. He asked McNamara to repeat his (President's) summary, which McNamara did.

Celebrezze then went on to speak about the Education Bill. He said that it looked like the adverse amendments would be defeated and the bill would be passed by tomorrow. This would be the final success, after trying for such a bill since 1870.



The President then called on Secretary Freeman, who, he said, has carried a very heavy burden, which has not been generally appreciated. Freeman described the Big Farm Bill. He said he had appeared in the House already, and was waiting to testify in the Senate. He also said that he had opened the Food Stamp Plan in Chicago, a plan which now reaches 600,000 people around the country. He read from a "Fantasy and Fact" sheet regarding the farm situation.

The President said he had already signed the Appalachia Bill.

He said he wanted the Secretary of Commerce and John Sweeney to meet soon with the Governors. Connor said that Sweeney would be sworn in this afternoon and that they would meet with the Governors immediately.

The President then asked that each Cabinet officer send a status report of his legislative program to him, via Busby, as of April 12th. The President then said that the April 12th report should include a statement on how our legislative liaison man is doing, and suggested perhaps also that a comment might be added on how relations with the White House were going.

He then called upon Vice President Humphrey to talk about the field of relations with our mayors. Humphrey said that the first meeting with mayors has been held, followed by a second meeting in Washington on March 30th, in which 100 mayors from the largest cities participated, and at which there were presentations by Vice President Humphrey, Celebrezze, Shriver, and others. He said that two meetings with mayors of cities in the 50,000-100,000 category are coming up in early and late May. Then they will go down to regional meetings. The Vice President also discussed the Civil Rights situation. He then described the various task forces at work on the "See the U.S.A." program. He mentioned that Udall is doing effective work in Washington to promote tourism.

The President then called on Governor Ellington, who said that the work with the governors is going very well, that 42 out of 50 were present at the recent meeting.

The President then called on Hornig to describe the situation in science. Hornig said that this was the first time that science in government had been discussed at a Cabinet meeting. He said that there were management problems that required attention in this important field which is the basis for our security and which provides new intellectual insights. He pointed out that the budget for R&D is \$15.3 billion now, or 15% of the total budget. This is three-fourths of the total expenditure for R&D in America, and of this, \$7.2 billion is in DOD, \$5 billion in NASA, and \$3 billion in the remaining departments and agencies. He indicated that one of the questions, therefore, is whether the Federal Government dominates science in the U.S. too much.

Hornig described the distribution between the programs of various agencies. He pointed out the broad support to advanced education, coming roughly: 30% from DOD, 30% from HEW, 8% from NASA, 6% from AEC, and 12% from NSF. He said that one of the characteristics of the R&D budget is the rate of growth, which doubles every four years. The whole area of the federal government in education and in the support of R&D has been under review by two congressional committees: a Select Committee, and a Subcommittee on Science and Research of the Miller Committee. He said that American science has been flourishing more than ever before, pointing out that over half of the Nobel Prizes over the past ten years have gone to Americans. He said that the coordination of government research is a problem, including a manpower problem for getting the best men into government programs or work. A problem is how to supply central direction.

The President then called on me, whom he characterized as another Nobel Prize winner. I referred to the two reports of the AEC, the Annual Report to Congress and the Report on Fundamental Nuclear Energy Research, both for 1964. I described the AEC program, with the aid of about 8-10 charts. I told about the dual function of the AEC in the fields of military applications and peaceful applications of nuclear energy, and said that the budget for the military applications is going down while the budget for the peaceful applications is steadily increasing.

I described briefly the weapons production picture, which is leveling off and projected to remain level, and showed the cuts in power for the gaseous diffusion plants with a chart which depicted the past and projected future power totals. I described the projected growth for nuclear power through 1980 and up to 2000, with a comparison to fossil fuel power, indicating that the use of coal would also be increasing.

In this connection, Secretary Udall mentioned the important attribute of nuclear power plants of not adding to air pollution. I indicated that this and other attributes had led some people to feel that the projected rates of growth of nuclear power were too conservative, but I said I felt that the projected growth rates shown on the chart were realistic.

I then went on to describe briefly the nuclear desalting program, and the President interrupted to say that he hoped this part of the program would be pressed very hard.

I then went on to describe the uses of radioactive isotopes, citing, in particular: iodine-131 used in 500,000 atomic cocktails per year, and the use of neutron activation to prove that Napoleon might have died of arsenic poisoning.

I then described briefly, using charts, the program for nuclear power in space, the Plowshare program, the research program including particularly the projected program of costs through 1980 for the high energy physics program, and the program of aid to education.

The President then called on Udall, who described briefly the program of desalting sea water and gave special emphasis to the program for the use of nuclear power.

The President then summarized the meeting thus far by saying that he wanted: 1. A report on the first 100 days of legislative action by April 12th. 2. A report by April 30th on the termination of interagency committees. 3. A report by May 1st on natural beauty. 4. Leadership by the federal agencies in every region in observing constitutional rights. 5. More original contributions by the departments and agencies to the White House flow of news to the press. He mentioned, in particular, his desire to have suggestions in the field of science. He said that we should either get new public relations officers, or make our present ones more effective.

The President said he wanted to conclude the meeting with a discussion of Vietnam. He doubted that any President had communicated as much as he had with so many people in 100 days. He said that surveys showed that 96.4% of the listening television audience heard his speech yesterday (April 7th) on Vietnam. He also said that the rating on his State of the Union message was high, as well as on his Civil Rights speech.

He then called on McNamara to discuss the situation regarding Vietnam. McNamara said that the North was increasing its strength and preparing for a massive

attack. He said that the ratio of South forces to North was only 4 or 5 to 1, whereas 10 to 1 is needed to counter guerilla operations. The South forces were placing delayed fuse bombs on the roads, etc., to hamper operations from the North. The President said that our forces have struck 17 times at the North, mostly against radar stations. He spoke emotionally about the fact that not a single word seems to be spoken against those who killed at Pleiku, or who killed the girl at her typewriter in the Embassy, but much criticism is directed against our bombing of concrete bridges in North Vietnam. He referred to unjustified and damaging reports that McNamara was using crates for airplanes, second quality ammunition and poisonous gas. He pointed out that the British had used the same type of riot gas 125 times in the last five years.

The President reiterated what he had said in his speech last night: 1. We are firm, and we are going to keep our commitments; 2. We will discuss the situation any time and anywhere; 3. We have a developmental program to aid Southeast Asia. The President then called on Ball. Ball said that the speech last night was the most important diplomatic move that was made for some time. He said that the meaning of "unconditional discussions" was that it had to be applicable to both sides and that there must not be any set preconditions. This applies to any kind of diplomatic exchange or communication.

The President then called on Ambassador Stevenson but interrupted to say that he would first want to hear from Carl Rowan with respect to international opinion on his speech last night. Rowan said that reaction in the noncommunist world was good almost without exception. He said the President opened a new diplomatic offensive and put Hanoi on the spot. He said the speech was welcomed by those supporting our policy in Viet Nam, such as the U.K., Japan, Belgium. He said the Communist Radio Service in places like Warsaw was only mildly negative. Prague gave a rather straight account, although the Domestic Prague Radio said the speech was full of contradictions. Havana gave the most adverse blatant reaction. He said the speech was carried live world-wide on the Voice of America. Stevenson said it was somewhat difficult to give the reaction of the diplomatic community to the speech. He said that developing countries have had growing alarm with respect to the Vietnam situation. He said he thought the speech would be enthusiastically received in the noncommunist world on the ground that we will talk. He had a favorable letter from U Thant, from which he read, and he said that the speech will improve relations between the President and the Secretary General, relations which had not been too good. He suggested that we let the Secretary General take the lead in our economic development program. The communist reaction in New York was that people should not be deceived by words; Yugoslavia stated that the bombing must end before any negotiations are possible. The reaction in Canada was that it was exactly along the lines that Pearson was thinking.

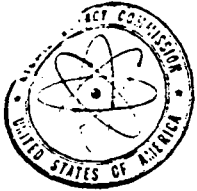
The President then called photographers in; and, after a picture-taking session, a press conference was held, in which most of the Principals gave short statements describing their presentations to the Cabinet.

I negotiated an agreement with Gordon on the letter coming from President Johnson to me.

At 5:20 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 470 (notes attached). Attached is a copy of a letter from Stephen Dunn (National Coal Association) regarding the future of the coal industry.

Friday, April 9, 1965 - D.C. - Augusta, Georgia

At 9:25 a.m. I received a telephone call from Clement Conger. He said that there will be a meeting of the Principals on Thursday morning, April 22nd. Since this



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 8, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 470

5:20 p.m., Thursday, April 8, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Cabinet Meeting Today:

The Chairman said the reports are available for the Commissioners to review. Dr. Fritsch will review with the General Manager the action items from the meeting. (EAGM-Fritsch)

2. Draft Presidential Letter

3. Commissioners Luncheon with Dr. M. N. Chakravarti, April 20

4. Dr. Hornig's Press Conference Tomorrow

The Chairman suggested Dr. Tape attend, if possible.

5. April 6 Letter from Dr. Seitz re Site Selection for High Energy Accelerator

Noted. The General Manager reported on the establishment of the Committee in response to Dr. Tape's April 5 memorandum.

6. Speaker on Fast Reactor Program

The Chairman suggested Dr. Tape call Mr. Wagner re the April 27 schedule.

7. Congressman Price's April 5 Letter re Food Irradiation Program

The Chairman requested preparation of a response. (DID)

8. Letter to Senator Williams re REECO Contract (General Manager's April 2 Memorandum)

The Chairman queried the status of the check with the White House.

9. Chairman Holifield's April 7 Letter re Extension of Israeli Agreement

The Chairman said the exchange of notes should be completed rapidly and requested preparation of an early reply. (IA)

10. Briefing on SNAP 10A

To be scheduled mid-week, if possible. (RDT-Secy)

11. Mr. Lorne Gray's April 2 Letter re Visit to Canada

Noted. (GM)

✓ 12. National Coal Association Letter of April 5

The Commissioners requested preparation of a draft reply. (AGM)

13. AEC 116/54 - Public Release of Manhattan Engineering District Documents

Approved. The White House and the Joint Committee are to be informed. (AGMA)

14. AEC 1029/35 - Approval of Proposed Agreement Between AEC and DOD on Project LONG SHOT

Approved. The agreement will not be effected until joint agreement has been reached on the public information procedures. (MA)

15. AEC 914/9 - French Government Request for Additional Quantities of Plutonium

Approved. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (IA)

16. Meeting with the Joint Committee Today

The Commissioners discussed briefly the several matters covered in their meeting with the Joint Committee today. The Commissioners requested a review of the SNAP program, a study of compact high temperature reactor systems and consideration of possible AEC funding of Rover ground test facilities. (RDT)

17. Pending Contractual Matters, Report No. 95

Noted. (PAR)

18. Reports of the GAC

Noted. (Secy)

19. GA-Public Service Company of Colorado Negotiations

Mr. Hollingsworth reported negotiations are completed and the matter is now with the BOB.

20. General Manager's Meeting with Martin Company Officials Tomorrow

21. Status of the Contract for the 100-300 Area at Hanford

Senator Jackson is to be informed.

The Commissioners requested later consideration of other notices.  
(AGMO)

22. PALANQUIN Event

The Commissioners approved the General Manager's request. (PNE)

23. Agenda for the Week of April 12

Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

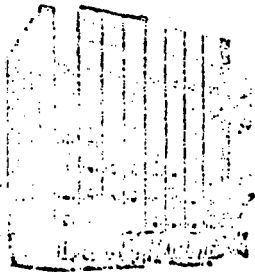
Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



## NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

Coal Building | 1130 Seventeenth Street, Northwest | Washington, D. C. 20036 | National 6-4322

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NOV 86

STEPHEN F. DUNN  
president

April 5, 1965

*Rec 4/15/65*

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for your letter of March 30, enclosing copies of two recent reports by the Commission.

At the meeting of our Board of Directors late in March, considerable attention was given to the question of the future of the coal industry in the utility market. After consideration of all available information, including the views of the Atomic Energy Commission, our Board passed the following resolution:

"RESOLVED, That the Board of Directors of the National Coal Association directs the staff to use all effective means of ending all Government subsidies related to the advancement of commercial atomic power, including subsidies in the form of insurance;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That the special program designed to arouse public opposition to the 'no recourse' provisions of the Atomic Energy Act on the issue of safety be held in abeyance until further action of the Executive Committee of the Association."

We -- the staff of the National Coal Association -- were directed to seek realistic information for the benefit of our members, to be used in evaluating the future of the coal industry and in determining the appropriate course of action to be followed by the industry. I'm sure you recognize that our membership is composed of people who are used to fighting for survival, but who at the same time want to take that course of action which is in the interest of the general welfare.

There is certain information which can assist our members in determining the proper, future course of action, and the Atomic Energy Commission can be very helpful to us in making that determination. Briefly, we need to know whether the Government's (that is, the AEC and the FPC) forecasts of coal's growth are realistic or whether they are unduly optimistic.

We would appreciate particularly the help of the Atomic Energy Commission in evaluating those factors which are peculiarly outside the knowledge of the coal industry -- that is, the factors relating to the total fuel cycle cost of nuclear reactors, and to the effect upon reserves of low-cost atomic fuels if the growth of atomic power is a great deal larger than has been forecast to date.

Perhaps it will be helpful to the Commission, in determining how much assistance it can render to us, if we set forth the situation as it appears to us.

In the 1962 Report to the President, the AEC forecast a very healthy growth for the coal industry in the electric utility market (and in other segments of the energy market -- although that is somewhat secondary to this situation). Although in 1962 a rapidly growing atomic power capability was forecast, there were apparently three basic reasons for optimism with respect to coal's growth in the utility market, as follows:

- (1) The tremendous growth of the utility market -- with output doubling every ten years -- will leave room for growth of coal even though its percentage share drops.
- (2) Coal is expected to continue to be a "moving target," nearly keeping pace with the expected cost reductions in atomic power, so that atomic power would take over in the early years only in the high-cost areas of the country, with full take-over delayed until some time after the year 2000.
- (3) Even in areas where atomic power might produce cheaper power (with continued government subsidies in the form of indemnity and "no recourse" legislation), the construction of atomic plants might lag behind economic considerations because of slowness of public acceptance and because of a "wait and see" attitude on the part of conservative utility management.

Since the 1962 Report was issued, there have been some very startling developments in this field, including the late-1963 Oyster Creek announcement and the early-1965 decision of Commonwealth Edison to order a large atomic plant in preference to an offer of coal delivered at a rock-bottom price. In 1964, FPC and AEC did reassess the situation in recognition of the indications that the capital cost advantage for coal-fired plants had been drastically reduced, leaving coal almost face-to-face with the very low fuel-cycle costs forecast for atomic plants.

The Federal Power Commission, in its 1964 "National Power Survey," recognized this new factor of capital cost reductions for atomic plants and substantially up-graded the predicted growth of atomic power. It appears from the National Power Survey, however, that the up-graded



predictions are still relying rather heavily on the second and third factors set forth above -- continuation of cost reductions for coal, and the "wait and see" attitude of utilities and the public. We are faced with the need to help our membership determine whether the revised estimates are realistic or whether they are unduly optimistic about the coal industry's future growth in the utility market.

Some of the alarming statements to be taken into consideration, from the standpoint of the coal industry, are as follows:

Table 31, on page 88 of the National Power Survey, sets forth the "approximate general range of competition between nuclear and coal fired generation." That table indicates that, for plants placed in operation in 1970, the competitive coal cost will have to be 21-29 cents\* per million Btu, on a delivered basis; for plants placed in operation in 1975, 15-22 cents; for plants placed in operation in 1980, 12-19 cents. Since nuclear plants are ordered about five years before they can be placed in operation, the depressing effect of these competitive levels will be felt by the coal industry several years in advance of the dates indicated. Most of the factors involved in that computation are set forth and can be evaluated by the coal industry, with the help already available, but the assistance of the Atomic Energy Commission is essential to a true evaluation of the projected "nuclear fuel cost -- mills per kwh." We need the help of AEC in determining whether the FPC is on reasonably sound ground in projecting fuel cycle costs of 1.5-1.9 mills per kwh for plants placed in service in 1970, 1.2-1.6 for plants placed in service in 1975, and 1.0-1.4 mills for plants placed in service in 1980.

With the information and limited knowledge available to us, we have prepared the attached estimate of the competitive status of coal plants with nuclear plants to be placed in service as of 1970 -- with private ownership of nuclear fuels assumed. The various assumptions necessary to prepare any such compilation are set forth in the footnotes. We believe it would be of help to us if the AEC would give us the benefit of their advice on this compilation, with particular emphasis on the "fuel cycle" cost. In particular, we would be aided by an explanation and evaluation of the soundness of the expectation of substantially reduced "third core" or "equilibrium core" costs.

Another item that alarms us is Figure 105 on page 188 of the National Power Survey. As we interpret that figure, it indicates that after 1970 no plants smaller than 200 megawatts will be placed in service; very few plants in the 200-600 megawatt range will be placed in service; and the vast majority of the plants placed in service will be larger than 600 megawatts, with most of them in the 1,000 megawatt-and-up size range. We are, as you know, told that atomic plants become more difficult for coal to compete with as they become larger.

\*Even more alarming is the report that the competitive coal cost involved in the recent Dresden announcement is lower than the minimum set forth here.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

-4-

April 5, 1965

To compound the foregoing situation, the table on page 207 of the National Power Survey indicates that more than 55% of the total energy generated in 1980 will be generated by plants put in operation after 1966. Existence of capacity is not as meaningful, in terms of fuel consumption, as the use of that capacity in terms of kwh produced.

I believe it would be helpful if the Atomic Energy Commission would undertake to (1) determine whether or not the "break-even" points for coal, forecast by the FPC, are reasonably sound or whether they are unduly speculative; and (2) if they are reasonably sound, determine what the forecast of growth of nuclear power would be if it were also assumed that mine-mouth prices for coal were to continue in effect without much reduction and that unit-train rates at levels now feasible for transportation of coal were available on a universal basis. The second part of this question is particularly important to us in view of the fact that such a combination failed to preserve the coal market at Dresden.

There are other areas where we believe AEC could be helpful. We think that for a period of many years conservative utility management will be somewhat hesitant about relying on nuclear plants for a large portion of their system peak load. This would be particularly true, we think, if nuclear plants cannot stand extreme fluctuations in load in a short period. We are under the impression that nuclear plants do have the ability to respond very quickly to increased load demands, but we would like to have some authoritative opinion as to whether or not they can be shifted back and forth with extreme fluctuation in system load -- in particular, how would they compare with coal plants in this respect?

We would particularly like to have you investigate whether the short supply of low-cost atomic fuels can be relied upon (by the coal industry) to hold atomic growth to the levels already forecast. It would appear that, if nuclear power grows no faster than the rate now forecast by FPC and AEC, the "pinch" of using high-cost atomic fuel reserves may not arrive for some 30 or 40 years, assuming discovery of a reasonable amount of additional high-grade ore. To our sorrow, we might say, the utilities in considering whether to "go nuclear" do not appear to be troubled by this problem.

If the growth of atomic power were a great deal faster than that which has been forecast (let's say, for example, that most plants ordered after 1970 are nuclear), would high-cost ores have to be used in a relatively short period of time? The AEC has particular competence to compute the amount of atomic fuel needed for a plant lifetime, and has the best available information on atomic fuel reserves. It may well be that factual information can be developed, and possibly even published by the AEC, warning utilities that they should make every effort to secure a plant-lifetime fuel supply prior to plant construction -- in the event that atomic power grows faster than currently anticipated. If such a warning can be made on the basis of the facts, it would serve two purposes. First, it would of course help alleviate the immediate impact of atomic power on the coal industry. Second, it would be in the public interest to slow down the construction of plants which

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

-5-

April 5, 1965

if built, would accelerate the unwise dissipation of low-cost atomic fuels and thereby accelerate the production of high-cost power at the expense of consumers.

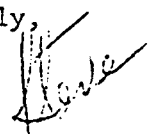
In summary, we wonder if the AEC and the FPC optimistic forecasts of coal's growth in utility markets are realistic in the light of today's conditions; whether the forecasts are reasonable if it be assumed that coal cannot substantially reduce its mine-mouth price; and whether it is possible, on the basis of economic considerations alone -- including atomic fuel reserves -- for atomic power with government indemnity and "no recourse" protection to take over all or nearly all of the utility new-plant market within a period of a relatively few years.

Some of the questions set forth above are peculiarly within the ability of the Atomic Energy Commission to answer. Most of our members have fairly definite views as to the amount of future cost reductions which can be made in the production and transportation of coal. If the Commission can help us evaluate the future cost of atomic power, our people will then be able to determine whether the coal industry can remain a "moving target" or whether, instead, it may soon become a "sitting duck."

We hope that a meaningful exchange of information can result in whatever course of action may be most beneficial to the long-range public interest.

We hope this letter will be treated, to the extent possible, as being for Commission use rather than for public dissemination. In making this request we are, of course, aware that the Commission must respond to any official requests for information which may be made by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and cannot control the dissemination of such information by the Joint Committee.

Sincerely,

  
Stephen F. Dunn

SFD:bhs

Enclosures

cc: Mr. Ernest B. Tremmel  
Director, Division of Industrial Participation  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

date is fine with all the other members, he wondered whether I would be back from California in time to attend. I said it would not be possible, whereupon he asked whether it would be agreeable if Palfrey substituted for me. I said this would be fine. He said he would call Palfrey to see whether he would be available. He said that the principals will discuss the nonproliferation paper, which will be circulated today, and perhaps some other matters needing attention before the United Nations.

Arnie Fritsch and I flew to Augusta on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 649 to Charlotte, North Carolina, which left National Airport at 10:45 a.m. and arrived at 12:15 p.m. and then on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 665 to Augusta, Georgia, which left at 12:50 p.m. and arrived at 1:30 p.m. We were met by R. C. Blair and Lombard Squires. We went to the Savannah River Plant where we visited the C Reactor, now operating at a flux of  $4.5 \times 10^{15}$  to make Cm-244 and do other experiments. Following this we heard talks on transplutonium production technology by Overbeck, Smith, Murshak, Hilley, Allen, Schlea, Maher, Groh, and Allen. They were very good talks, indicating excellent progress. I gave a short congratulatory and predictive talk which was well received. I had dinner with the group, including Dave Karraker, Bob Folger and Don Orth (my Ph.D. students) at the Augusta Town House and spent the night at the Continental Airport Hotel.

Saturday, April 10, 1965 - Augusta, Georgia

I attended the third round of the Masters Golf Tournament with a Clubhouse Pass, along with Arnie Fritsch, Lombard Squires, and Bill Jenkins. Jack Nicklaus tied the course record, 64, in an amazing round. I had dinner with the same three at the Augusta hotel.

I came home via train (Seaboard Silver Meteor) from Columbia, South Carolina which left at 9:20 p.m. and arrived at 6 a.m.

Sunday, April 11, 1965

I worked on AEC papers and forthcoming speeches.

Monday, April 12, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from Harold Thayer (Mallinckrodt). He said that the Fifth National Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Space will be held in St. Louis, May 25th to May 28th. He invited me to speak on Friday afternoon, May 28th, along with Dr. Draper and Leonard Root (President of Lockheed). I said that my schedule is so full that I can't possibly add to it. He asked whether he could come over and talk to Arnie Fritsch; and I said, yes, of course.

At 11:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Philip Murphy (Financial Editor, Boston Herald). He is doing a series of articles for a magazine, along with preparing some newspaper material, on the interrelationships between government agencies, universities, non-profit corporations, and industry. In this connection, he has traveled around the country extensively gathering material, and he asked if he could now come to see me. He wants to be sure his facts are accurate, and he would like to discuss policy. I explained that I will be out of town a good deal during the next few weeks, plus the fact that my schedule is very heavy. I suggested that he come in and talk to Julius Rubin; and, after that if he still has some questions, I'll be able to see him for a few minutes. He was agreeable to this, and it was arranged that he would come in to see Rubin on Thursday, April 15th, at 3:30 p.m.

I learned from Admiral Rickover that the burner seed fuel element (for his Seed and Blanket Reactor) has developed flaws in the testing process, which raises serious questions as to whether we should go ahead with the authorization for the Large Seed and Blanket Reactor for the State of California project.

I sent a note to Wayne Thompson, City Manager of Oakland, to say I will be glad to serve on the National Advisory Board of Dunsmuir House.

In the afternoon I went to the opening Washington Senators baseball game with Mr. and Mrs. Pete Quesada, Helen, Pete, Lynne, Steve, Eric, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Charyk of Comsat, and others. The Boston Red Sox won with a score of 7 to 2. President Johnson threw out the traditional first baseball.

At 6 p.m. I received a telephone call from Bill McMillan of Rand Corporation. He said there is a very active group among the Southern California ACS which is arranging a large symposium in November. This will be a three-day program held at the Statler-Hilton Hotel in Los Angeles, with 12 topics. He was designated by the local arrangements committee to call me and ask me if I would be available to give the banquet address on Friday night, November 19th. I told Bill I would entertain the thought, and asked that he send me a letter giving all the particulars. I mentioned that there is an AIF meeting that week, and it might be possible. He said he would write the letter.

Tuesday, April 13, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I called Congressman Mike Kirwan (Ohio) and told him I had a conflict on the Appropriations Hearings before his Committee which are scheduled for April 28th. Since I have a prior commitment to speak at a luncheon meeting of the American Power Conference in Chicago on April 28th, I told him I would be unable to give the opening statement at the hearing and asked if it would be possible to postpone the hearing one day. Kirwan suggested that they go on with the hearing as scheduled and that I make my remarks the following day. He did say, however, that he would make every effort to have this changed. I suggested that we have lunch together so that we might get better acquainted and he agreed. He suggested tomorrow, April 14th; Thursday, April 15th; or after the Easter recess. I told him I couldn't make it on either the 14th or 15th, and that we would call. (It was subsequently arranged for Monday, April 26th.)

At 9:20 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2099 at which the Commission approved the Memorandum of Understanding with General Atomic and Public Service Company of Colorado and discussed revisions to the testimony on the HTGR project.

At 10 a.m. I testified at the JCAE hearings on the final arrangements for the HTGR prototype, along with Milton Shaw, Frederic de Hoffman, and Robert Person. It went very well.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Polly Bunting at the Roger Smith Hotel. She has just returned from a visit to Italy and Poland.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Gerald Johnson. He said that PALANQUIN continues to be delayed because of the weather. After PALANQUIN they would like to have another shot, which differs only in that it would be conducted at the original depth that they planned. They would have to reprogram funds somehow in order to do this. They plan a shot to make heavy isotopes in May, using their U-233 primary. This might be followed by another shot for this same purpose in August.

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Herman Kruse, PG&E. He mentioned the statement on the seed and blanket program which he had sent over to us; I told him we had looked at it but I didn't recall that we had any particular reaction. I said we would call him if there is any reaction. He said they wouldn't do anything with it until the latter part of next week. He told me that Robert Gerdes had been made Chairman of PG&E, and Shermer Sibley will be President. He said that Gerdes will be in Washington on May 5th and 6th to visit with Admiral Rickover, and he wonders if I want to see him. I told him I would be in Miami for the Edison Electric Institute Conference on May 4th and said that Gerdes will also be there.

At 2:35 p.m. I met with Nat Welch to discuss his work with the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board.



Meeting of the National Aeronautics and Space Council, April 13, 1965

L to R: (Front) Seaborg, Vice President Humphrey, James Webb (Administrator of NASA), Dean Rusk (Secretary of State); (Back) Harold Brown (Director of Defense Research & Engineering, Department of Defense), E. C. Welsh (Executive Secretary of the Space Council)

At 3:30 p.m. I met with the National Space Council to discuss international cooperation in space. Present were Vice President Humphrey, Rusk, Webb, Brown, Ed Welch, Seamans, Arnold Frutkin, Al Little, L. M. Hale, and Norman Sherman.

The Vice President opened the meeting by indicating that this was his first meeting of the Space Council and he hoped his association with the Council would be noted for progress in aeronautical and space developments, and that he personally intended to be a strong advocate for progress. The Vice President also emphasized that there are many international aspects of space development which may result in considerable mutual benefits to the U.S. and cooperating foreign countries. The Vice President said that he sees his role with the Council as one specifically involving the following: 1. strengthening national defense; 2. furthering international cooperation; 3. maintaining and increasing cooperation between federal agencies; 4. examining all aspects of the various space and aeronautical programs, including all expenditures in these areas and all recommendations to Congress; 5. examining Soviet programs, including progress and failures; and 6. examining the status of man-in-space programs, space laboratory programs, and nuclear power-in-space programs.

Secretary Rusk stated that about 49 foreign ministers had expressed the view it is necessary for the U.S. to spend 20 or 30 billion dollars, or any amount necessary to send a man to the moon, simply as a means of counteracting Russian progress in space activities. Secretary Rusk indicated that the Department of State's support of progressive space programs is based largely on ideological grounds which, as far as his department is concerned, override scientific and technical considerations. The Secretary also said that our space programs provide the opportunity to enlist a large measure of international cooperation by providing foreign nations with the type of cooperative programs in which they have the feeling of meaningful participation. U.S. cooperation in this area has a beneficial effect in another area, i.e., it strengthens the development of international law, principally through the activities of the United Nations.

Secretary Rusk then expressed his concern about the posture of the United States in the next decade. He believes that inactivity now would give other nations a distinct advantage. He recalled that inactivity on the part of the United States in the 1940's in planning and developing space programs is now handicapping our efforts. We should not be placed in the same position in the 1970's. Secretary Rusk recommended that the Council undertake to develop a decade-long planning program.

The Vice President inquired of Rusk about the number of U.S. scientific attaches now stationed in embassies abroad. Secretary Rusk answered that there were about 16 at present but that the Department has hopes of improving this situation.

Webb introduced NASA's international cooperative programs in space activities by referring the Council's attention to two huge scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings from around the world. Webb said that the scrapbooks would indicate the extensive attention being given to U.S. cooperative efforts in space programs and would also reflect the extent to which this cooperation has resulted in favorable publicity to the United States.

Webb then introduced Seamans who presented five charts showing: 1. NASA's international cooperative flight projects involving satellites, experiments, and sounding rockets; 2. NASA's international cooperative ground-based projects; 3. NASA's international station agreements; 4. NASA's international personnel exchange statistics; and 5. distinguished foreign visitors to NASA in 1964.

Seamans also spoke of NASA cold line activities which involve telegraphic transmissions between the U.S. and Russia.

The Vice President suggested that NASA should concentrate on developing a cooperative program specifically for the Latin American countries. He stated that, in his opinion, the most important location for any international space exhibit would be in South America. The Vice President expressed the feeling that the space exhibit would provide the Latin Americans an excellent opportunity to demonstrate their warmth and friendship for the U.S. I advised the Council of the favorable and impressive reception the AEC exhibits have received in Latin America. Webb stated that NASA's foreign exhibits are limited to about ten spacemobiles operating throughout the world. Webb also said that he sees a great opportunity for expanding NASA's international exhibits programs.

Secretary Rusk said that the U.S. is prepared to cooperate with any foreign country to the full extent of the country's willingness; that is, if the country wants to cooperate with the U.S. in a lunar landing program, the U.S. stands ready to undertake such a joint project.

I stated that AEC activities are principally devoted at present to interagency cooperation. Prospects for important international cooperation exist in nuclear power-in-space activities. I briefly summarized the scope of AEC participation in international bilateral arrangements which provide, among other things, extensive information exchange programs, training programs, and technical and financial assistance in a wide range of nuclear projects.

The Vice President, apparently getting an idea from my statement, strongly urged that the Council members ought to establish the practice of making repetitive announcements as to the willingness of the United States to cooperate peacefully with foreign nations in joint space programs. He emphasized that there is a great need for constantly reminding foreign nations as well as U.S. citizens of our willingness to cooperate in peaceful activities.

Webb cautioned against over-simplification of the problem, stating that there now exists a genuine feeling of cooperation between the U.S. and technical personnel of foreign countries in space and other scientific programs. Webb stated that emphasis on international cooperation, as a means of enhancing propaganda objectives, might tend to delimit rather than advance our cooperative efforts. I corroborated Webb's statement concerning the close cooperation that now exists between the United States and various foreign nations in scientific and technical programs, but not in the field of space nuclear energy projects. I said, however, that during the last Geneva convention, the Soviets exhibited a small fast neutron space nuclear reactor. (We have since learned that the Russian device does not compare very favorably with our Snap-10A reactor system.)

The Vice President asked that the Council be informed of the aeronautical activities taking place in the respective agencies and departments that may be considered for international cooperative programs. The Vice President further stated that many senators and congressmen are strong supporters of international space programs. Accordingly, information should be made available to the senators and congressmen in order that such information may be used for speeches and inserted in the Congressional Record as appropriate. (The Vice President said that the Congressional Record is a vital source of ideas for small-town newspaper editorial writers.)

The Vice President said that the Space Council would circulate to the members of



the Council a listing of questions to which he wants answers. (A memorandum to me from Welch was received on April 14, 1965.)

I sent my biweekly letter report to President Johnson (copy attached).

Douglass Cater called me to say the President is setting up a committee to help implement the Education Act, including a possible reorganization of the Office of Education, and they want to consider Dwight Ink to head it up. I agreed to this (on a temporary 60-day basis).

Along with Al Little, I met with Neil Naiden at 5:40 p.m. He is an attorney representing the interest of the United Nuclear Corporation (and former AEC General Counsel), regarding United Nuclear's request for consolidation of its Quinta property. Naiden indicated that he was apprehensive that the staff would recommend against United Nuclear's request for consolidation of its Quinta property. Naiden then said that Richard D. Bokum, President of the United Nuclear Corporation, would like to speak with me and Commissioner Ramey before any action is taken on this matter by the Commission. I asked Naiden to distinguish United Nuclear's request from those of other corporations having similar proposals. Naiden responded that United Nuclear has an investment of roughly \$9 to \$10 million tied up in this project and, as a result, the company has undergone an enormous change in position in reliance upon the prospect of the Commission's favorably approving consolidation of the Quinta property. Further, Naiden expressed a belief that AEC approval of consolidation of the Quinta property would result in a sound investment for the AEC.

Wednesday, April 14, 1965 - D.C. - Greenville, North Carolina

At 9:10 I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 149 (notes attached).

At 9:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 471 (notes attached).

At 10:15 a.m. the Commission was briefed on the Snap-10A flight by Allen J. Vander Weyden and Carl Malmstrom and AI people. I gave Vander Weyden and Malmstrom letters of appreciation.

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 212. The Commissioners approved the following: 1. proposed Memorandum of Understanding for the State of New York, 2. proposed Amendments of 10 CFR 30 to modify labeling and installation requirements for certain devices under general license. At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2100 (action summary attached).

I flew to Greenville, North Carolina, with Stan Schneider and Lynne in a Jet Star piloted by Major Drummond which left at 2:45 p.m. and arrived at 3:30 p.m. We were met by Leo Jenkins, President of East Carolina College; Grover Everett (Chairman of the Chemistry Department), Garland Askew (Student Co-Chairman of the Lecture Committee), Clinton Prewett (John Napier's brother-in-law), and others. I had a news conference, two television and one radio interview, an interview with the editor of the student paper (the East Carolinian) and talked with students and faculty at an informal session arranged by Patricia Daugherty, Co-Chairman of the Lecture Committee.

I had dinner at the Country Club where Vice President F. D. Duncan served as Master of Ceremonies, and attended a cocktail party at a tobacco grower's large home. I gave a talk, "The Growing Pains of Our Technological Society," followed by questions in Austin Auditorium. The crowd was huge and my talk was well received.

April 13, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. SNAP-10A

The SNAP-10A system test, SNAPSHOT, was launched at approximately 1:30 p.m. PST, April 3. An almost perfect 700 nautical mile circular orbit was achieved. After verifying the orbital lifetime (3500 years) to assure that no radiation problem would result, the reactor start was initiated about 5 p.m. on April 3. Full power (500-600 watts) was recorded the following morning about 1:30 a.m. This was a first for the U. S., the first nuclear reactor operated in space.

The SNAPSHOT test data to date indicate an unusually successful space test. Telemetry signal has been strong. The nuclear reactor system is performing better than predicted, possibly due to some conservatism in estimating space environmental effects on the system.

2. Safeguards Inspection

On April 6, an inspector from the International Atomic Energy Agency conducted an unannounced one-day inspection of the Yankee Atomic Power Station at Rowe, Massachusetts. The agreement between the U. S. and the Agency for the application of international safeguards to four U. S. reactors provides for unannounced inspections.

The inspector was en route to Vienna following a safeguards inspection visit to Japan. This was the

second unannounced inspection of the Yankee plant, the first taking place last February 9 and 10.

3. U. S. and Israeli Memorandum Concerning Nuclear Power-Desalting Feasibility Study

On April 9, a Memorandum concerning arrangements for a feasibility study of a proposed nuclear power-desalting plant for Israel was signed for the U. S. by Mr. Kenneth Holm, Assistant Secretary for Water and Power, Department of the Interior, and Commissioner Ramey, and by Ambassador Avraham Harman for the Government of Israel. The Memorandum contains administrative and supervisory arrangements for the jointly financed study to be undertaken by Kaiser Industries, Inc., Oakland, California.

The contract with Kaiser Industries, Inc., for the feasibility study was also signed by officials of the firm and the Department of Interior. The estimated cost of the contract, \$340,000, will be shared equally by the Governments of the U. S. and Israel. The study is expected to be completed in October 1965.

4. Reciprocal Visits by Soviet Scientists

A Soviet reactor technology team arrived in the U. S. on April 12 for an exchange tour of U. S. facilities. The group will meet with the Commission on April 23 and be briefed on the AEC's civilian power program.

The exchange visit of the U.S.S.R. radioactive waste disposal team to U. S. facilities, which was to have begun on March 28, has been postponed at the request of the Soviets. The visit will be rescheduled for later this year.

5. West German Power Reactors

The West German firm Siemens Schuckertwerke AG has been authorized to begin construction of a 260 MWE nuclear power plant at Obrigheim, West Germany, to be completed in 1963 at an estimated cost of 350 million D-marks. It will be the third nuclear power plant to be built in West Germany. The two projects approved earlier are the 237 MWE boiling

water plant at Gundremingen (scheduled for operation in 1966) and the 250 MWE boiling water plant at Lingen (scheduled for operation in 1958). The three reactors are being built under agreements with U. S. companies. A fourth plant, a 500-600 MWE station to be located either in northern Hesse or on the North Sea coast, is under study by the Studiengesellschaft für Kernkraftwerke GmbH (SKW).

6. Oak Ridge Diversification

In response to an inquiry by the JCAE during the Authorization Hearings and a subsequent letter from Senator Albert Gore (D-Tenn.), similar letters concerning limitations and obstacles in bringing additional work to the AEC plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, were sent to Senator Gore and the JCAE on April 7. The reply indicated that while there are in existence limitations stemming from statutory and Government-wide requirements, the prospects are good for obtaining additional work for Oak Ridge from other Government agencies. It was noted that the AEC is continuing to work with the local community and the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board in an effort to attract private industry to the Oak Ridge area and utilize the presently available talent and facilities.

7. Meeting with JCAE

At a meeting with the JCAE on April 8, my fellow Commissioners and I discussed several matters, including (a) the proposed deepwater submergence vehicle for exploration of the ocean bottom and reprogramming action to initiate this program in FY 1965; (b) Ad hoc barter arrangements with respect to toll enrichment of uranium for foreign reactors; (c) conversion of our South African uranium purchase contract to a barter arrangement for agricultural commodities and industrial diamonds; (d) assistance to the Vulcaia (United Kingdom-Belgium) and GKSS (West Germany) Projects in terms of lease of enriched uranium. With respect to the GKSS project, the Committee seemed to be disturbed that we are cooperating in a foreign nuclear maritime program while at the same time advocating only modest research and development for our domestic maritime program.

8. Commissioner Bunting Visits Poland

Commissioner Bunting returned from her trip to Poland on April 10 and reports that she was most cordially received by Minister Billig and Polish scientists in nuclear and bio-medical fields. Her trip included visits to scientific laboratories in Warsaw and Krakow as well as a most interesting supper given by Phillip Arnold (USIS) for young Polish artists before the extraordinarily popular Ella Fitzgerald concert.

Dr. Bunting was particularly impressed with the importance of Poland in the communication chain between East and West and felt that every effort should be made to encourage good personal relationships between professional and other groups in our two countries.

She advises that interest in and ignorance of recent advances in molecular biology were widespread. Although few Polish biologists have the necessary background, it might be a good moment to bring selected young chemists and physicists to appropriate bio-molecular laboratories in America.

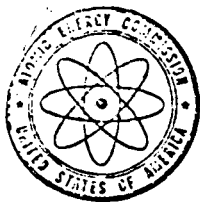
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

ARF/smk



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 15  
April 14, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 149

9:10 a. m., Wednesday, April 14, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Proposed Letter to the Joint Committee re Indemnity Fee

Approved. (DR-Rubin)

2. Maritime Administrator's April 9 Letter re Licensing of N. S. SAVANNAH

Mr. Price discussed regulatory staff's meeting with American Export Isbrandtsen Lines and Maritime Administration representatives (see Director of Regulation's April 13 memorandum). The Commissioners requested revision of the proposed letter to the Maritime Administration and early transmittal. (DR)

3. Signing Ceremony for the Agreement with the State of Oregon, Salem, Oregon, June 22

In response to Mr. Price's query, the Commissioners said alternative representation should be arranged.

4. AEC 1099/7 - Designation of an Employer Member to the Atomic Energy Labor-Management Advisory Committee

Approved. (LABR)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Price  
Dr. Tape         Dr. Beck  
Dr. Bunting,     Mr. Hollingsworth  
                      Mr. Bloch  
                      Mr. Vinciguerra  
                      Mr. Hennessey  
                      Mr. Ink  
                      Mr. Rubin  
                      Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



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

COPY NO. 15  
April 14, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 471

9:30 a. m., Wednesday, April 14, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Preliminary Report on PALANQUIN Event

2. White House Task Force on Education Bill

The Chairman noted the possibility of a personnel detail.

3. Lawrence Award Ceremony Arrangments

The Chairman requested consideration of appropriate arrangements.  
(Secy)

4. PG&E Press Release on Advanced Converter Program

To be circulated for review. (Rubin)

5. Study of GE and Westinghouse Long Lived Fuel Elements Development

The Chairman noted Congressman Holifield's request for a study.  
(RDT)

6. Report on the LSBR

The Chairman requested additional information. (GM)

7. Congressman John J. Rhodes' Visit to Germantown, April 16

The Chairman suggested the Commissioners inform the General Manager if they could be in Germantown during the afternoon visit. (Secy)

8. Schedule for Appropriations Committee Hearings

The Chairman said he had discussed the scheduled hearings with Congressman Kirwan.

9. April 9 Letter from Senator Gore

Noted. The Chairman requested preparation of summary notes for his use tomorrow. (Fritsch)

10. April 9 Letter from Mr. Walker Cisler re Visit

The Chairman requested consideration of the task force report on irradiation requirements prior to a meeting with Mr. Cisler in May. (EAGM-Secy)

11. General Crowson's April 9 Memorandum with Letter to Secretary of Defense re Sale to Federal Republic of Germany

Approved. (MA)

12. AEC 382/11 - Public Announcement and Congressional Notification Closing of Clarksville, Tennessee Facility

Approved. (MA)

13. AEC 1083/42 - ORINS Participation in "Science and Humanities" Seminars in Yugoslavia and Brazil

Approved. (IA)

14. Pending Contractual Matters, Report No. 96

Noted. (PAR)

15. AEC 101/113 - Conversion of South African Uranium Procurement Contract to Barter

The Commissioners noted the Secretary's report that Mr. Faulkner had executed the agreement on April 13, 1965. (RM)



16. Dr. Forrest Western's April 13 Memorandum re April 15 Meeting of Federal Radiation Council

Dr. Tape discussed briefly the development of the proposed position noting that he and Dr. Bunting will attend the Council meeting tomorrow morning. He requested any comments be directed to him prior to the meeting tomorrow.

17. Discussions with Martin Company re FPCE Contract

18. Admiral Rickover's Discussions with Joint Committee Yesterday re LSBR

19. Status of Discussions re 100-300 Area Contract

20. Possible Metal Trades Strike at Union Carbide

21. Proposed Letter to Senator Williams re REECO Contracts

Mr. Ink reported this matter is still under review at the White House.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
Dr. Tape         Mr. Bloch  
Dr. Bunting      Mr. Vinciguerra  
                     Mr. Hennessey  
                     Mr. Rubin  
                     Mr. McCool

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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY 101E  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: April 15, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

Date \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2100, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14, 1965,  
11:15 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

### 1. Minutes of Meetings 2093 and 2095

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

### 2. AEC 890/118 & AEC 890/119 - Proposed Criteria and Conditions Governing Foreign Barter Arrangements

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the JCAE be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. Staff will discuss the cases with the JCAE staff prior to the submission of the letter. (IA)

### 3. Supplement to AEC 890/118

The Commission agreed with your recommendation and requested an appropriate reply be sent to Mr. Young's April 12, 1965 telegram. (AGM P&P)

### 4. AEC 1127/8 - Maritime Nuclear Propulsion Program

Approved.

The Commission requested the report be forwarded to Mr. Johnson by an appropriate transmittal letter. The additional material to accompany the report to the JCAE will be circulated for the information of the Commission. (AGM R)

April 15, 1965

5. AEC 20/165 - United Nuclear Request for Consolidation of  
Quinta Property

Discussed.

The Commission requested representatives of United Nuclear be invited to meet with the Commission, at an early date, prior to a final decision on the matter.

The Commission agreed that the Review Panel's report should not be released to UNC. (AGM P&P)

6. AEC 1036/65 - Electric Power Supply for SLAC

Approved. (CONS)

7. AEC 132/75 - Organization for Pacific Operations

Approved. (MA)

Information Item

Report on PALANQUIN Event

cc:  
Commissioners

We flew back to Andrews Air Force Base. We left at 9:55 p.m. and arrived at 10:30 p.m.

Thursday, April 15, 1965 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I called Nicholas Johnson (Maritime Administrator), to return his call of last night. He wanted to talk about the licensing of the NS Savannah. As far as licensing is concerned, Johnson can't understand why it is going to take until September 1st for them to be able to operate commercially. One of their problems is that they will have to let their employees go on July 1st because American Export Lines won't pay them after that date and Maritime has no money to pay them. Johnson said he thought they had been doing everything they were supposed to do and this is a surprise to him. I told him I would look at the whole case again and call him.

He will let me know anything more he learns about the license application, i.e., why it wasn't filed, etc. I told him about our concern over getting together with the Maritime Administration (why it was taking so long) and said we would send over a copy of a policy paper we have prepared and would like to have the Maritime Administration endorse it, if possible. Actually, he has hurriedly looked at a copy of this paper and doesn't seem too adverse to it, but he will now look at it more carefully. He asked if I thought there was any value in making this a joint paper, and I told him, yes. This, of course, is the paper we have to submit to the BOB and Joint Committee. I told him that the Commission more or less approved the statement yesterday, and it would take rather quick action on his part. I told Johnson that this paper is a kind of compromise between a policy of on-board-ship business and the building of a prototype; and he seemed to think that, although it is a compromise, it might be a good policy due to its flexibility. I said we have to get out of the posture of the public's not knowing what we are doing.

At 9:45 a.m. I called Johnson again and told him I had started the wheels rolling, that Commissioner Bunting is going after this with Harold Price. I also told him I learned that Price met with the American Export Line people yesterday, and they (AEL) claimed that the contract with them hadn't yet been made definite, and, until this is done, they can't go ahead. He said that, since they do not have a contract, they are undoubtedly reluctant to go after a license. He feels, however, they should be proceeding on both in parallel.

The PALANQUIN shot, which was fired yesterday, is giving rise to large amounts of airborne debris which may cause difficulty with possible violation of the Test Ban Treaty.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Stevenson, Chairman of the Board of Allis-Chalmers. He called to ask if the President of their company, Willis G. Scholl, could stop by and see me for about 30 minutes to review their participation in the atomic energy field, and to get some advice. I told him I would be glad to see Scholl. None of the dates he suggested for April, however, were satisfactory. He will check with Scholl and suggest a firm time for May 11th, 12th, 13th, or 14th. I expect to hear from him in a day or two.

At 12 noon I received a telephone call from Ben Leerburcher of Look magazine. Leerburcher is the editor of an encyclopedia that Look is in the process of revising. He asked if I would have the time and desire to help them prepare an introductory article on energy and power sources of no more than 2,500 words, with the development of a central theme of aid to mankind. He said they would like to have me author this very general article which will be followed by a glossary of

energy and power sources. I told Leerburgher that I have the desire, possibly, but time would make it really impossible. I said I am having trouble meeting commitments which I already have. He said there is no definite limit, and I told him I see no respite for me within a year. He then asked if I would care to co-author the article with anyone. I suggested he get in touch with John Swartout, Assistant General Manager for Reactors, with the idea he might be interested in doing the article for them. Leerburgher said he was sorry I couldn't do it and would get in touch with Swartout.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Dick Smyser, Editor of the Oak Ridger. We discussed employment problems at the Y-12 area at Oak Ridge.

At 2 p.m. I met with James Young, Karl Cohen and John Barnard of General Electric; James Swain and Kenneth Osborne of Allied Chemical; along with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin. Young explained that he had requested a visit with me to discuss a policy question to provide guidance for G.E. and Allied for their interests in the gas centrifuge. He noted that, at the request of the Commission, several months ago they had provided a detailed cost projection for what they saw the capability of the centrifuge to be and had as yet not received any information on the Commission evaluation of these data. They had also requested a facility clearance for a facility at Valley Forge, Pennsylvania, to work in this area; and, although they understood it had been approved, the official notification had not been received through some complication in the paperwork. A further pending item was a request submitted the latter part of 1964 for a materials license to permit handling small quantities of enriched uranium at Vallecitos.

Dr. Cohen also added to the above that they were working on the basis of an access permit that had not been extended but, in accordance with the rules, would remain in effect until rescinded. He understood this situation would prevail until issuance of the new Part 26 regulation. Young and Swain summarized their respective positions by expressing concern over the situation they face in trying to explain to their Boards of Directors that, under their present situation, they have no indication of being able to establish a commercial operation, even if their development effort is successful. They expressed a desire to review with the Commission, staff results of the evaluation of their study in order to assist in deciding whether to pursue this area further. Young also observed that he recognized the sensitive nature of the centrifuge area and that one way the Commission might consider discouraging its further development would be to lower the price of enriched uranium from our diffusion plants to a level where other processes (e.g., gas centrifuge) would not be competitive.

I informed the visitors that I certainly appreciated their concern in the areas they identified and explained it is difficult for us to provide the guidance they desire in view of decisions that have to be made at the State Department and White House level. I further explained that there were differences in viewpoint within the Commission and in other parts of the administration as to the proper course to take in minimizing proliferation of weapons capabilities. Preventing private companies from working in a particular area such as the gas centrifuge was one choice vs. the choice of encouraging their effort in order to be in a sound position of evaluating the capability of other countries. I expressed particular concern over the dilemma the Commission faces in encouraging peaceful developments for economic nuclear power and at the same time having to consider restricting an activity because of national security implications.

Young expressed a personal position that the low capital cost potential of centrifuge plants and the ability to increase capacity on a step increment basis

offers a significant advantage over the large initial capital investment and size plant required for a diffusion system. Osborne suggested there were other factors of concern to private companies such as the size of the AEC stockpile of depleted uranium, its composition, and what the government plans to do with it. The meeting concluded with my again explaining I understand their concern and will try to obtain answers to their questions and develop Commission policy in this area at the earliest possible date.

Friday, April 16, 1965 - Germantown

At 9:50 a.m. I called James Webb (NASA) to explain the letter that I sent him yesterday asking whether he could look into the possibility of NASA's using the production facilities at Paducah, as well as Oak Ridge. I said I didn't expect any miracles. Webb said the question is whether a contractor can use those facilities. He asked whether we have anyone studying to see how these plants could be most useful. I said that Clancy Ohlke is doing this. He said that he could, on a confidential basis, put Ohlke in touch with leaders in industry to see whether these plants would have any place in their plans. He said he will read the letter and be happy to work with us. I said that the letter suggests that Ohlke get in touch with Harry Finger; Webb said that Finger either is in the hospital or will be going soon. I said that Oak Ridge would be more important to us than Paducah in terms of NASA participation. Webb asked whether ORINS will be a continuing thing that AEC wants to keep going. I said that the universities might wind up running ORNL, as is the case with our other laboratories. Webb mentioned that they have the Minnesota problem, where the Vice President wants something done quickly. Before the end of the year NASA hopes to put a \$2 to \$2 and one-half million building project there. The President asked Webb to meet with Haworth about financing a computer there.

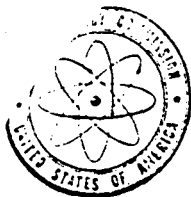
The President wants some centers of excellence to be built. Just yesterday Webb had word from the White House about collaborating with Frank Rose, President of the University of Alabama at Tuscaloosa, about building a center of excellence there. Webb and Haworth are to discuss this at lunch on April 22nd, and he asked me to join them; however, I will be in California. Webb asked me to think about this because the President would like us, within our administrative discretion, to try to accomplish something here. The President plans to receive Rose the next time he is in Washington. Webb asked me to look into the possibility of AEC's providing some funds so that the University of Alabama would become an early leader in training and utilization of resources. I said we have a modest program of cooperation at Savannah River.

At 11 a.m. I viewed the public relations 28-minute film, "Invisible Power-Coal," of the National Coal Association in our Commission meeting room with the NCA officers, Stephen F. Dunn, Robert Hall, and Brice O'Brien. It is a good film. We discussed the film and the coal industry's problems.

At 2:10 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 472 (notes attached). I sent an explanation of the PALANQUIN event (copy attached), with an assessment of the possibility that the radioactive debris will cross the Canadian border to President Johnson in Texas. (The debris headed north into Idaho and Montana and then turned southeast away from Canada.)

I met with Congressman John J. Rhodes (Arizona), who is a member of the House Appropriations Committee, to explain the Commission's program.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a Passover Seder Dinner (black tie) at the Arthur



UNITED STATES  
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NOV 86

COPY NO. 27  
April 16, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 472

2:10 p.m., Friday, April 16, Room A-458, Germantown, Md.

1. Intelligence Report
2. Discussions with Martin Company re FPCE

Mr. Hollingsworth reported negotiations are continuing on Monday.

3. LSBR Project

Mr. Hollingsworth reported briefly on Admiral Rickover's discussions with Governor Brown and Mr. Warne. Congressman Holifield is to see the Governor and Mr. Warne on Monday. The Joint Committee has now requested a report. (NR)

4. Hearing Board for N. S. SAVANNAH

The Commission noted the availability Messrs. Jensch, Paxton and Quarles for the week of June 7. (Secy)

5. April 22 Meeting of Principals

Mr. Palfrey will discuss with Mr. Bundy, White House, the draft letter to Mr. Homi Bhabha. A discussion paper for the meeting is to be developed for discussion with the Chairman prior to Tuesday afternoon. (DAGMRD)

6. Letter to Mr. Lauchlin Currie re Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development

Approved. (Fritsch)

7. Dr. Pitzer's Resignation from the General Advisory Committee

The Chairman suggested the Commissioners consider candidates for the forthcoming vacancy. (Secy)

8. Revised NASM. 50

Noted.

9. Invitation for the Chairman to Speak in Tokyo, Monday, September 20

The Chairman noted the invitation for him to speak on the fast breed program the day before convening of the IAEA conference next September. He will accept and requested preparation of a draft speech. (IA - RDT)

10. Chairman's Letter to Mr. James Webb, NASA, re NASA Work at Paducah

The Chairman noted he had set the letter yesterday. Mr. Webb asked whether the AEC could work directly with NASA contractors re placement of NASA work at AEC installations. He also raised the question of university participation at Oak Ridge. The Chairman requested review of these matters. (OIC-AGMRD)

11. Attorney General's April 14 Letter re Restrictions on Representatives of Soviet Bloc Countries in the United States

The Chairman requested staff review. (GC)

12. AEC 901/80 - Proposed Visit to Oak Ridge National Laboratory by Polish National

Approved. (IA)

13. AEC 988/151 - Utilization of UK Plutonium

The Commissioners requested preparation of a note to the White House. (AGMPP)

14. AEC 855/66 - Industrial Supply of ROVER Fuel Elements

Approved, subject to Mr. Ramey's comments. (SNPO)



15. Personnel Appointments (See General Manager's April 14 Memoranda re Special Assistant to the Manager, Nevada Operations Office, and Area Manager, Honolulu Area Office, NOO)

Approved. (PER)

16. AEC 1154/7 - Execution Data for a Revised WHETSTONE IV Event

Approved. (MA)

17. Request for Replica of AEC Seal

Approved. (Secy)

18. Agenda for the Week of April 19

Approved. (Secy)

19. AEC 1127/10 - Civilian Maritime Nuclear Propulsion Program

The Commissioners requested revision of the letter to Mr. Johnson, MA, to reflect the Chairman's discussion with him yesterday; Agreement that additional funding is desirable for advanced systems, earlier program terminal date and to request his endorsement of the program. The report is also to be revised in accordance with the discussion.

20. Settlement of Oak Ridge Labor Dispute

21. 100-300 Area Contract, Hanford

Mr. Erlewine reported briefly on some of the details of the joint proposal which is en route to Washington.

22. General Counsel's Report on Department of Labor Appeals Board Ruling

23. PALANQUIN Event

The Commissioners discussed further revisions of the report and requested the Department of State be informed. (PNE)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Ferguson  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Swartout\*  
Mr. Erlewine\*\*  
Mr. Brown\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*\*\*Attendance for Item 1.

\*\*Attendance for Item 21.

\*Attendance for Item 19.

April 16, 1965

ENCL. BY DGE  
NOV 86

## MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PROJECT PALANGUIN

As part of our Plowshare Program, we have conducted an experiment called Palanguin to get information on debris entrapment for nuclear excavation technology. This experiment was carried out at our Nevada Test Site at 8:15 a.m., EST, on April 14, 1965. It involved detonation of a 4.0 KT explosive buried at a depth of 200 feet. The emplacement hole had been drilled to 615 feet. It was our expectation, based on an earlier experiment, that a large fraction of the radioactive debris would go down the hole and that very little would reach the atmosphere. Anticipating the possibility of atmospheric contamination, however, we had deferred the detonation each of six successive days awaiting favorable meteorological conditions.

The depth of burial, 200 feet, was expected to be equivalent in effect to the depth, 90 feet, used in the 0.1 KT Sully excavation experiment conducted on December 15, 1964. No crater was formed by the Sully detonation, and we did not expect a crater from Palanguin, although we recognized the possibility of a crater being formed. The explosive performed as expected, but, contrary to expectations, a crater was formed. It had the approximate dimension of 350 feet in diameter and 100 feet in depth. An early look at photography indicates that 10 times as much water might have been involved in the explosion as was expected and, accordingly, might have magnified the gas pressures.

The dust cloud formed above ground zero and rose to a height of about 14,000 feet above sea level or about 6,000 feet above the surface. This air mass moved northward rather slowly, dispersing laterally as it moved.

The levels of radioactivity in the cloud were higher than expected although well below any possible health hazard level even close to the test site. The radioactivity levels are such as to be readily detectable with detection equipment on aircraft. The concentrations detected by sampling equipment on the ground are much lower than the levels a few thousand feet above the surface.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

*[Signature]* 7/23/86  
REVIEWED BY DATE

*[Signature]* 7/23/86

SUCJ: **PRELIMINARY REPORT ON PROJECT PALANQUIN**

April 16, 1958

The air mass containing the radioactivity was located east of Spokane, on the afternoon of April 15 and has been detected in the area of Butte, Montana, on the morning of April 16. Meteorological indications had been that the main portion of the cloud at 10,000 feet altitude and above would move in a southeasterly direction away from Canada, which is consistent with those observations, but there is still some possibility that air movements at lower levels in the mountain valleys could carry some of the debris in a northerly direction. Attempts are being made to follow this possibility through alternate sampling, as well as to intercept the main mass farther to the east. These operations are being hampered by bad weather conditions for flying.

If the air mass were to move farther north than indicated by present meteorological predictions, amounts of radioactive debris deposited by relatively equipped aircraft could cross into Canada. The possibility would then also exist that known Canadian radiation monitoring stations on the ground, could detect and identify the debris as having resulted from a recent event in Nevada. If this, in fact, occurs, we may have to face a problem with respect to the limited Test Ban Treaty. At present, we have no indication that any debris has crossed into Canada; should it come this, however, that part of the cloud may follow a different course than the main air mass appears to be following and may cross the border.

By comparison with the Soviet event of January 15, 1955, the experiment had a much smaller yield and released much less radioactivity to the atmosphere.

We do not propose a press release tonight but plan to consider the possibility further tomorrow based on the data then available. There have been no inquiries from the news media through the afternoon of April 16, 1958.

Respectfully yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Goldbergs with other guests, including Secretary of Interior and Mrs. Stewart Udall, Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Henry Fowler, Mr. and Mrs. Art Buchwald, Mr. and Mrs. William Moyers and others.

Saturday, April 17, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until about 4 p.m.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Albert Lepawsky of the University of California, Berkeley, at the Metropolitan Club, to discuss the situation brought about by the Free Speech Movement. He believes that the faculty is primarily to blame and that Clark Kerr's tendency to negotiate, rather than adhere to a line of strict principle, is also an important factor.

We issued a press release announcing the PALANQUIN shot of April 14th, hoping that a low key release will serve to prevent focus of attention on any possible Test Ban violation.

I wrote a letter to Peter answering his questions from a recent letter.

Mother returned from a visit with Cousin Hilma Howser, where she has been staying since Tuesday.

Sunday, April 18, 1965

I read AEC papers and worked on my speech, "Nuclear Power Comes of Age," to be given at the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Edison Electric Institute in Miami Beach, Florida, on May 4, 1965.

Jean Walsh (from Detroit, who is visiting with her family), Jim and Alice Robinson, and Aunt Esther Williams dropped by in the afternoon. Jean and Alice are my first cousins, daughters of my father's sister Esther.

Monday, April 19, 1965 - D.C.

President Johnson released his letter (copy attached) to me of April 17, 1965, to the press. The letter (referred to in some of today's papers) commended the Commission and me for our work in the military and especially on the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Information meeting 473 (notes attached). I sent the reports on accomplishments in cost reduction for the last six months of 1964 and the first quarter of 1965 to the President (these are due April 20th). The reaction to our PALANQUIN release has been minimal and low key so far. We sent the proposed program on nuclear maritime propulsion to Nicholas Johnson for concurrence.

Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin took me for a birthday lunch to the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Wendell Witter (Dean Witter Company, San Francisco). He said he will be in San Francisco on Wednesday, April 21st, to hear me speak before the Chemical Industry Council of Northern California. He asked whether I would be free on Friday, May 7th, to speak at the spring meeting of the Investment Bankers Association (governors, officers and national committee chairmen) at White Sulphur Springs. They would like for me to speak on atomic energy and nuclear power developments. I explained I would not be able to do this on May 7th or on two other dates he mentioned.

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

April 17, 1965

2-7 4/22/65

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I wish to thank you for the two very informative reports describing the Atomic Energy Commission's activities during 1964.

Since my association with our atomic energy programs began in the House of Representatives nearly 20 years ago as a member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, I have followed the program closely.

I want you and your fellow Commissioners to know that your reports impress me from a number of points of view.

First, they present solid evidence that the Commission is pursuing a vigorous program of nuclear weapons research and development;

Second, they make it clear that a steadily increasing proportion of the Commission's budget is being devoted to the peaceful applications of the atom, a matter which is particularly gratifying to me; and

Third, they clearly reflect that the Nation is being well served through the healthy partnership of our Government with our industries and universities.

On these accomplishments, I congratulate you and thank you especially for the personal service you are rendering the Nation by your distinguished chairmanship. As you and I have often discussed, it is essential at all times that we look far ahead in our planning for this vital activity. I would, therefore, like to convey to you some of my views and hopes in relation to the program.

We have been able to maintain our clear superiority in nuclear weapons, while at the same time we have been responsible and realistic about our needs. The orderly cutback in the production of fissionable materials is a significant example of this realism.

I appreciate the Commission's cooperation in the advancement of measures for effective arms control. I look forward hopefully--and confidently--to the day when our national security and the security of the human race can be further increased through agreements and actions among nations which build upon the important first step of the limited test ban treaty.

I look for the continuation of the important progress that is being made in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. For example, in the field of civilian nuclear power, I look forward to the development of the advanced converter and breeder reactors, which will be required for the more efficient and economical use of our Nation's nuclear fuel resources. Nuclear energy will fill an important role in partnership with fossil fuels in meeting the growing energy requirements of our Nation. As you know, I also anticipate that nuclear power will play a significant role in the desalting of sea water.

It is characteristic of nuclear energy that its great potential is continually expanding. The full range of its ultimate contributions cannot be foreseen. We must continually press toward the discovery of areas and applications of which we have not yet dreamed, even as we strive to realize the full potential of the areas already defined.

Basic to all of the applications of nuclear energy is the conduct of fundamental research in the physical and biomedical sciences, and I favor the vigorous pursuit of these activities.

On the other hand, we must also remember--keeping in mind always the essentiality of Government control of the uses of nuclear energy in the interest of the national security and public safety--that nuclear energy, after a period of intensive development, is now an integral part of the American industrial scene. It should not be regarded as a Government preserve. I look forward to the assumption by the private sector of our economy of a steadily increasing share of the responsibility for the development of the applications of nuclear energy.

In the field of the application of radioactive isotopes, I would like to see continued emphasis on the development of this humanitarian tool for the diagnosis and treatment of disease. I believe that we have only begun to realize the potential of these remarkable substances for the alleviation of human suffering. I also want to encourage continued development of their application to industrial and other processes.

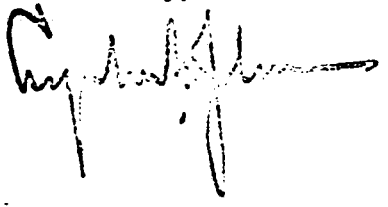
In the field of space, we should continue the development of isotopic and reactor SNAP devices to enable us to take advantage of their unique application to the generation of electric power for our spacecraft. The recent successes of the nuclear rocket reactor tests indicate that nuclear rockets can be ready for the long-range space missions of the future.

In the field of education, the contributions made by the Commission are many and appreciated. I believe we can achieve even closer cooperation between the many Government laboratories and the universities throughout this country. The national resources in these laboratories can benefit the research and education processes in the universities. The laboratories will, in turn, greatly profit from their association with the universities.

I wish to commend particularly a use of advanced planning by the AEC which is being carried out without much fanfare, but so very effectively. Thus, for example, the cutbacks in special nuclear materials production were planned sufficiently in advance so that the Commission, in cooperation with the local officials and business and labor people, could take appropriate actions, such as diversification programs, to minimize any significant economic impacts.

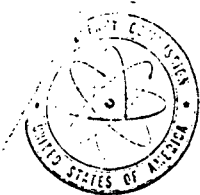
Our capacity for achievement in atomic energy development never has been greater. The Commission has achieved a high degree of cooperation with private industry and the universities. The Congress, especially the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, has effectively supported our nuclear program. This team in being--of government, industry, and the educational community--constitutes an unparalleled force for accomplishment. I look to the Commission to continue and further enhance these effective and harmonious relationships.

On this course, I believe we shall ultimately achieve a society in which man can live in peace, enjoy the freedom and personal security to shape his destiny according to his individual beliefs, and have the leisure to contribute to the culture of his civilization. I recognize that our goals will not be easily reached. There will be disappointments and hard choices in priorities to adjust to continually changing requirements and circumstances. We have the will and the capacity. We also clearly have the duty. For if man would inherit from the generations that have preceded him, he must bequeath something of value to the generations that succeed him.

Sincerely,  


Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman, Atomic Energy  
Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545





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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 19, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 473

11:10 a. m., Monday, April 19, 1965 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Report on PALANQUIN Event

The Commissioners and the General Manager discussed briefly weekend developments and the release which was coordinated with the White House on Saturday. Dr. Tape and laboratory representatives will make a report to the President's Scientific Advisory Committee at 10:00 a. m. tomorrow.

2. April 17 Cable from Wilhelm Billig, Polish Government Minister Plenipotentiary for Nuclear Energy, Postponing His Visit to the United States

3. Chairman's Discussions with GE and Allied Chemical re Gas Centrifuge

The Chairman and the Commissioners discussed briefly the considerations raised with the Chairman. I will schedule AEC 610/52 - Evaluation of GE-Allied Chemical Gas Centrifuge Report - for the Commission Meeting on Friday, April 23. (Secy)

4. Proposed Letter to Congressman Holifield re LSBR

The Commissioners suggested revisions and the Chairman will sign the letter today. (Fritsch)

5. Symposium on Nuclear Power June 24 and 25, Rome, Italy

The Chairman requested the General Manager determine appropriate representation. (IA)

6. Presidential Letter to AEC re Annual Report

The Chairman requested appropriate release upon receipt of the letter. (AGMA)

7. Mr. William Howard's April 14 Letter re US/FRG Tank Development Program

Noted. In staff review. (MA)

8. Nuclear Weapons Custody and Dispersal (General Crowson's April 12 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested revisions to the letter and attachments and a check with Mr. W. J. Howard prior to further consideration. (MA)

9. Cost Reduction Report (General Manager's April 16 Memorandum)

The Chairman will sign the letters to the President and the Director, BoB, today. (Fritsch)

10. Report on Growth of Nuclear Power (Mr. Ink's April 14 Memorandum)

The Chairman suggested issuance as a report of the division subject to Mr. Ramey's review. (AGM)

11. Report on Maritime Nuclear Propulsion Program

The Chairman will sign the revised letter to the Maritime Administrator today. (Fritsch)

12. House Appropriations Committee Hearings on the FY 1966 Budget

The Commissioners agreed an alternative schedule of May 3, 4 and 5 would be desirable. (OC-Secy)

13. Status of the Omnibus Bill (General Counsel's April 17 Memorandum)

For reconsideration upon receipt of DoD comments.  
The Commissioners requested a report on the status of the Fermi Award matter. (GC-Secy)

14. Pending Contractual Matters - Report No. 97

Noted. (PAR)

15. 100-300 Area Contract

The Commissioners discussed briefly with Mr. Erlewine and the General Manager the April 15 letter from Douglas-UNC. The matter will be discussed tomorrow at 2:30 p. m. (AGMO-Secy)

16. Appointment of Special Panel

The Commissioners noted the General Manager's intention to appoint the Panel.

17. Commissioners' Meeting with Mr. Neil Nælen Tomorrow, 10:30 a. m.

Scheduled. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Dr. Swartout\*  
Mr. Erlewine\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 11

\*\*Attendance for Item 15

I sent a note to John Hall following a telephone call today and including a quote from one of Peter's letters (copy of both attached).

Mother and the family had a birthday dinner for me with a cake and presents.

Tuesday, April 20, 1965 - D.C. - San Francisco, California

At 10:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Watson Davis. He said he is delighted I was voted to be a Trustee of Science Service. I said I am happy about it, too, but I have the problem of time. He assured me that this won't take more than a few hours a year. He said that some of the Trustees find it impossible to attend the meetings and most contacts are by mail. He said that the next meeting will be held Sunday, April 25th. I said I am not sure I will be able to make that meeting. He assured me that will be all right. He said that 11 or 12 will be in attendance. I said that, if he understood how limited my time will be, and that I probably won't attend the meeting this Sunday, then he can add my name. He said that is fine. He mentioned that AID will bring the El Salvador winner to our International Science Fair, and that Science Service, using Rockefeller funds, will sponsor the trip of the winner from Mexico.

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2101 (action summary attached). The Commission made official selection of the Douglas Aircraft-United Nuclear team to operate the Hanford 100-300 areas. I called some of the losers such as Dan Kimball of Aerojet General, John Simpson of Westinghouse, Henry Nickel of Allis Chalmers. I also called Congressman Chet Holifield (who was out), Senator Henry Jackson (enroute to D.C.) and Congressman Tom Morris--who was very pleased.

At 11:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Elmer Staats. He said they had the story from our shop that Senator Clinton Anderson is quite excited about getting the meson factory authorized in the current bill. Senator Anderson talked to Kermit Gordon last December, but at that time he indicated that he was just passing this along, as he had been asked to do. I said that it's a different story; that it's for a certain amount of R&D and design. I said it would be a strong presumption for next year. Staats asked what priority this has in respect to the Ramsey Panel recommendation. I said that this came after the Ramsey Panel recommendation; the Bethe Panel looked at it and gave it a plus. I said I think we should build it; it is only a matter of when. Staats said that Hornig has a feeling that this is of lower priority than other things we have in mind, for example, the Brookhaven AGS. I said, if you had to choose, Brookhaven would come first, and this would come second, although there might be something at ANL that would be a contender. Staats said he supposed we owe it to Senator Anderson to tell him that before he gets himself committed publicly. He said he will pass this on to Hornig, who is to call Anderson today. He said it would probably be best to sit down with Anderson and explain it to him, and I agreed. I suggested that Staats remind Hornig of the Bethe Panel report. I said we would rather have the meson facility at Los Alamos because of the need for something there to keep the Los Alamos Laboratory healthy and to upgrade the Mountain States Universities.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for M. N. Chakravarti, head of the Indian Tarapur Project, at the Pitcairn Room of the Mayflower Hotel.

At 2:10 p.m. I attended a Cabinet Meeting (until 2:50 p.m.) in the Cabinet Room of the White House, at which Prime Minister Moro and Foreign Minister Fanfani of Italy participated; included were reports on Vietnam by Secretary of State Rusk, by Ackley on the state of the economy, Celebrezze and O'Brien on the status of legislation, etc.

April 19, 1965

Dear John:

Here's the material that I  
spoke to you about on the telephone  
today.

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. John Hall

Encl: Excerpt fm Peter Seaborg's ltr of 4/15/65

April 19, 1965

EXCERPT FROM PETER SEABORG'S LETTER TO  
HIS FATHER - April 15, 1965

"Also, please give me again your assessment of what would happen if the U. S. were simply to withdraw from Vietnam: What would happen diplomatically in Europe, Asia, Africa? What would happen politically in Asia? It's beginning to look more and more to me like we simply cannot win in Vietnam, that the VC has popular support, that most of the Vietnamese people do not want our presence in Vietnam, that the VC does not need help from the North, and that our bombing of N. Vietnam can do nothing but push Ho Chi Minh closer to Mao, which is just what we don't want. I would also like to know why elections were not held, as promised in the Geneva accord - the Viet Minn (Viet Cong) seems to have resumed its activities only after it became evident that no elections were to be permitted. (We can't argue that Ho would have won because he controlled all the votes of the North, which would have given him 50% to begin with, against the 50% in S. Vietnam, which would have been split between several candidates. This wouldn't have happened because the election would have been supervised by the Inter. Control Comm.) I really want to know what you think, not just what the administration line is - I know that already....."

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE April 20, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

R.E.H.

W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2101, TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1965, 10:50 A.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business.

### 1. AEC 1143/26 - Special Contract Item

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revisions be made in the proposed press announcement, as discussed at the Meeting, for release on Thursday, April 22. The Chairman said he would place appropriate telephone calls. (AGMO)

I will confirm approval by Commissioners Tape and Palfrey.

### 2. Briefing on Reactor Siting

I will reschedule this item at an early date.

## Information Items

### 1. LSRR Press Release

### 2. JCAE Hearing Scheduled for April 29, 1965

### 3. Fermi Award

This matter will be scheduled for further Commission consideration at the Information Meeting, Friday, April 23. (GC/Secy)

cc:  
Commissioners

I flew with Julie Rubin to San Francisco on TWA Flight No. 63 which left at 6 p.m. and arrived at 8:25 p.m. I spent the night at the Holiday Inn in Sunnyvale. (Ward Blackmon of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory is our driver for this visit.)

Wednesday, April 21, 1965 - San Francisco, California

I attended a briefing on Snap-10A at the Air Force Satellite Test Center at Sunnyvale and watched the readings come in when the New England station acquired the satellite from 8:50 a.m. to 9:10 a.m. I then had a press conference at the Mark Hopkins Hotel, including television interviews--questions were on trouble with the LSBR, venting of the PALANQUIN shot, Plowshare application to the Panama Canal, progress of the SNAP and ROVER program, licensing of reactors (Bodega), etc. I attended a reception and gave a talk, "The Alchemist's Dream--Today's Reality," at the Chemical Industry Council of Northern California's luncheon in the Peacock Court, Mark Hopkins Hotel. I was the first speaker to appear before the newly formed group. The Luncheon Committee consisted of Christian de Guigne, III (Chairman, Stauffer Chemical Company), Leland Doan (Dow Chemical Company), G. T. Hughes and R. L. Brandenburger. The group was large and my talk was well received. I met Melvin Calvin at the head table along with many, many, other old friends.

I visited the Radiation Laboratory, including the Chemistry building, Ed McMillan, the 88-Inch Cyclotron, HILAC, etc. I had dinner at Blake's restaurant with Iz Perlman, Dan Wilkes, and Julie Rubin.

I visited our home at 1154 Glen Road and met Mrs. Walden and her sons Harrison, Kenneth and David. Our house is in pretty good shape.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Thursday, April 22, 1965 - San Francisco, California - Washington, D.C.

I flew back to Washington, D.C. (Dulles) on TWA Flight No. 64 which left at 9:15 a.m. and arrived at 4:50 p.m.

Lynne received notice of admission to Radcliffe. She received earlier notices of admission to Swarthmore, Berkeley, and Michigan. She left tonight for a visit to Radcliffe. She visited Swarthmore on Tuesday and is favorably impressed.

My reply (copy attached) to the request of Ed Welch of April 14, 1985, for answers to a number of questions regarding international aspects of the Space Program was sent yesterday.

Friday, April 23, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 150 (notes attached).

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 474 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel for the Soviet reactor delegation--Professor A. P. Aleksandrov (head of the delegation), Konstantin V. Glinskiy, Vladimir V. Goncharov, Fedor M. Mitenkov, Mitya S. Pinkhasik, Vladimir N. Prusakov, Viktor A. Siorenko, Nikolay A. Titkov, Ivan Y. Yemelyanov, along with Commissioners Palfrey, Bunting and Tape and staff. I gave a little talk and toast welcoming them and expressed a feeling of friendship which was well received. Aleksandrov responded in kind.



April 21, 1965

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Ed:

This is in answer to your letter of April 13 which forwarded a list of questions raised by the Vice President. As you suggested, I will confine my replies to those questions which are specifically related to the AEC's program and interests. I have further limited my replies to the nuclear aspects of the situation since I thought them most useful to you in that form.

I do wish to recognize at the start the excellent efforts of NASA and the other departments in strengthening international understanding of our space program and developing extensive international cooperation in our space efforts.

As you know, the AEC conducts two broad programs having direct space applications. The first, the POWER program, is the development in cooperation with NASA of a nuclear rocket. The second, the SNAP program (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power) is the development of compact nuclear reactors and radioisotopic sources to power spacecraft. Against this background, my responses to the specific questions raised by the Vice President are as follows:

- (2) The AEC has received several requests from friendly countries for cooperation in our nuclear space program. Most recently, we received inquiries from France for exchanges in our SNAP program. The interest of France in the development of compact nuclear reactors, of course, raises special problems and we, therefore, have not as yet acted upon these particular inquiries.

Our general attitude is one of seeking mutually beneficial cooperative programs. We recognize that, by virtue of our own leadership in nuclear space applications, totally reciprocal cooperative arrangements will be unlikely. However, we feel that for cooperative exchanges dealing with the more skilled technical

aspects of our programs, some reciprocal benefit will be necessary.

- (3) While increased cooperation with the Soviet Union in scientific fields such as space is always desirable, I believe there is genuine progress already taking place. For example, the AEC has in the past few years been able to develop a rather broad and useful exchange with the USSR. In May 1953 the United States and the USSR executed a Memorandum of Cooperation covering reciprocal contributions in the areas of nuclear power reactors, plasma physics, nuclear accelerators, etc. As noted, this cooperation has been fruitful and active.

In turn, this suggests the prospect of equally effective cooperation with the Soviet Union in space development activities once the Soviets are prepared to bring their detailed space program further into the open. We were encouraged in the fall of 1954 when the Soviet Union unveiled for the first time at the Third Geneva Conference their progress in the development of a small fast nuclear reactor, the ROMASHKA, which has specific space applications. Subsequently, the Soviet Union has released information concerning more recent progress in advanced systems using thermoelectric generators. Finally, when my counterpart, Chairman Petrozyants, visited the United States in late 1953, he hinted strongly that the USSR was engaged in a sizeable effort in the application of nuclear energy to space. I believe that in light of this background, our posture should be one of waiting for the appropriate opportunity. Once the Soviets indicate they are prepared to open more of their program, then we should be ready to develop more extensive cooperative arrangements in this area of nuclear space applications.

- (5) The AEC has released a great deal of information about the nuclear aspects of our space program. Because of national security interests we have not divulged some of the technological details

of our nuclear space systems. But, we have made public a wealth of information dealing with the types of systems being developed, their general capabilities, and proposed developmental programs. Where there has been an actual test of a device such as a nuclear rocket at our Nevada Site, or more recently the SNAP-10A reactor launch into earth orbit, we have provided extensive press coverage.

In comparison, the USSR has provided little direct information regarding its efforts in the development of nuclear devices for space application other than the ROMASHKA reactor unveiled late last year.

- (6) As you may know, the AEC has and is sponsoring international exhibits on nuclear energy. To date, the public responses to these travelling exhibits in some 20 odd countries have been very impressive. Exhibits which broaden international understanding of our country's scientific programs and, at the same time, reflect a potential for humanitarian contributions are, I believe, extremely worthwhile.

As the content of the AEC's exhibits has evolved, we have been increasing the attention given to our nuclear space activities. We propose to continue to give prominence to this area of our program.

- (3) I personally believe that the United States has attained world leadership in nuclear space applications. The recent successes in our nuclear rocket program and the orbital flight of SNAP-10A attest to this.

In order to maintain this leadership, it is essential that we continue with a vigorous, forward-looking program in both the ROVER and SNAP areas. This will necessarily require full developmental programs, including flight testing.

If I can provide any further information to you as regards these questions, kindly let me know.

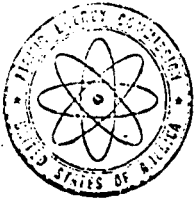
Cordially,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. E. C. Walsh  
Executive Secretary  
National Aeronautics and  
Space Council  
Washington, D. C.

ARE/snk



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 23, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 150

10:05 a.m., Friday, April 23, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. AEC-R 1/124 - Power Reactor Development Company - Docket 50-15 - Extension of Expiration Date

Approved. (DR)

2. Proposed Letter to CORE re Niagara-Mohawk Proceedings

The Commissioners approved the revised letter for signature by the General Counsel. (GC)

3. Joint Committee Hearings on Price-Anderson

The Chairman suggested Commissioner Ramey or Palfrey testify. (Secy)

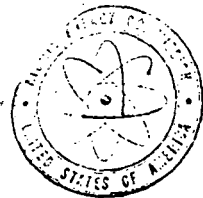
PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Price  
Mr. Palfrey    Mr. Doan  
Dr. Tape        Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Bunting    Dr. Fritsch  
                  Mr. McCool

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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 23, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 474

10: 10 a.m., Friday, April 23, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Proposed Letter to the BOB with Attached Letter to Congressman Moss re H.R. 5012

Approved, subject to Mr. Ramey's comments. (Fritsch)

2. Chairman's Press Conference in San Francisco

3. Dissemination of President's April 17 Letter re the Commission's Annual Report for 1964 (See Mr. Duncan Clark's April 20 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed plan. (PI)

4. April 26 Meeting of the Committee on Science and Astronautics to Discuss the Report on "Basic Research and National Goals"

Dr. Tape will attend.

5. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Dispersal (See AEC 867/95 and Military Application's Draft Letter)

Approved, subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (MA-Fritsch)

6. April 7 Letter From Congressman Holifield and Senator Anderson re Protection of Restricted Data

The Chairman requested preparation of an affirmative reply. (AGMA)

7. April 16 Letter from St. Louis Citizens' Committee for Nuclear Information

The Commissioners requested Mrs. Brodine be given the press releases and suggested a review of procedures. (PI)

17. AEC 890/120 - Ad-hoc Barter Arrangements

A revised letter is to be circulated with the proposed testimony for the April 29 Hearing. (IA)

18. AEC 767/19 - Selection of Nominees for the Fermi Award

The Commissioners requested discussion of the draft letter and amending legislation with Mr. John Conway, JCAE. (GC)

19. Arrangements for Lawrence Award Ceremony (Secretary's April 22 Memorandum)

Approved. (Secy)

20. Report on Generator Problem at the Cosmotron at Brookhaven

21. Controller's Report on FY-66 Budget

The Commissioners noted the Controller is taking appropriate action. (OC)

22. Briefing on PALANQUIN Event

Mr. Palfrey noted Dr. Donald Hornig's query regarding notification procedures and said he is discussing with staff. Proposed answers to queries will be circulated this afternoon. (PNE-PI)

23. Draft Testimony for House Appropriations Committee Hearings, May 3

The Chairman noted the draft testimony has been circulated for the Commissioners review.

24. Agenda for the Week of April 26

Approved. (Secy)

8. AEC 1154/9 - Execution Data for an Additional Portion of the WHETSTONE IV Events

Approved. (MA)

9. AEC 1096/5 - Guide for Preparation of Proposals for Siting New National Accelerator Laboratory

Approved, with revisions in the press release. Dr. Tape said he would review further with staff. (R-PI)

10. AEC 901/81 - Proposed Extended Visit to ANL by Czechoslovakian National

Approved. (IA)

11. General Manager's Report on USSR Exchange Personnel

12. AEC 688/11 - Proposed Answers to Questions from Henry Simmons of NEWSWEEK

Staff will review further with Dr. Tape. (GM)

13. AEC 1127/11 - GE Request for Rent Free Use of AEC Facilities and Indemnification for GE Financed Development Work on MARK V

Staff will discuss with General Electric. (RDT)

14. Appointment of Deputy Director, Division of Industrial Participation

Approved. (PER)

15. AEC 809/86 - Babcock and Wilcox Application to Export Maritime Nuclear Propulsion Information to West German Affiliate

Approved. (IA)

16. Protest of Award of Computer Services Contract at Richland (General Manager's April 22 Memorandum)

A letter from Mr. Travis to Mr. Carlsen was approved. A draft of the proposed agreement is to be circulated for the Commissioners' review. (GC)



PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Ramey*	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Tape	Mr. Abbadessa
Dr. Bunting	Mr. Erlewine**
	Mr. Kratzer***
	Dr. Dunning****
	Dr. Kavanagh*****
	Mr. Clark*****
	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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\*Partial Attendance  
\*\*Attendance for Item 16  
\*\*\*Attendance for Item 17  
\*\*\*\*Attendance for Item 22  
\*\*\*\*\*Attendance for Item 3

At 2 p.m. Commissioner Ramey and I met with Joseph Jensen (Chairman of MWD), Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, Kenneth Holum, Frank DiLuzio, in Udall's office to plan joint efforts for a huge dual-purpose plant near Newport Beach on Irvine Ranchland.

At 3:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 213. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 211, the fee policy for regulatory licenses and the proposed amendment of 10 CFR 30, general licensing for diagnostic uses of certain by-product material, were approved.

At 3:50 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2102 (action summary attached).

At 8 p.m. Helen and I attended a dinner for the Fred Seitzes at the John McCones' (which will be Seitzes' new home when McCone leaves soon) with the Donald Hornigs, the Leland Haworths, the Weylands, the Clines, and the Coolidges.

Saturday, April 24, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 4 p.m.

At 10:10 a.m. I called John Finney (returning his call of last night). He said he was interested in the cratering experiment we had the other day and to what extent this might indicate a more definite policy or more liberal interpretation of the kind of tests that are permitted under the test ban treaty. He said as he understands it, a year ago there was considerable uncertainty as to what kind of tests might be permitted. I told John that this experiment is in line with our policy; that I have said I thought we could do two things: 1. develop clean explosives, and 2. do most, if not all, of the cratering excavation technology. I said I thought this experiment (PALANQUIN) is in line with what we intend to do. Finney asked if the "we" in this case applied to the Commission or higher up and I told him this thinking is consistent all the way up and down. He mentioned SCHOONER and said he thought we might be developing a policy on a case-by-case basis. I said I supposed our theory is that SCHOONER has been on the books for a long time. I mentioned to Finney that we could shoot at the right times, and as time goes on we will have better and better explosives. He then said he supposed he shouldn't read too much into this on policy or interpretation; and I told him that was right, that this shot certainly doesn't represent that.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Soviet Embassy with Ambassador Anatoliy F. Dobrynin, Professor A. P. Aleksandrov, Valentine Revin, and John Swartout. It was a pleasant, entirely social occasion.

I wrote to Peter to answer his questions from his letter of April 15th (copy attached).

Lynne returned from her visit to Radcliffe, which she enjoyed. She stayed at Mrs. Bunting's house.

Sunday, April 25, 1965

I read AEC papers, especially testimony for my appearance before the House Appropriations Committee on May 3rd. I worked on my speech, "The Atom's Power for Peace," at the Red Cross and Wolverine Frontiersmen Luncheon of the Economic Club of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan, on May 10, 1965.

Helen and I hosted a buffet supper at our home for about 80 members of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington for the annual meeting.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: April 26, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2102, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1965, 3:50 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2096 and 2097

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

2. AEC 671/12 - Contract Actions Relating to NRTS

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revisions in accordance with discussion at the Meeting. (C)

3. AEC 801/42 - Amendments to Agreements for Cooperation with Brazil, Indonesia, Korea, Turkey and Austria

Approved. (IA)

## Information Items

1. NTS Event

2. Draft Letter to Dr. Hornig re Interdepartmental Energy Study

Approved. (Secy)

cc:  
Commissioners

April 24, 1965

Dear Pete:

We enjoyed very much your letters of April 15 and April 22. This is a hurried and brief response to some of your questions.

As you have learned from Lynne's visit, she did get into Radcliffe and is now struggling with the decision between Radcliffe and Swarthmore. As you probably know, she visited Swarthmore last Tuesday and was quite favorably impressed. I hope that she was at least equally impressed by her visit to Radcliffe.

I don't know just what to suggest with respect to the possibility of the scholarship at American University. I suppose this refers to the summer session or one of the summer sessions, if they have two summer sessions as some schools do. I would think that the job route would be preferable, but, of course, you won't know whether you are successful in obtaining a job until after the deadline for the scholarship. All in all, I guess it would be better if you did not apply for the scholarship and, hence, maintain maximum flexibility; then, if you wanted to go to summer school at either American University or George Washington University, I suppose that it could be arranged somehow.

I am in general agreement with your analysis of the relative values of majoring in history or philosophy, and your tentative conclusion to choose history.

We will look forward to hearing from Mr. and Mrs. Burt, and will try to help them if we can.

With respect to colleges for Blynken, what about Northeastern University in Boston?

In response to the thoughtful and very difficult question you posed in your letter of April 15, regarding Viet Nam, I will only give you a brief interim response, and then try to find the time to go into it a little more deeply. We will pay a heavy price for staying in Viet Nam and a heavy price if we withdraw. The question is: Which is the heavier price? As I understand President Johnson's policy, the U. S. military action would be over tomorrow if the infiltration of men and material and directions from the North would cease. I think that a simple unilateral U. S. withdrawal from South Viet Nam without some sort of a discussion at the diplomatic level might lead to such a loss of confidence in the United States that there would be a gradual loss of most of Southeast Asia to the Chinese Communists. I'll try to write further about this in a subsequent letter.

Dianne was thrilled by the letter she received from you. The only problem now is that Eric feels a little hurt, and his morale would be greatly improved if you could drop him a line.

I ordered a number of Civil War materials from the Government Printing Office to be sent directly to you. This was the result of an impulse I had when I saw these listed on the weekly Division of Public Documents register. You needn't feel any obligation to use these materials if you don't find them interesting or worthwhile.

We are looking forward to hearing from you, and to getting a report from Lynne when she returns this afternoon.

With love,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. Peter G. Seaborg  
Thayer Hall, No. 10  
Harvard University  
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Monday, April 26, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I presented a 30-year service certificate and pin to Harold Price in my office.

At 9:30 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 151 (notes attached).

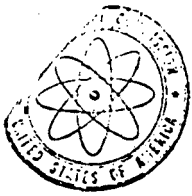
At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 475 (notes attached).

At 11:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Sherman Knapp, Connecticut Light and Power Company. He had received my letter giving him my schedule for the EEI meeting in Miami Beach, and he had the following suggestions to make: 1. Walker Cisler has arranged a dinner meeting for foreign visitors on Monday night, and they would like for me to attend. This, of course, would mean getting down earlier than planned (7:40 p.m.). He suggested I consider using the G.E. Gulf Stream plane which is a turbo-prop, and which will be leaving Washington about 3:30 or 4 p.m., and arriving in Miami two and one-half hours later. (Note: Miami is on standard time.) He mentioned they might be able to get a jet. I told him I thought this would be all right, my only concern being that we have Appropriation hearings that day. He said he would go ahead and make the arrangements and give me more details later. 2. I told him I was thinking of going out to the Turkey Point site on Tuesday, which would probably mean regretting the Bankers Trust invitation to luncheon. Knapp said he could make arrangements to have me flown out to Turkey Point. I asked if he could talk to the Florida Power and Light people. He said that he would do this and let me know "when" and "where" on Monday afternoon.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the National Academy of Sciences. I talked to Dan Arnon about the Berkeley situation. He blames faculty and believes top administrative changes are necessary. I talked to John Dunning about the status of a negotiated settlement of his case; I told him some members of the JCAE (unidentified) are concerned about the date of the use of the typewriter on the key letter originally written around 1940 (but using a post-1950 typewriter) and about the diary where entries on experiments were alleged to be made with a ballpoint pen (unavailable in 1940) while he was out of town. Dunning said these are totally false accusations--the typed letter was only a copy of an original handwritten copy (which he has since produced) and the diary expresses thoughts which he put down while on vacation (and he didn't use a ballpoint pen). He is willing to meet with and explain this to any member of the JCAE.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Willis Scholl, President of Allis-Chalmers. He said he wanted to talk with me a little about the operation of some of the facilities the Commission has before he comes in on May 11th, to discuss their atomic energy business in general. He had noticed the Hanford contract was let last week to United Nuclear and Douglas Aircraft, and he said that they, in good conscience, can't promise to do this sort of thing, i.e., put in a facility in order to contribute something extra. I told him that except for special cases, such as Hanford, there would be no particular considerations. I mentioned there would be no special situation at Idaho. He seemed to be satisfied with this answer. He then asked if the Idaho facilities were going to be thrown open to competitors outside of the industry, and said I probably wouldn't want to answer this. I told him I could answer, and that the answer is no. I told him he should hear on this very soon.

I went on to say that we will allow anybody to make a proposal, but only those firms which are in the business (such as his company) will be on the list of invitees. I said it would be made clear that this is one of the considerations of the choice. He went on to say it seemed to him that companies like his which are



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REGULATORY INFORMATION 151

9:30 a.m., Monday, April 26, 1965, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Operating Authorization for Elk River Reactor (Director of Regulation's April 19 Memorandum)

Approved. (DR)

2. Licensing of General Electric re Operation of Gas Centrifuge (Director of Regulation's March 10 Memorandum)

Deferred. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Price  
Mr. Palfrey      Dr. Doan  
Dr. Tape          Mr. Hollingsworth  
Dr. Bunting      Mr. Bloch  
                    Mr. Hennessey  
                    Dr. Fritsch  
                    Mr. McCool

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COPY NO. 2  
April 26, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 475

9:40 a.m., Monday, April 26, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. April 23 Cable from Ambassador Gordon

The Chairman noted the suggestion that Commissioner Palfrey discuss with the Brazilians the nuclear power program in Brazil while he is in Rio de Janeiro. Mr. Palfrey will review with staff. (IA)

2. Change in Management of Idaho Reactor Test Site (See Mr. Fletcher's April 19 Letter)

The Chairman noted receipt of Mr. Fletcher's letter and also the April 21 letter from Senator Church on the same subject. The Commissioners suggested consideration of appropriate university association with NRTS. (AGMRD-RDT)

3. AEC 782/55 - Application of IAEA Safeguards to Proposed Extension of U.S. - U.K. Agreement for Cooperation

Approved. (IA)

4. AEC 890/122 - Ad hoc Barter Arrangements

The draft letter was approved with revisions. The Commissioners' comments on the Chairman's testimony for the April 29 Hearing are to be submitted to International Affairs. (IA-Cong.)

5. AEC 940/4 - Bendix Corporation, Kansas City Division - Reductions in Force

Approved. The Chairman suggested careful editorial review of the letters prior to transmittal. (LABR)

6. AEC 344/68 - Cosmotron Breakdown

Approved. (R)



7. AEC 1083/44 - XXth International Congress on Pure and Applied Chemistry, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

Approved. (R)

8. Proposed Study on National Science Policy

Dr. Tape will attend the meeting at OST, Friday, April 30.  
(AGMRD)

9. Legislation on Cooperative Projects

The General Counsel said Joint Committee staff will submit to Congressman Holifield today or tomorrow proposed legislative language regarding ceilings on the over-all costs of cooperative power reactor projects.

10. Meeting of the Principals

Mr. Palfrey discussed briefly

- a. letter to Mr. Homi Bhabha (a new draft is in staff),
- b. discussion of language re comprehensive test ban treat, and
- c. U.S. position in the United Nations' Disarmament Conference discussions re fissionable material cut-off.

11. Chairman's Discussion with Mr. John Finney re PALANQUIN Event

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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Secretary

trying to make contributions in this area, can be badly out-bid by those who have not been in the business and were not, therefore, aware of all the angles. I told him invitations to bid on the operation of NTRS in Idaho might be public before we met on the 11th.

At 2:30 p.m. Arnie Fritsch and I met with John Simpson, Charles Weaver, and Joseph Rengel, Westinghouse (Pittsburgh). After briefly discussing the recent test of the NRX Reactor in Nevada and its partial success, Weaver indicated that the reason he requested this meeting was to discuss Westinghouse's philosophy in the commercial nuclear power field. He then turned the conversation over to Simpson who began by noting that nuclear power has come of age and by recognizing that it is not enough to merely be content with today's water reactors. He recognized the need for improved reactors, particularly superheat and fast reactors. Nonetheless, he felt that the PWR still has a future, although one can expect a slower rate of improvement than over the past few years.

Simpson, in discussing improved reactors, gave special attention to the Super Critical Once Through Tube Reactor (SCOTT-R) which he felt could be ready for utility service by the early 1970's, if a prototype were to be built in the next several years. This reactor could, according to Simpson, further reduce the cost of nuclear power by 1/10 to 2/10 mills. Simpson also stated that by the late 1980's fast breeders would be a must and that in 25 to 30 years the power base might well be 50% fast breeder reactors, 40% water reactors, and 10% peaking power plants. In looking at the development of these improved reactors, he noted it was difficult to ask private investment to undertake the whole cost of these projects. Companies like Westinghouse have already been in the business for 20 years and cannot put aside the matter of earning a profit for still another 20 years.

Simpson gave some of Westinghouse's projections for the growth of the nuclear industry over the next five years. Westinghouse believes 15 million kilowatts of nuclear capacity will be contracted for in that period. The nuclear portion of this capacity would account for \$500 million in sales or about \$100 million per year. Simpson divided this among several competing companies and indicated that Westinghouse's share might be from \$20 to \$40 million per year and said that there is really not enough profit in this sales figure to carry new types forward at the same time the government is. It was this latter point that Simpson stressed, i.e., the matter of merging Westinghouse's development program closer with the AEC's. He made it clear that Westinghouse could not afford to compete with the government in terms of developing reactor concepts. Simpson was clearly interested in the future of the Westinghouse SCOTT-R concept. When I inquired why this concept had not been included in the recent advanced converter proposals, Simpson noted that it was not then ready for a prototype and probably will not be ready for another two years. Westinghouse, however, felt that superheat reactors were an important step forward, and he asked what the AEC's position might be if Westinghouse brought a utility customer in to build a prototype. I replied that the AEC would, of course, look at the proposal but was somewhat pessimistic about its prospects. He indicated that superheat is one of the areas which Congress and others in the Executive Branch consider ready for exploitation by private enterprise without government assistance. I regretted that I had to disagree and be this pessimistic but said this is a fact of life.

I then reviewed the AEC's philosophy indicating that it followed closely the 1962 Report to the President. We are now proceeding with the development of advanced converters and beginning to look carefully at our breeder program. In the latter case we would expect to have a firm program in hand in the course of the next year. Simpson replied that if the SCOTT-R approach is not successful for

Westinghouse, then they must be in the fast reactor program. He asked what the Commission's plans for selecting contractors in this program would be. Would the work be broken into individual pieces that would be given to many contractors? Would the decision be made to support those contractors needing the business and not supporting those contractors already strongly entrenched in the nuclear industry? I indicated that the program had not been developed to the point where I could clearly answer this type of question. Simpson responded by suggesting a competitive situation between two, three, or four firms--contracts being awarded perhaps on a cost-sharing basis. He specifically expressed his concern in the matter of proceeding by doing a small piece of development here and a small piece there. His clear intimation was the AI program and the SNAP program which has led to the sodium technology program.

Simpson and Weaver then discussed the general utility concern about using liquid metal technology. It was agreed that the experience with Hallam and Fermi had not been the most encouraging. Simpson then went on to mention the recent Westinghouse position to bid on a fixed-price guaranteed basis on desalting plants up to 150 million gallons per day capacity. He noted that in connection with these desalting plants, many heat sources would do. Obviously, the most economical would be used. Simpson indicated he was greatly disturbed by the AEC justification of the HWO CR as a somewhat unique reactor for a desalting reactor for desalting purposes. He felt that a PWR or SCOTT-R could provide the heat for a desalting plant on a more economical basis. He mentioned that the Egyptians had taken the AEC's words on the HWO CR as gospel and now believed that this is the only kind of reactor for desalting. He indicated that this was a prevalent opinion abroad.

Simpson also mentioned in this regard that he was planning to testify before the Senate Committee this Friday on desalting. He wanted to let me know that his position would be as he has discussed it here. I cautioned him on stressing the need for a nuclear power source in these desalting plants. Simpson said that he thought this was understood, as the desalting plants became very large nuclear power was favored. In concluding, Weaver and Simpson expressed concern about the Malibu reactor project and the Hearing Board's postponement. They indicated that they bid on this reactor two and one-half years ago and based their price on bids they then received from subcontractors. The time delays were obviously giving them difficulties, as well as the unfavorable impression these time delays gave to the utility industry. I said nothing in reply to these comments. I merely indicated that since this matter was presently before the Hearing Board, I could not comment.

At 4 p.m. I attended the caucus meeting of the Chemistry Section of the National Academy of Sciences.

Tuesday, April 27, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:45 a.m. I attended a business meeting of the National Academy of Sciences. Harold S. Johnston, David H. Blackwell, Alfred Tarski of Berkeley, Leland Haworth, and James A. Shannon were among those elected.

I had lunch at the Academy with Emilio Segrè at 1 p.m. He raised the question of seeing the minutes of the meetings of the GAC, about which he had written to me (April 6th letter). He said that, in view of the fact that a 15-year period has elapsed, and in view of the fact that the person about whom he intended to write (Fermi) was dead, he thought it was unjustified to deny this request. He said that, if it were denied, he would have to put a footnote in his book saying that he was not allowed access to these records. I said I will raise this question again with the GAC at their next meeting. Robert E. Connick was also present at the

luncheon; he is on the faculty committee to make recommendations for Berkeley Chancellor. I discussed possibilities with Segrè and Connick. I gave good recommendations for Harlan Cleveland, Charles E. Odegaard, Met Wilson, and Willard Wirtz. Segrè told me Ed McMillan is doing very poorly as Director of the Radiation Laboratory and suggests Burton Moyer as a replacement.

Helen attended a White House reception for agency wives; President Johnson talked to the IAW group (after his news conference, which took place, televised, while they were in the White House).

I sent my biweekly letter report to the President (copy attached).

At 3:15 p.m. I met with Nabor Carillo Flores (Chairman, Mexican AEC), Dr. Carlos Graef-Fernandez (Scientific Coordinator), Commissioner Ramey, and others to discuss Mexican nuclear desalting plans for Mexico City and Baja California.

Wednesday, April 28, 1965 - Washington, D.C. and Chicago, Illinois

I flew with Stan Schneider to Chicago (from Baltimore) on TWA Flight No. 157 which left at 8:45 a.m. and arrived at 10 a.m. I held a press conference at the Sherman House. I talked at the luncheon meeting of the 27th Annual Meeting of the American Power Conference (meeting jointly with the Institute of Electric and Electronic Engineers) in the ballroom of the Sherman House on "Nuclear Power-New Member of the Energy Team." I was introduced by C. A. Woodrow (Chairman, Power Group, IEEE and Commissioner Palfrey's brother-in-law), after greetings from Fred Bush (Director, Region 4, IEEE). D. D. Anderson (Chairman, Chicago Section, IEEE), served as Co-chairman and Dan Sullivan served as Chairman of the Industry Committee.

We flew back to Washington on American Airlines Flight No. 758 which left at 2:45 p.m. and arrived at 5:50 p.m.

Attached is a copy of the press release issued today regarding the 200 BeV Accelerator proposals to be evaluated by the National Academy of Sciences.

Thursday, April 29, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I met with Richard D. Bokum, Neil D. Naiden, and others of United Nuclear Corporation, the Commissioners, and staff to hear their case as to why AEC should allow them 703,000 pounds of uranium ore as mining allotment from their Quinta property in New Mexico.

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2103 (action summary attached).

At 12 noon I had lunch with Congressman Michael J. Kirwan and his assistant in the House of Representatives restaurant--a get-acquainted session. Kirwan is Chairman of the House Appropriations Subcommittee handling the AEC Appropriations bill.

At 2 p.m. I testified before the JCAE (Albert Gore, Chairman) on the Israel-U.S. bilateral renewal and the general status of IAEA safeguards.

At 4 p.m. I presided over the sixth Lawrence Awards Ceremony at NAS, in which the Commissioners, Larry Hafstad, and John Lawrence participated. Lawrence Awards were given to Ted Taylor, George Cowan (LASL), Floyd Culler (ORNL), Milton Edlund (B&W)

April 27, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Project Palangui ~~(Confidential)~~

As we reported on April 17, Project Palangui, a Plowshare excavation experiment, was conducted at the Nevada Test Site on April 14. Contrary to expectations, a crater was formed and somewhat more radioactivity was released than anticipated. Airborne radioactivity followed the predicted trajectory and after entering Montana, it moved south and east over the central U.S. The air mass was extensively monitored by aircraft of the Air Force Technical Applications Center (AFTAC) and by AEC, and by the Public Health Service network. All data collected to date support the tentative conclusion that the experiment did not cause radioactive debris to be present outside of the territorial limits of the U.S. While the levels of radioactivity were higher than expected, they were well below possible health hazard levels.

2. Latin American Interest in Desalting ~~(Confidential)~~

The Government of Mexico has indicated its readiness to proceed with a feasibility study on a proposed dual purpose nuclear electric power-desalting project for the northern part of the Gulf of California. The study team would be composed of representatives from the U.S., Mexico, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). It is anticipated that arrangements for the study will be completed in the near future. The Mexicans are also considering a dual purpose plant to solve Mexico City's water and power problems.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

Diaz 8/26/84

DATE

Culunda 8/26/86

Chile has contacted the IAEA concerning its interest in the installation of a dual purpose nuclear power-generating reactor in one of its northern provinces. The Peruvians also in the past have expressed interest in a plant of the same type for the southern coast of Peru. The AEC has been informed that the IAEA is considering sending a survey mission to these countries later this year to discuss these interests.

3. New Contractor to Operate Reactor and Fuel Fabrication Facilities at Richland

On April 21, the AEC announced its selection of a joint proposal of the Douglas Aircraft Company and the United Nuclear Corporation as the basis for negotiation of a contract to operate the reactor and fuel fabrication facilities at the AEC's Hanford Plant near Richland, Washington. The companies agreed to make commercial investments in the Richland area to help relieve AEC announced cutbacks, as a part of the consideration for award of the contract.

The facilities involved are presently operated for AEC by General Electric, the principal contractor at Hanford since 1946. This is the fifth new contractor selection announced for continuation of the work at this location.

4. Restricted Data in the Possession of Government Contractors

Representative Holifield and Senator Anderson recently advised me that they have asked the staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to make a study of the security procedures and practices in effect covering protection of Restricted Data in the possession of Government contractors. I understand the principal interest is in performance by DOD contractors. In making this review, it is expected that the JCAE staff will visit selected plants, corporations, and institutions that retain Restricted Data information which they have obtained or generated as a result of contracts with the Government.

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chr USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 52320

5. Visits by Eastern European Scientists

Rumanian and Polish officials accepted my invitations made some months ago to visit U.S. nuclear energy facilities this spring. The visit of Professor Moria Hulubei, Director of the Institute of Atomic Physics of the Rumanian Academy of Sciences, is scheduled to begin on May 5. He will be accompanied by Professor I. Ursu, Chief of the Laboratory, Institute of Atomic Physics, and Vice Rector of the University of Cluj.

Dr. Wilhelm Billig, Poland's Minister Plenipotentiary for Nuclear Energy, had also scheduled his visit for May, but in a telegram of April 19, 1965, advised ". . . propose to postpone visit several months until more propitious conditions prevail. . . ."

6. Commissioner Palfrey to Visit Brazil

Commissioner John G. Palfrey and AEC staff plan to attend the dedication of the new Brazilian "Argonauta" research reactor in Rio de Janeiro on May 6.

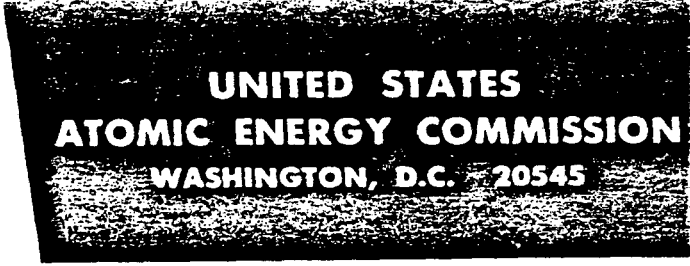
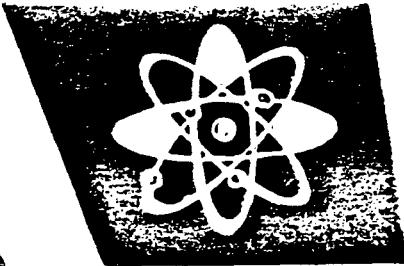
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

ARF/smk



No. H-94  
 Tel. 973-3335 or  
 973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
 (Wednesday, April 28, 1965)

24  
 5

**AEC-NAS ENTER AGREEMENT ON EVALUATING SITES FOR  
 A PROPOSED NEW NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY**

The Atomic Energy Commission has entered into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the evaluation, by the end of this year, of sites for a proposed new national accelerator laboratory consisting of a proton accelerator in the 200 billion electron volt energy range with associated support facilities.

The Commission has outlined criteria for the site and is receiving specific proposals.

The planned circular accelerator would be about a mile in diameter and require six to eight years for construction at a cost of about \$280 million.

The proposal for a proton accelerator in the 200 Bev energy range was contained in the Atomic Energy Commission's Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics forwarded to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy early this year by President Johnson. The long-range program provides that the AEC seek authorization for initiating the final design of the 200 Bev accelerator in the Federal Budget for Fiscal 1967. It is for this reason that the Commission must select a site in calendar 1965.

A desirable site would: (1) contain at least 3,000 acres owned by, or reasonably available to, the U.S. Government; (2) have the potential of delivering a firm electric power load of several hundred megawatts and a minimum of 2,000 gallons a minute of high quality water; (3) be reasonably close to a commercial and industrial center which includes research and development activities; and (4) be

(more)

COMMISSION  
 Press Release



reasonably close to communities having adequate housing, cultural and educational facilities for some 2,000 scientific and technical personnel and their families. Also, the site should be close to adequate surface transportation systems and a major airport with frequent service to major U.S. cities.

The National Academy of Sciences will undertake, on AEC's behalf, evaluation studies of proposed sites referred to the Academy by the Commission. The Academy will give particular attention to the detailed technical requirements and the scientific benefits associated with the various sites.

The Commission has received a number of suggestions for location of the large accelerator. It is expected that these early suggestions, as well as any others forthcoming, will be put in the form of formal proposals to the Commission.

DOE ARCHIVES

The Commission will furnish, upon request, guidelines for preparation of preliminary site proposals for the proposed new national accelerator laboratory. Requests should be addressed to: Director, Division of Research, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, Washington, D.C. 20545. Proposals to the AEC should be in the hands of the Director of Research as early as possible, and no later than June 15, 1965, in order to receive adequate consideration.

The AEC will screen all of the preliminary proposals received and will refer to the National Academy of Sciences for their review, evaluation and recommendation to the AEC those sites having the greatest potential.

#

Attachment

4/28/65

CONSIDERATIONS INVOLVED IN SITING A MAJOR NEW ACCELERATOR

1. General:

A national laboratory having as its principal research instrument a 200-300 Bev accelerator will have a staff of approximately two thousand people. The resident staff will include professional scientists and engineers who will be responsible for the design, construction, and operation of the accelerator and its associated facilities, and research scientists whose principal function will be carrying out the long term research program in collaboration with visiting scientists, particularly from university users groups. The site must be so located that management can mobilize and maintain the necessary specialized staff, both resident and non-resident, to accomplish effectively the goals of the research project.

**DOE ARCHIVES**

It is difficult to establish priorities or weights among the various technical, economic and social criteria that can be described. Some items, of course, are absolutely essential such as acreage requirements, the availability of adequate power, the proximity of adequate transportation, etc. On the other hand, other items such as foundation requirements of deep piles versus shallow piles, one-pass versus recirculating water systems, tunneling versus cutting and filling for shielding the magnet ring, etc., cannot be categorized absolutely and are subject to some compromise in order to maximize the potential of each site.

In other words, there will be trade-offs between the technical and other factors in order that over-all efficiencies and economies can be obtained.

2. Land:

- a. Sufficient acreage, in the continental U.S., should be available to meet both initial and long-range

expansion requirements (depending upon shape and topography, 3,000 acres is tentatively estimated as minimum for a 200 Bev proton accelerator).

- b. The land should be owned by, or be reasonably available to, the Federal Government.
- c. The terrain and substructure should have load-bearing capacity adequate to ensure stable foundations for both the accelerator and the other associated facilities.
- d. The site should be reasonably level to minimize expensive excavations.
- e. Sites with serious seismic activity, faults, or loose joints in bedrock are to be avoided; however, it is unlikely that many sites will be eliminated solely on this basis.

### 3. Utilities:

DOE ARCHIVES

- a. The ready availability of electric power at the site sufficient for a demand load of several hundred megawatts is required.
- b. The ready availability at the site of an adequate supply of cool, clean water is desirable. Since closed recirculating water systems can be used and may be preferable technically, it is unlikely that many sites will be eliminated solely on this basis.
- c. The economics of power and water acquisition and especially subsequent operational costs will be a factor.

### 4. Environment:

- a. Proximity to a major airport having frequent service to major U.S. cities is necessary to provide

(more)

easy access and minimum travel time for university users and other visiting research personnel.

- b. Adequate surface transportation facilities are necessary for movement of goods and transport of personnel.
- c. Proximity to a commercial industrial center which includes adequate coverage of special needs in electronics, electrical and precision mechanical equipment will ease problems of recruiting technical support and in obtaining specialized supplies.
- d. Proximity to other broadly based research and development activities will provide opportunities for desirable interaction of scientific and engineering personnel.
- e. **DOE ARCHIVES**  
Sufficient housing and community facilities must be available to accommodate the permanent operating and research staff of several thousand people and the transient staff of several hundred.
- f. Proximity to a cultural center that includes a large university will provide intellectual and cultural opportunities attractive for staff and families.
- g. Regional wage and cost variations as well as labor surplus areas are factors.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 98

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE April 29, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2103, THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1965,  
10:50 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D.C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

### 1. LSBR Project

A meeting with BOB officials has been arranged for 9:00 A.M., Friday, April 30.

### 2. AEC 1096/6 - Contractor for Architect-Engineer Manager Services for 200 BEV Accelerator

Discussed.

The Commission requested a staff recommendation. (AGMO)

### 3. AEC 671/14 - Consolidation of Guard Forces at NRTS

Approved. (S)

### 4. AEC 988/152 - Exchange of Atomic Weapons Information with the U.K.

Approved. (MA)

### 5. AEC 696/137 - Partial Declassification of New Production Reactor (NPR)

Approved. (C)

### 6. AEC 274/35 - Operation of Heavy Water Facilities at Savannah River Plant

Discussed.

The Commission agreed that operation of the Heavy Water plant should continue on the basis outlined in the paper (P)

The Commission requested staff develop a plan for presenting to an appropriate industrial committee the question of commercial operation of the plant. (P/IP)

April 29, 1965

7. AEC 40/32 - Standby Status of RL Shutdown -  
Reactors and AEC 38/28 - Waihlake Slope

Discussed.

Commissioner Ramey requested staff examine more closely the effect on the land release question of a decision to locate the FFTR at Hanford. (AGMPAP)

8. AEC 610/52 - Evaluation of GE-Allied Chemical Gas  
Centrifuge Report and AEC 610/53 - Supplement to  
AEC 610/52

The Commission agreed a meeting with GE representatives should be arranged and requested the proposed letter to GE be revised to define the scope of the discussion. (AGM/PAP)

9. AEC 328/28 - Declassifying U-235 Production Rates

Deferred.

10. AEC 328/29 - Declassifying Gaseous Diffusion Plant Data

Deferred.

11. AEC 843/36 - Gas Centrifuge Program - Security Clearances

Deferred.

Information Items

1. Iodine Content of Milk in Nevada

cc:  
Commissioners

and Arthur Upton (ORNL). Their wives and children were present--also parents in the cases of Cowan, Culler, Edlund and Taylor.

I wrote to Peter to send him summer session information for local universities.

Friday, April 30, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 118. The Commission discussed staff's request to overrule the regulatory board's Order on the Oyster Creek plant requiring additional data in connection with issuance of a construction license. The Commission requested that the Order be reviewed with Commissioners Ramey, Palfrey and Tape, and reconsidered by the Commission at an early date.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Commissioner Kinichi Aoki of the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission, including Otajimi of the Tokyo Electric Power Company, at the International Club. Others present included Ambassador Ryuji Takeuchi, the Commissioners and staff. I gave a short welcoming talk and Aoki responded. Those in attendance were: Otajimi (Tokyo Electric Power Company), Ambassador Takeuchi (Embassy of Japan), Kikuchi (First Secretary, Embassy of Japan), Yamamoto (Second Secretary, Embassy of Japan), Tachikawa (interpreter), Bunting, Palfrey, Ramey, Tape, Hollingsworth, Bloch, Swartout, Hall, Kratzer, Shaw, Giambusso, Willit, Fritsch, Price (State), C. Johnson (White House), S. Keeny (White House) and Ambassador Henry Smyth.

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 152 (notes attached).

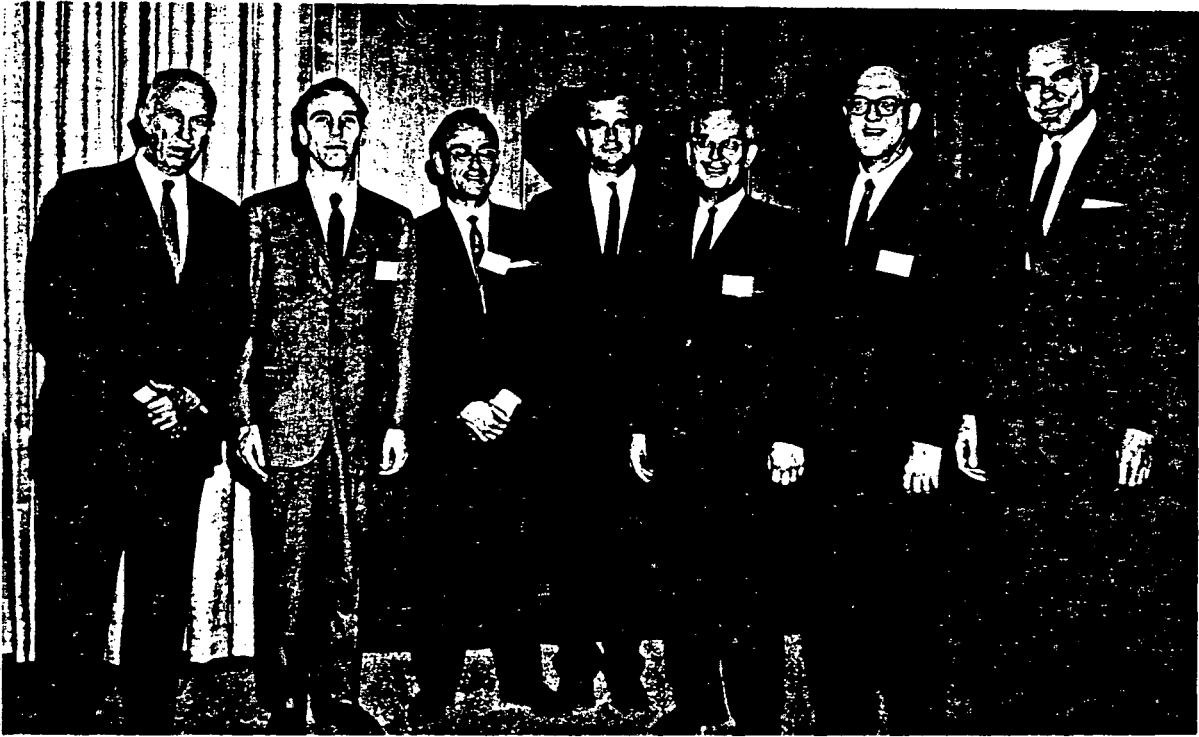
At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 476 (notes attached). I signed letters to Congressman Chet Holifield and Dr. Homi Bhabha regarding new areas of cooperation with India (copies attached).

At 4:25 p.m. I met with George Watt who urged me to run for President of the American Chemical Society.

At 5 p.m. I met with Congressman Chet Holifield, Elmer Staats, James T. Ramey, Philip S. Hughes, Fred Schuldt, John T. Conway, and others to iron out differences in the way the seed & blanket reactor will be authorized in view of the difficulty with the fuel elements that has developed; we agreed on a compromise.

Mrs. Bunting came to dinner at our house; we used the occasion to have David's birthday dinner.

Lynne mailed her acceptance to Radcliffe.

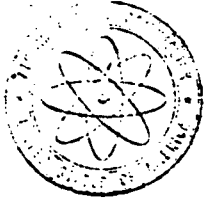


L to R: John Lawrence, Arthur Upton, George Cowan, Ted Taylor, Floyd Culler  
Milton Edlund, Seaborg



Reception in the Great Hall, National Academy of Sciences





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

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 NOV 85

COPY NO. 2  
 April 30, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 152

2:20 p.m., Friday, April 30, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. N. S. SAVANNAH (Mr. Price's April 26 and April 28 Memoranda)

~~The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to the ACRS for signature by the Chairman. The proposed notice of hearing was approved, with revisions. (DR)~~

2. Proposed Rule Governing Radio and Television Coverage of Licensing Hearings (Mr. Price's April 28 Memorandum)

The Commissioners accepted the Director of Regulation's recommendation. (DR)

3. Status of Rules on Regulations Governing Power and Test Reactors and on Ex-Parte Rules

Mr. Ramey commented on the desirability of early consideration. (DR-GC)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Price
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Doan
Mr. Palfrey	Dr. Beck
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
 Director of Regulation  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary

W. E. McCool  
 Secretary



904960

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

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GLENN T. SEABORG  
Ch USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 52335

COPY NO. 2  
April 30, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING #76

2:40 p.m., Friday, April 30, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Cancellation of Visit of Professor Horia Hulubei, Director of the Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of Sciences of the Rumanian People's Republic

Noted.

- ✓ 2. Proposed Letter to Congressman Holifield re Cooperation with India

The Chairman will sign the letter today. (Fritsch)

- ✓ 3. Proposed Letter to Dr. Homi Bhabha re New Areas of Cooperation

The Chairman will sign the letter. The Indian Embassy is to informed. (Fritsch-IA)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Congressman Holifield, 5:00 p.m., Today to Discuss LSBR

5. Chairman's Meeting with Messrs. Weaver and Simpson of Westinghouse to Discuss the Future of the Nuclear Power Program

The Chairman discussed briefly the concerns which the Westinghouse representatives had expressed to him regarding the Company's role in the future of nuclear power. He suggested careful review of the Commission's policy on the fast breeder reactor program. (RDT)

6. Site for 200 BEV Accelerator

The Commissioners agreed with the General Manager's proposal that all basic data available regarding the Hanford site be made available to the Tri-City Council. Additionally, it was agreed review of other AEC sites should be undertaken. (R)

7. Readings from PALANQUIN Event

NR Schmidt 6/24/86  
A. J. ...

- 2 -

8. U. S. S. R. April 29 Aide Memoire re NTS Event

Mr. Palfrey reported that Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson thinks no early response is required. The Commissioners requested development of staff views. (SAGMD)

9. Letter to Congressman Holifield on SNAP Program

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

10. Proposed Letter to the BOB on User Charges

Approved. (Fritsch)

11. Mr. E. C. Welsh's April 24 Letter re SNAP 10A

The Commissioners requested preparation of an appropriate reply. (RDT)

12. BOB April 27 Letter re Reorganization Plan

The Commissioners requested preparation of draft comments. (GC)

13. Proposed Letter to the BOB re Interagency Committees

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

14. BOB April 28 Letter re Spring Review of Government Programs

Noted.

15. Declassification of Statement re Nuclear Weapons

Approved. (C)

16. Mr. Labowitz' April 28 Memorandum re U. S. Position on Cut-off and Transfer of Fissionable Materials

The Commissioners noted the U. S. position as described in ACDA's memorandum of April 24.

17. Sherwood Project Review Panel (Dr. McDaniel's April 19 Memorandum)

Approved, as revised. (AGMRD)

18. National Science Policy Studies (See Secretary's April 26 Memorandum)

Mr. Bloch reported that at the meeting today it was agreed not to proceed with the studies.

19. AEC 1170/1 - Battelle - Northwest Press Releases

Noted.

20. General Manager's April 26 Memorandum re Space Activities

The Commissioners approved the General Manager's proposed course of action.

21. AEC 580/230 - Presidential Direction Regarding Weapon Production

The Commissioners agreed no formal action should be taken at this time and suggested an informal reminder to White House staff when appropriate. (Fritsch-GC)

22. AEC 1143/29 - Hanford Operating Contractors Diversification Commitments

Approved. (AGMO)

23. AEC 317/19 - Salary for Director, Brookhave National Laboratory

A new ceiling of \$40,000 is to be established with the understanding that there will be no change a year from now. (DGM)

24. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 98)

Noted. (PAR)

25. AEC 881/76 - Responses to AEC News Release H-57 "AEC Solicits Information Concerning Industry Plans to Provide Chemical Processing Services"

To be rescheduled. (Secy)

26. AEC 751/346 - Lease of Enriched Uranium to EURATOM

Approved. The Joint Committed is to be informed. (IA)

27. AEC 1154/12 - Surface Configuration of the TEE Experiment

Noted. (MA)

28. Agenda for the Week of May 3

Approved. (Secy)

29. Mr. Oscar Smith's March 9 Memorandum re Public Acceptability Recommendations of Atomic Energy Labor-Management Advisory Committee

The General Manager is to discuss the recommendations with Mr. Ramey prior to the meeting of the Panel next Tuesday. (DGM)

30. Subcommittee on Military Operations Hearings, May 20 (Congressman Holifield's April 27 Letter)

The Commissioners noted the Controller will testify. (OC)

PRESENT

DISTRIBUTION

- Dr. Seaborg
- Mr. Ramey
- Mr. Palfrey
- Dr. Tape
- Dr. Bunting
- Mr. Hollingsworth
- Mr. Bloch
- Mr. Hennessey
- Mr. Abbadessa
- Mr. Erlewine
- Dr. Fritsch\*
- Mr. McCool

- Commissioners
- General Manager
- General Counsel
- Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 22

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

APR 10 1966

ORIG. BY DOE  
NOV 66

Dear Chat:

As you know, there has been considerable interest within the United States Government in strengthening our cooperative ties with India in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy. This subject was discussed with you by Commissioner Palfrey on February 19, following his visit to India, and was the subject of letters to the Committee dated January 14, 1965 and February 16, 1965.

I should like to bring you up to date on where this matter now stands. In the course of our meetings in February with Dr. Bhabha, we explored with him a number of possible new areas of cooperation. I have now been informed by Dr. Bhabha that the Indian AEC has given its endorsement to the various ideas we discussed and, on our side, the interested Agencies in the Executive Branch are also prepared to proceed. Accordingly, I am now advising Dr. Bhabha of our readiness to proceed in the areas which are outlined in the following paragraphs. As you will see, the cooperative activities being planned are modest in nature and involve primarily an intensification of our information and personnel exchanges with India in selected areas.

1. Thorium Fuel Cycles

The Indians have been quite interested in developing a closer exchange with the Commission in areas of research and development related to the thorium based fuel cycle, and the Commission is prepared to develop a comprehensive exchange of information with India in this area. As a first step we are inviting the Indian AEC to send a team to the United States in the near future for an overall orientation on the Commission's principal activities in this field. It is visualized that the exchange will cover both thermal and fast reactors of significance to the thorium cycle. As in other information exchange arrangements, personnel may be exchanged between U.S. and Indian laboratories.

2. Nuclear Fuel Utilization

During our discussions with Dr. Bhabha, interest was expressed in a joint working group to study and prepare a report on various approaches that India might take in the future nuclear

power program so as to achieve an optimum utilization of its thorium and uranium reserves. The Commission is prepared to cooperate in preparing this study, which should enable us to have a significant influence on the long-term planning of the direction to be taken by the Indian atomic energy program.

3. Fast Reactors

While India has no current sizeable effort in the fast reactor field, they have expressed an interest in it, and we are prepared to exchange information through the normal means of reports, visits and, perhaps, personnel assignments.

4. Indian Maritime Reactor Program

During our conversations, Dr. Shabha expressed an interest in seeing India develop its own program in the field of nuclear maritime reactors. He explained that this area might be promising in view of the relatively high cost of the oil used to fuel Indian merchant ships, and could also serve to demonstrate India's capabilities in the field of atomic energy. While the Indian ability to make any early progress in this field is questionable, we are prepared, within the limitations of our policy regarding cooperation in this field, to give the Indians advice on their economic and technical studies.

5. Desalting

India has a few areas that may be promising for the location of dual purpose nuclear power and desalting plants. The studies that have been prepared by the Indian AEC in this area apparently are still in a highly preliminary form. We are prepared to provide the Government of India with full information on the U.S. desalting program and to consider the possibility of further cooperation in this area as soon as the Indian evaluations have been completed.

6. Construction of a Particle Accelerator

Indian scientists are interested in building, largely on their own, a new accelerator. This would be either a 20 or 30 Mev Van de Graaff accelerator (tandem type) or a 50 Mev variable energy cyclotron. To assist India perform a further evaluation

of this project, we are inviting them to send a team to the U.S. to visit those institutions that either have or are planning to establish variable energy cyclotrons.

7. Transfer of U.S. Plutonium

Dr. Bhabha inquired as to whether we would be prepared to make a moderate amount of plutonium available for research and development use in Indian thorium and plutonium recycle projects. We indicated that we would be prepared to review the Indian requirements but made no commitment as to whether we would be prepared to accommodate them. Any such transfer would, of course, have to take place under an appropriate new or amended Agreement for Cooperation and would be subject to safeguards of the IAEA.

We believe that a more favorable impact on world assessment of India's atomic energy accomplishments can be achieved if the United States involvement in these activities is not highlighted. We would expect that as individual cooperative activities are actually undertaken, appropriate recognition to the United States cooperation will be given but we do not intend to give publicity to the overall program of cooperation outlined in this letter.

Cordially,

(Signed) Dean T. Bunting

Chairman

Honorable Chet Holifield, Chairman  
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy  
Congress of the United States

cc: Chairman (2) ←  
Commissioner Bunting  
Commissioner Palfrey  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
GM  
AGNIA  
Secretariat (2)  
Cong. Relations (2)  
OGC  
AA/LA Br., IA





UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

DC

FILE	OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG	
Chf USAEC, 1961-72	
FOLDER-PAGE	52358

904978

Dear Dr. Bhalla:

We were very pleased to have the opportunity to meet with you during your recent visit to Washington to discuss the various prospects for more intensive cooperation between the United States and India in fields related to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. I believe we found ourselves in general agreement that there were several interesting and important areas of cooperation that warrant further exploration. In the following paragraphs I shall attempt to summarize the principal points that we discussed and the conclusions we came to regarding the appropriate next steps.

1. U.S.-Indian Exchange in the Field of Thorium Reactors. As a result of your meeting with Commissioner Ramey, it was agreed that we should take prompt steps to initiate an intensive exchange of information and personnel, in areas of technology related to thorium based fuel cycles. As a first step it was concluded that an Indian team will visit the United States for an overall orientation on the Commission's principal activities related to this field. We shall forward to you shortly a recommended detailed itinerary for the visit which would soon take place. At the end of its tour of the appropriate AEC facilities we understand that the Indian group will plan to visit the AEC Headquarters to put into final form a letter agreement covering our proposed cooperative exchange in this area. An outline of the principal provisions that we would anticipate would be incorporated in such a letter agreement is appended to this letter. We would anticipate that both thermal and fast reactors of significance to the thorium cycle would be covered in the proposed exchange. One of the first activities we would be prepared to consider in terms of implementation would be the long-term assignment of a U.S. reactor specialist to Trombay to work on the critical experiments using the Zerlina reactor.

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BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

*[Signature]*  
REVIEWED BY *L. Sufanski* DATE *7/15/56*

2. Joint Study Regarding How India Might Utilize Its Thorium and Uranium Reserves for Its Electricity. In the course of the meeting we agreed that it would be desirable to establish a joint working group, comprised of about five to six people, to study and prepare a report on the various approaches that the Government of India might take, in its future nuclear power program, so as to achieve the most effective use of India's reserves of thorium and uranium. It was agreed that, during the team visit referred to in the preceding paragraph, general discussions on this subject will be held, and that soon after that meeting the USNSC would send a team to Bombay to meet with your designers and undertake the initial phases of this investigation. Our representatives would plan to review with your people the long-term studies that already have been prepared by the Indian AEC in this area and they also would be prepared to make available to your scientists the results of the recent studies performed by the USNSC on advance converters. We would expect that both thermal and fast reactors would be considered in this evaluation.

3. Fast Reactor Exchange. We agreed that it would be desirable for the United States and India to consider the development of a more intensive exchange of information and people in the field of fast reactors. As already noted, our proposed cooperative long-term study regarding the effective utilization of India's thorium and uranium resources and our exchange on the thorium based fuel cycle will each include a consideration of fast as well as thermal reactors. I propose that after these two activities have been initiated we consider further what specific type of cooperative activity in the area of fast reactors would be most appropriate.

4. Maritime Reactors. During our conversations you expressed an interest in exploring the development of a joint project that might serve to assist India in establishing its own program in the field of nuclear maritime reactors. You explained that this area might be particularly promising in view of the relatively high cost of the oil now used to fuel Indian merchant ships. It also was observed that the successful execution of such a project in India, with heavy reliance on Indian scientific and engineering personnel, could serve to demonstrate India's impressive capabilities in the field of atomic energy. As we explained, the U.S. nuclear program in the maritime field is now undergoing an overall reevaluation and this necessarily will influence the extent of our ability to cooperate with the Indian AEC at the present time. Within these

limits, however, we would be pleased to discuss the various possibilities for joint cooperation in further detail and to furnish the Indian AEC with our views on the economic studies you already have performed on the relative merits of fossil fueled and nuclear fueled vessels. As an initial step, we have agreed that the Indian AEC will send a team to the United States at a time to be mutually agreed, as soon as these preliminary Indian studies have been completed.

5. Resulting. We expressed our willingness to furnish the Government of India with full information on the U.S. program in the field of designing and to consider the possibility of a joint program in this area. You explained that the Indian studies in this field are still in a very preliminary stage and that, accordingly, this matter could be taken up more profitably as soon as these preliminary studies have been completed.

6. Assistance in the Design and Construction of Particle Accelerator. In the course of the discussions you indicated that there was some interest in India in building, with heavy reliance on Indian personnel, either a 20-25 Mev Van de Graaff ( tandem type) accelerator or a 50 Mev variable energy cyclotron. You inquired as to the possibility of obtaining the assistance of two or three U.S. scientists in helping the Indian group design and construct the machine that may be selected. We indicated that in terms of our own experience we felt it would be exceedingly difficult for India to construct a tandem Van de Graaff accelerator and that if such a machine was desired it probably could best be purchased from the High Voltage Engineering Company. I gather that this coincides with your own evaluation. It was noted, however, that several U.S. institutions had successfully built, as of late, variable energy cyclotrons. Accordingly, as a first step and to assist India in its further study and evaluation of this alternative, it was concluded that you would send a team to this country, at a time to be agreed, to visit various laboratories and universities that either have or are planning the establishment of variable energy cyclotrons. We will be pleased to assist your people in planning and arranging the itinerary for such a visit. To assist you in this regard, I am appending a list of U.S. facilities that might be of interest as well as a table on isochronous cyclotrons located in various countries. You may also wish to refer to the "Proceedings of the International Conferences on Sector-Focused Cyclotrons", University of California, April 17-20,

published by the North Holland Publishing Company. This volume contains a number of papers on the design and operation of variable energy cyclotrons.

7. Possible Transfer of U.S. Plutonium. I understand that during your meeting with Commissioner Remy you discussed as to whether it might be desirable for the Commission to transfer to India an amount of plutonium for use in your proposed research and development program related to plutonium and thorium reactors. He explained that due to questions of policy as well as the current limited availability of such material we were obliged to consider requests involving the transfer of sizeable quantities of plutonium on a case-by-case basis and it was agreed that you would furnish us for our review a detailed outline of your requirements. We observed that either a new Agreement for Cooperation or an amendment to our existing Agreement for Cooperation would be required to permit us to transfer additional quantities of special nuclear material to India (as was other than the Farapur reactor). We also explained that it is not our policy to include a provision in our Agreements for Cooperation to the effect that the safeguard responsibility will be promptly transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency. I gather that you would not foresee any difficulty in our agreeing on such a formula regarding the IAEA in this case. I suggest that we reserve our discussions on the possible need for an amendment to our existing Agreement or a new Agreement when the Commission has had an opportunity to review your requirements for plutonium in detail. I understand that you would prefer to handle this matter in a new Agreement for Cooperation rather than in an amendment to the Farapur Agreement.

The Commission is extremely pleased over the prospects outlined above for more intensive cooperation with the Indian AEC in these areas, and we are confident that they will, in time, be supplemented by exchanges in other new areas as well.

As a closing note, I would like to state that the Commission has no intention to publicize this letter with the understanding that you also do not intend to publish the contents.

- 5 -

It was indeed a pleasure for all of us, and a personal pleasure for me, to see you in Washington and I look forward to seeing you on your next visit.

Sincerely yours,

*[Signature]*  
Chairman

Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman  
Department of Atomic Energy  
Apollo Pier Road  
Bombay 1, India

Enclosures:

1. Principal Provisions Anticipated to be Incorporated in Letter Agreement
2. List of U.S. Facilities
3. Table on Isochronous Cyclotrons

cc: Chairman (2) ←  
Commissioner Bunting  
Commissioner Palfrey  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Gi  
AG:TA

PRINCIPAL PROVISIONS LIBRARY TO BE INCORPORATED IN A U.S. - INDIAN  
PROGRAM ARRANGEMENT RELATING TO COOPERATION IN RESEARCH

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NOV 86

1. The United States Atomic Energy Commission and the Indian Atomic Energy Commission recognizing their mutual interest in fields of research and development related to the use of thorium in thermal and fast reactors shall exchange information in the following fields:

(Detailed technical scope to be delineated following visits of the team of Indian scientists to the U.S. in April, 1965.)

2. The foregoing information shall be exchanged by reports, lectures, drawings, specifications, visits, and the long-term assignment of personnel and such other means as the Parties may agree from time to time.
3. The information exchanged under this arrangement shall be available for use in the programs supported by the U.S. AEC and the Indian AEC and may also be made available to industry in the respective countries for normal commercial use.
4. A coordinator shall be designated by each Party for the purposes of developing and controlling the detailed arrangements for implementing the effective exchange of information under this arrangement. Such shall include, among other things, the nomination of correspondents on each side to deal with specific areas of technology.
5. The Parties shall arrange joint meetings at approximately annual intervals for overall discussions in areas relating to the scope of this exchange.
6. Insertion of an applicable patent clause covering the disposition of rights to inventions or discoveries made as a result of the exchange.

The text of an appropriate patent clause will be forwarded by the U.S. AEC to the Indian AEC for its consideration.

7. This arrangement shall come into force upon receipt of a letter from the Indian Atomic Energy Commission stating its concurrence in the terms outlined above, and shall remain in effect for a term of \_\_\_\_\_ years. The Parties shall review the arrangement from time to time to determine whether any modifications are indicated. Moreover, they may each terminate the exchange on one years notice if they so desire.

Saturday, May 1, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D. C. office until 12:30 p.m.

I drove Mother to Baltimore Airport to catch TWA Flight No. 61 to Los Angeles. The flight left at 3 p.m. and arrived at 4:50 p.m.

Helen and I attended a reception given by Jesse Unruh for Californians at the International Club.

Sunday, May 2, 1965

I worked on AEC papers, read journals, and worked on my speech, "The Atom's Power for Peace," to be given at the "Red Cross and Wolverine Frontiersmen Luncheon" of the Economic Club of Detroit in Detroit, Michigan, on May 10, 1965. I also worked on familiarizing myself with tomorrow's testimony before the House Appropriations Committee.

I took a walk through Dumbarton Oak Park with Eric and his friend, Joe Canary.

Monday, May 3, 1965 - D.C. - Miami, Florida

I testified on the FY 1966 budget before the House Appropriations Committee, Subcommittee on Public Works. Chairman was Congressman Michael J. Kirwan; it went very well.

I wrote to Peter to return the photos he sent.

I flew to Miami with Stan Schneider on National Airlines Flight No. 205 (leaving at 1:30 p.m. and arriving at 3:40 p.m.), where I was met by Sherman R. Knapp, Chairman of the Connecticut Light and Power Company. I stayed at the Hotel Americana. I visited with the Knapps, William Websters, Avilas, and others in Knapp's room and then attended a huge reception for the 2000 Edison Electric Institute (EEI) delegates in the Floridian Room. I attended a dinner in the same room given by Walker L. Cisler for foreign utilities people.

Tuesday, May 4, 1965 - Miami, Florida - D.C.

I attended the morning session and gave my talk, "Nuclear Power Comes of Age," to the Thirty-Third Annual Convention of the Edison Electric Institute to a capacity audience. A. H. M. McCowell, Jr. (President, Virginia Electric Company) was Chairman of the Convention Program Committee and Walker Cisler, President of EEI, presided over this session. My speech was well received. I attended a luncheon of Bankers Trust Company, hosted by Mr. Wallis B. Dunckel. I flew by helicopter with McGregor Smith (Chairman, Florida Power and Light Company), George Kinsman (Vice President, Florida Power and Light Company), Ernie Tremmel, and Stan Schneider to Turkey Point, some 50 miles south of Miami Beach, to see the site for their 1,000 MW power reactor; this seems to be a very good site.

I flew back to Washington on National Airlines Flight No. 244 which left at 4:20 p.m. and arrived at 9:40 p.m.

Wednesday, May 5, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dr. Albert Meyer of Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey. He asked that I be the principal



speaker at Stevens for what they call, "Research Day at Stevens." I declined because of other commitments.

Indications are that some radioactive debris from PALANQUIN, a few counts of barium-140, have been detected. Last week the Soviet Union asked the U.S. for an explanation of the April 14th shot (PALANQUIN), which seems to be a political move, possibly in anticipation of discussion of mutual problems in conducting Plowshare programs. (Soviet request is attached.)

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Julie Rubin, Al Little and Stan Schneider.

I wrote to Peter on what I thought about Kathy Grieser's status on admission to U.C.L.A.

I sent a letter to President Truman congratulating him on his birthday and enclosing a contribution to the Truman Library.

Thursday, May 6, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 153. Price reported briefly that a discontinuity which the geologists are calling a "feature" had been discovered at Malibu in the recently opened trench between two layers of material and that the Joint Committee has been informed. The Commissioners approved Price's proposal to arrange for Bond or Murphy to serve as chairman of the AS&L Board for SEFOR Hearing, and for Kirschbaum or Pigford and Callihan to serve as members.

At 9:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 477 (notes attached). There is a problem with getting the President's signature in time for the U.S.-Turkish bilateral renewal in view of his preoccupation with the Dominican Republic crisis and Viet Nam; it is due at the JCAE by May 9th to lie before them for 30 days before the June 9th expiration date of the old bilateral. I noted the importance of Dean Rusk's May 3, 1965 letter (copy attached) to me. (Attached is my January 8, 1965 letter to Rusk.)

At 10:30 am. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 119 at which the Commission approved the May 6th appeal Decision with regard to the Oyster Creek Nuclear Power Plant.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Maurice C. Timbs, (the only full-time member of the Australian AEC), in the Pitcairn Room of the Mayflower Hotel. Present were the Commissioners (except Palfrey who is in Brazil for a reactor dedication), Frank L. Bett (Embassy of Australia), Bob Hollingsworth, Joe Hennessey, Ed Bloch, Arnie Fritsch, Myron Kratzer, Richard Willit, Spofford English, George Quinn, John Kelly, Rafford Faulkner, John Swartout, Milt Shaw, Carl Thomas (State Department), Charles Johnson and Spurgeon Keeney (White House), Ambassador Henry D. Smyth, and John T. Conway and Ed Bauser (JCAE).

At 2 p.m. the Commission met with Ed McMillan as one of our series of meetings with laboratory directors; he talked about the Omnitron (suggesting to go slow despite Al Ghiorso's desires) and about the 200 BeV Accelerator (explaining the importance of a Camp Parks location to the future health of the Radiation Laboratory). He didn't handle himself as well as the other laboratory directors have in these meetings.

At 3:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2104 (action summary attached).

200  
- LETHompson:mac  
(Staffing Office and Office)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Approved in S/AL 4/29/65

Memorandum of Conversation

BG FILE

DATE: April 29, 1965

SUBJECT: Plowshare Experiment

UNCL. BY DCS  
NOV 86

PARTICIPANTS: Ambassador Anatoliy Dobrynin, USSR

Llewellyn E. Thompson, Ambassador-at-Large  
Department of State

COPIES TO: S/S AEC  
S/P White House  
EUR AmEmbassy MOSCOW  
INR  
CIA  
S/AL (3)

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Dobrynin handed me the attached Aide-Memoire concerning  
the recent Plowshare experiment.

I made no comment.

AIDE MEMOIRE

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NOV 86

According to a report of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission an underground nuclear explosion was conducted, on April 14 of this year in the state of Nevada, as a result of which there took place the ejection of earth to the surface and the penetration into the atmosphere of released radioactive materials. Inasmuch as this explosion was conducted under the "Plowshare" program and, as is indicated in this same report of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, a crater of large dimension formed at the site of the explosion - 350 feet in diameter, 100 feet in depth, and forming a 60 foot lip - it is evident that with this underground nuclear explosion there took place not an accidental but a pre-planned ejection of a significant amount of earth and, consequently, a pre-planned ejection of radioactive materials into the atmosphere.

At the same time it is known that Article I (b) of the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water contains the obligation of the parties to this Treaty to prohibit, to prevent, and not to carry out any nuclear explosions in any environment, including underground "if such explosion causes radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits" of the State which conducts the explosion. In this connection the Soviet Government requests that it

be given

be given more detailed information about the nuclear explosion conducted in the U.S.A. on April 14 this year since the assertion of the Atomic Energy Commission that the fallout of radioactive debris is within the boundaries of the U.S.A. is unconvincing because the Commission does not control the air streams carrying radioactivity, and there is reason to believe that with the conduct of this explosion there took place a violation of the Treaty banning nuclear weapon tests in three environments.

Washington, April 29, 1965

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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 6, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 477

9:30 a.m., Thursday, May 6, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. April 30 Letter from Congressman Robert W. Kastenmeier re NTS Event

The Commissioners agreed that a response should be prepared promptly and arrangements made for Dr. Kavanagh to deliver the letter and discuss the matter with Congressman Kastenmeier. (AGMRD)

2. Lauchlin Currie Letters

The Commissioners agreed arrangements should be made for Mr. Ramey and one other Commissioner to meet at a mutually convenient time with Mr. Currie. (Fritsch-Secy)

3. Bilateral Agreement Signing Problems

The Chairman emphasized the need for close attention in this area. The JCAE is to be informed promptly of the status of the Turkish bilateral. (IA)

4. Senator Gaylord Nelson's May 4 Letter re Hearings on the Impact of Federal Research and Development Policies on Scientific and Technical Manpower

The Chairman requested that staff initiate promptly draft testimony to assure advance review by the Commissioners prior to the Hearing which is scheduled for June 9. (ACMRD)

5. Proposed Letter to Congressman John R. Moss re H. R. 5012

Approved, as revised. (GC)

6. Secretary Rusk's May 3 Letter re U.S. - EURATOM Agreement

The Chairman noted the importance of the letter and emphasized the need for prompt action on staff meetings which had been suggested by Secretary Rusk. (IA)

7. Draft Aide Memoire (Mr. Labowitz' May 5 Note)

Approved. (SAGMD)

8. AEC 831/3 - French Purchase of Heavy Water

Approved. (IA)

9. AEC 901/83 - Participation by Polish National on Unclassified AEC Research at SLAC

Approved. (IA)

10. AEC 353/16 - FY 1966 Membership of Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development

The Commission approved the proposed appointment of Mr. John Kuranz as Chairman and Messrs. Trumbull, Kinney, Selden and Silverman as members. The Chairman will sign the proposed letters. (Fritsch)

11. AEC 20/166 - Stretch-Out Program - Homestake-Sapin Partners' Plant and AEC 20/167 - Stretch-Out Program - United Nuclear Corporation

Approved, as revised. (AGMPP)

12. White House Clearance of General Groves' Request for Manhattan Engineering District Document (see AEC 116/54 - Public Release of Manhattan Engineering District Documents)

Mr. Bloch reported the White House had received State Department advice against release of the documents and the White House view that release by the President might be undertaken at some later date. The Commissioners requested the Deputy General Manager to advise White House staff informally that the Commission is not sympathetic with this position (AGMA)

13. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 99)

Noted with no objection. (PAR)

In response to Commissioner Ramey's inquiry, Mr. Bloch reviewed briefly the status of the Martin-Marietta negotiations and indicated, he will keep the Commission informed.

14. HWOOCR Program

Mr. Ramey noted that he would be meeting later today with RDT staff, Atomic International and Combustion Engineering representatives on the heavy water organic cooled reactor program.

15. Preliminary JCAE Markup of FY 1966 Budget (Mr. Abbadessa's May 5 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested the Controller to inform Mr. Conway, JCAE staff, that the Commission would like to discuss with the Committee the proposed reductions in the SNAP-50, Biology and Medicine, Technical Education and Training and Civilian Power programs. (OC)

16. NTS Events (General Crowson's April 29 Memorandum)

Noted. (MA)

17. Presentation of AEC Citation to Dr. Marshall H. Brucer (Secretary's April 30 Memorandum)

The Commissioners accepted the proposal by Dr. Cannan to present the Award to Dr. Brucer at the National Academy of Sciences on May 27 at 11:30 a. m. (Secy)

18. Agenda for the Week of May 10

Approved, as revised. (Secy)

19. Recommendation of Labor-Management Advisory Committee (Mr. Clark's May 5 Memorandum)

The Commissioners favored the Labor-Management Advisory Committee recommendation and agreed that it should be discussed at the May 7 AEC-AIF meeting.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
~~Mr. Penney~~  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Quinn\*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Hobbs

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 11



UNCL. BY DO-  
5/6/65

THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

JSS 5/5/65

May 3, 1965

Dear Glenn:

We in the Department are most appreciative of your support and that of the Commission in the implementation of the established United States policy aim to strengthen United States relations with the European Communities by terminating and folding into the US-EURATOM Agreement the existing bilateral Agreements for Cooperation between the U.S. and the Member States of EURATOM as they come up for renewal. Your skillful handling of this issue in your discussions last September with the EURATOM Commission and with officials concerned with the Belgian and French atomic energy programs was an integral part of our successful initiation of efforts towards this goal. I count upon your continued support as we move ahead to achieve the objectives of this policy.

At the same time, let me assure you that the Department agrees with the AEC view, expressed in your letter to me of January 8, 1965, "that the U.S. should stand ready to reevaluate the policy of non-renewal if continued adherence appears more likely to weaken the Community and to seriously damage our relationships with the member states." We should constantly bear in mind the two considerations you mention, and adopt tactics calculated insofar as possible to prevent such adverse developments.

In your letter the first comment concerns the possibly damaging result were the U.S. to press "non-renewal" in the face of strong opposition on the part of some of the EURATOM Member States. Up to this point France is the only Member State to adopt a generally negative approach towards "non-renewal" or the fold-in policy. For France to be opposed to U.S. policy aims these days is not, however,

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman,  
Atomic Energy Commission.

unusual. Moreover, France at this time would not be expected to welcome the accomplishment of a policy which would strengthen EURATOM and the integration process in Europe. We doubt, however, that France would go to the extreme of wrecking EURATOM through opposition to the fold-in, and I understand that Bertrand Goldschmidt of the French atomic energy Commissariat indicated as much in his recent conversations with you. We believe that the key to achieving our aims is perseverance in the face of any French objections.

Although it is doubtless true that there are those in all the Member States who have their disagreements with EURATOM and about EURATOM, who would be happy to leave relations with the U.S. as they are, the responsible officials in the other Member States do not share French opposition to the fold-in. Paul Henri Spaak has welcomed the proposal as calculated to advance European unity. The Dutch Government has indicated its support. The German Government has done likewise. The Italians, whose bilateral does not expire until 1978, have indicated they will go along if others do. The U.S. has no bilateral with Luxembourg. We believe that France ultimately will have no real choice but to acquiesce. Moreover, if we put aside the prestige and philosophical considerations which are inordinately important to the French Government, we see no reason why mutually beneficial cooperation with France should not continue unimpaired after implementation of our decision to deal directly with EURATOM on nuclear supply arrangements for the Community. I agree with you, therefore, that the U.S. should continue fully to support the policy of "non-renewal", and press forward with its implementation.

Your characterization of the EURATOM supply function as a "paper" one has some validity. Nevertheless, the EURATOM Treaty supply provisions have both political and legal significance. Article 52 of the EURATOM Treaty gives the Supply Agency the right of option on all ores, source materials, and special fissionable materials produced in Member State territories and the exclusive right to conclude contracts related to supply of materials coming from within or outside the Community. Article 54 confers both legal personality and financial autonomy on the Supply Agency. By Article 56 the Member States are obligated to grant the Supply Agency free exercise of its activities in their territories. Thus, the supply function is a major aspect of the Community's authority.

I agree with you that it would be useful to have discussions among the interested Agencies on the question of safeguards as it relates to EURATOM. Members of my staff have been in close touch on a

day-to-day basis with your staff on the question of safeguards in recent months. However, we agree that it would be timely now to hold interagency discussions on this matter if you deem such discussions advisable. In this respect, you might ask the appropriate members of your staff to contact Mr. Charles W. Thomas of the Office of International Scientific Affairs and Mr. Deane R. Hinton of the Office of Atlantic Political-Economic Affairs in the Department of State, and Mr. Mason Willrich in the ACDA General Counsel's office.

As you are aware United States policy generally requires either U.S. bilateral or international inspection of the use of atomic energy assistance furnished by us in the civil uses field. The safeguards and control system established by EURATOM with U.S. advice and assistance is accepted as one of the effective systems of international inspection. You reiterated this fact in your recent letter to Mr. Foster, in noting the adequacy of the EURATOM system. You also noted some of the other important policy considerations that entered into the adoption of U.S. safeguards policy. We felt in 1958 as we do now that a major advantage of U.S. support of a multilateral European approach to the peaceful uses of atomic energy would be to try to direct European energies in the atomic energy field away from the development of nuclear weapons. The fundamental premise of the safeguards relation between ourselves and EURATOM is that EURATOM assurances of peaceful uses are trustworthy. One important reason for this is the international or multilateral control arrangements, under which nationals from six different nations under a supranational authority carry out inspections in countries other than their own. With Dutch, French and Germans inspecting each other, there is every reason to believe that the fundamental premise of our policy is sound. Our legitimate concern is with the effectiveness of the implementation by EURATOM of its system. It is to review the effectiveness of this implementation that we hold semi-annual meetings with EURATOM on safeguards. As you know, our representatives met with EURATOM representatives to discuss safeguards as recently as the 28th and 29th of January. Further meetings between the U.S. and EURATOM of working parties on safeguards are contemplated in the near future. The development and effective presentation of the United States position should, as soon as possible, be jointly considered by our respective staffs.

We should constantly bear in mind the desirability of eventually applying IAEA safeguards on a worldwide basis. Europe, however, is still in transition. In some respects EURATOM is a supranational European organization and in other respects it resembles a more traditional international arrangement between sovereign member states. Under the US-EURATOM agreement, the Member States, which have different

interests and views, particularly with respect to the acquisition of nuclear weapons, provide a built-in system of checks and balances on diversion of U.S. materials from civil to military uses. As noted above this is one of the reasons we continue to view the EURATOM safeguard system as an internationally effective system. During this transitional period, to obtain the application of IAEA safeguards would require the unanimous consent not only of the EURATOM Commission but also of the six member governments. It is quite clear that de Gaulle's France is not prepared to accept IAEA safeguards, whatever evolution may be likely in the Soviet attitude. It is our judgment that the application of IAEA safeguards at this time within the European Atomic Energy Community is an unattainable objective and that it would be counterproductive for us in our dealings with the Community to press for across-the-board application of IAEA safeguards.

On the other hand, we are making an effort, and in this we should also persevere, to obtain the agreement of the Community that IAEA safeguards, or their equivalent, should be applied by the Community and its member states on any exports of nuclear supplies and materials to non-Community destinations. In this and other respects it would be helpful if we could discreetly encourage the regularization of IAEA-EURATOM relations.

Moreover, the United States also should, as you suggest, undertake a more concerted diplomatic effort to encourage a number of the other major nuclear powers to volunteer to place some of their principal atomic facilities under IAEA safeguards. A start on this has been made with the visit of Ambassador Smyth and members of our staffs to London, and a similar visit to Ottawa is now being contemplated. EURATOM as one of the major nuclear organizations should also be approached again in this regard, and the Department desires to discuss the nature of this approach with the AEC. Given French attitudes there is bound to be resistance. In these unfortunate circumstances, it is particularly important that we give careful consideration to the tactics which might give us the best chance of success.

Representatives of the Department look forward to the opportunity to discuss these points in greater detail with you and members of your staff at any time.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



Dean Rusk



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
5/6/65

*January 8, 1965*

Dear Dean:

The Commission has been following with interest the efforts that are being made to encourage the member states of Euratom to let their existing Agreements for Cooperation with the United States expire so that all future transfers of special nuclear materials from the U.S. to those countries will be channeled through the Euratom Supply Agency. Following receipt in Geneva last September of your message to me on this subject, I discussed this matter with the members of the Euratom Commission as well as with leading figures in the Belgium and French atomic energy programs. In keeping with your recommendations, I stated in our conversations that it was the established aim of U.S. policy to terminate the bilateral agreements with the individual member states of Euratom as they come up for renewal.

The Commission supports the policy of channeling future supply arrangements through Euratom, and our respective staffs recently have been collaborating in developing responses to questions the Belgians have put to us regarding implications of our letting the Belgian Agreement expire. I believe, however, that there are two aspects to this matter which I should call to your attention. The first concerns the question of whether we should continue to adhere to the policy of letting the existing Agreements expire if very serious and damaging resistance to this policy is encountered from some of the Euratom member states. The second concerns whether our special safeguard arrangement with Euratom should be modified with the objective of placing all or a portion of the facilities receiving U.S. assistance in the Community under IAEA safeguards. I understand that copies of Mr. Foster's recent letter to me on the safeguards question as well as my reply have been made available to the Department.

Regarding the first question, there already is ample evidence that the French are strongly opposed to letting their Agreement for Cooperation expire and that they are seeking to encourage the other member states to join them in opposition to channeling all future transfers of U.S. special nuclear material through Euratom. They have stated that they would make a concerted effort to wreck Euratom functions if this policy is pressed. We realize, of course, that the transfer

of the supply function to Euratom has been an expressed objective of the Community as well as of the United States for some time. We also recognize that the efforts we recently have taken in this direction stand some chance of success and that it would be premature to abandon this policy in the face of French threats or pressures. At the same time, however, we are of the opinion that the U.S. should stand ready to re-evaluate the policy of "non-renewal" if continued adherence appears more likely to weaken the Community and to seriously damage our relationship with the member states.

Our view in this regard is based on our observation that Euratom's involvement in supply matters is principally confined to the exercise of a "paper" function rather than a truly substantive responsibility. Therefore, while we see advantages to the policy we have adopted, we believe that the centralization of the supply function through Euratom may not be truly important to the Community's real success, particularly if the action taken serves to hurt or hinder the Community in other areas of greater substance. We also have some doubts as to whether the Euratom Commission itself will take a firm stand against extending the Agreements in the face of strong opposition. Thus, by adhering to an adamant position on the matter of non-renewal, the U.S. may find itself taking a more aggressive position in strengthening a European institution than the Europeans themselves are prepared to assume. Because of these factors, we believe the United States should be prepared to re-evaluate its position on the matter if it appears that the opposition to the policy may damage, rather than help, Euratom, and seriously impair our relationships with the member states. Moreover, in the meantime, we believe that it would be desirable for us to avoid conveying the impression, through very strong advocacy, that we believe that the assumption of the supply function by Euratom is vital to Euratom's success as a European institution. We also feel that there is no immediate press for decision from the Euratom member states on this policy, since Belgium has agreed to the expiration of its Agreement, and the French Agreement, which is the next to expire, does not expire until July 1966.

As noted, the second question relates to whether it would be timely for the various interested Agencies to reassess U.S. safeguards policy towards Euratom to see if any modifications favoring the IAEA are in order. As indicated in my recent letter to Mr. Foster, the Commission is of the opinion that our safeguards arrangements with Euratom cannot be altered without the mutual consent of the parties. We also fully understand the motivations that prompted the establishment of our special safeguard arrangements with Euratom in the first place. At the same time, we believe that the factors may have changed somewhat from the circumstances that existed when these arrangements were originally conceived. Specifically, in recognition of the importance that the United States now ascribes to encouraging the widespread application of IAEA controls, we are of the opinion that a reassessment of our policy towards Euratom may now be in order. In conjunction with this reassessment, I would propose

that we examine carefully the adequacy of the Euratom safeguard system, as well as our opportunities to verify its effectiveness and whether some significant application of IAEA controls to Community programs is feasible.

Without prejudice to this broader study, I believe one particular step merits immediate attention. As I indicated during our recent meeting of the Committee of Principals, I believe it would now be timely for the U.S. to undertake a more concerted diplomatic effort to encourage a number of the other major atomic powers to volunteer to place some of their principal atomic facilities under IAEA safeguards. As you will recall, we urged the other atomic powers to take such a step last March when we offered to place the U.S. Yankee reactor under IAEA controls. I believe that it would now be timely for us to follow this earlier initiative with specific approaches to selected countries. I would like to suggest, in particular, that we encourage the United Kingdom, Canada, Japan and India to volunteer to place a few of their key facilities under IAEA controls. I also believe it would be highly desirable if we could encourage Euratom and its member states to take a similar step and to place at least one large-scale nuclear power plant, such as the SENN reactor in Italy, under IAEA safeguards.

As you may have been informed, representatives of the Commission and the Department already have made some preliminary overtures to the Euratom Commission along these lines but the responses to date have been largely non-committal. I believe, therefore, that we would stand the greatest likelihood of success in this instance if we would now impress Euratom at a high level that we ascribe substantial importance to this proposal and that similar overtures to some of the other major powers also are under way. We shall, of course, be pleased to assist the Department in making these various approaches if you agree that an overall effort along these lines is desirable.

The Commission would be pleased to meet with you or your designees to discuss these matters further.

Sincerely,

15/  
Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

cc: Chairman (2)  
Commissioner Bunting  
Commissioner Palfrey  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
GM  
AGMLA  
Secretariat (2)✓  
OCC  
A. Labowitz GM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager DATE: May 6, 1965  
FROM : F. T. Hobbs, Acting Secretary Original signed by F. T. Hobbs Approved \_\_\_\_\_ R.E.H.  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2104, THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1965, 3:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE  
SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of 147th AEC-MLC Conference  
Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Palfrey.
2. Minutes of Meetings 2099 and 2100  
Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Palfrey.
3. AEC 1132/32 - Initiation of Advance Engineering Design on Future Year Projects  
Approved.  
The Commission requested early submission of estimates for advanced design for the Omnitron and preview estimates for FY 1966 advance engineering design projects. (ACM RMD)
4. AEC 1143/30 - Contractor Evaluation Board Report No. 3  
Discussed.  
The Commission requested that Page Airways, Inc. be included in Category A. (ACM RMD)
5. AEC 1096/7 - Contractor for Architect-Engineer Manager Services for a 200 BEV Accelerator  
Discussed.  
The Commission approved selection of BUEAF, conditional on satisfactory arrangements for consultants.  
The Commission approved the proposed letter to the JCAE and the proposed press release as revised. (ACM RMD)



May 6, 1965

6. AEC 558/15 - University Reactor Support Policy

Approved.

The Commission requested further consideration be given to a possible modification in the policy toward research reactors at universities. (AGM R&D)

7. AEC 720/163 - Toll Enriching Policies

Deferred.

8. AEC 720/164 - Cost of Uranium Enriching Services, and  
AEC 720/165 - Supplement to AEC 720/164

Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners

At 4:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Senator Strom Thurmond (South Carolina). He called regarding the selection of a site for the 200 BeV Accelerator, wondering if Savannah River might not be considered if they met the requirements. I told him that there is a long list of requirements and site criteria which is being used and which I would be glad to send him. He asked if we require 3,000 acres of land and I told him we do. He said this would be no problem for SR as they have over 200,000 acres; also, he thought perhaps the staff at SR might fit into this picture. I told him that the proposals of sites around the country are large in number: Oregon, Hanford, Idaho, Arizona, Indiana, California, to name a few. The Senator asked who would make the decision for the site, and I told him that eventually the AEC would make the decision, but we would get advice from the National Academy of Sciences beforehand. He said he would appreciate my giving his suggestion some thought and calling him if I have any ideas.

I wrote a long response to Alfred Garrett, Vice President for Research, Ohio State University, answering his questions about my early life and the influence my teachers had upon me.

Friday, May 7, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:35 a.m. I met with Dr. Sampson C. Shen, Minister of the Chinese Embassy. He invited me to visit Taiwan in connection with the IAEA Conference in Japan, even if it were for only one day. They would like to know before they extend an official invitation, whether I would accept. I said I would look at my schedule and let him know.

At 10:50 a.m. I met with Dr. George Darling (Director of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission), Herbert Gardner (National Academy of Sciences) and Dr. Charles Dunham (AEC). They told me about their need for continued support of the ABCC, and the problems with asking the Japanese to help finance the study of nuclear bombs which we dropped on them. I told them I think I understand their problem and will vigorously defend the continuation of their program before the Bureau of the Budget.

At 11 a.m. Arnie Fritsch, Robert D. Nininger, Robert D. Bourne, and I met with Under Secretary of the Interior John A. Carver, Jr. and Robert Coote, Department of the Interior, to discuss certain problems Interior has with respect to investigation of certain uranium claims on public domain land withdrawn by them for the benefit of the AEC during the period 1948-1956. The basic issue involves the apparent legal obligation of Interior to proceed to determine whether any ores were mined and sold from unperfected claims on public domain land subsequent to withdrawal, in which case such mining would have been in trespass.

Carver stated at the outset that in his opinion there is a clear conflict between the opinion of the Department's Solicitor that Interior has a legal obligation to seek damages in the case of invalid claims and what he considers to be the administrative infeasibility and unwarranted expense of collecting damages. Carver indicated that he wants the AEC to know his own views on the matter before he sends another letter to the AEC indicating what Interior proposes to do and requesting AEC assistance. He sympathizes completely with the AEC position as expressed in the letter from General Manager Luedicke to Carver dated April 21, 1964, and wants to explore ways to avoid the necessity for Interior to investigate, including the possibility of legislation. The role of the Justice Department in this matter was briefly explored as a possible avenue for reaching a determination that Interior would not need to proceed with its investigation. It was agreed that Interior will prepare a draft letter outlining the course of action it proposes to undertake. The draft will be given to AEC; following, a meeting will be held with the Justice

Department to determine if a decision can be made to relieve Interior of its obligation to proceed with an investigation of the claims in question.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Bob Hollingsworth at the Metropolitan Club.

At 1:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2105 (action summary attached). The Commission decided, in connection with toll processing, to make optional the return of depleted uranium to customers and to insist that only one level of derichment (presumably 0.2%) will be available to the customers in 1969.

At 4 p.m. the Commissioners (except Palfrey) and I met with the Board of Directors of AIF at the University Club through and after dinner to discuss numerous topics. (List of proposed AIF attendees and others is attached.)

Saturday, May 8, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 4 p.m.

At 10:30 a.m. Helen and I viewed the Annual Safety Patrol Parade on Constitution Avenue, in which Eric participated as a member of the Ben Murch patrol.

At 12:15 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 478 (notes attached). One of the issues was preparation of an answer to Representative Robert W. Kastenmeier's April 30, 1965, letter (copy attached) accusing us of deliberately violating the Test Ban Treaty with the PALAQUIN shot and asking for an explanation; a straightforward reply would be best, but we are having trouble clearing with the ACDA and the White House. ACDA staff seems to be considering accusing AEC of having violated the Test Ban Treaty and, in any case, ACDA staff seems to be adopting a policy of opposition to any further cratering shots despite legislative history before the Senate Committee hearings on the Test Ban in the summer of 1963. (Letter to Kastenmeier was signed today, copy attached.) The Commission agreed appropriate staff should attend the May 10th meeting of JCAE with ACDA representatives.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Julie Rubin, Spofford English and John Kelly at the Roger Smith Hotel.



Eric Seaborg Patrol Parade, May 9, 1965

(Eric is in the last row, first right of tree on left side.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: May 7, 1965  
(Revised May 11, 1965)

FROM : F. T. Hobbs, Assistant Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2105, FRIDAY, MAY 7,  
1965, 1:40 P.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

### 1. AEC 720/163 - Toll Enriching Policies

Approved, with paragraph 16 f. revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (OA&F)

The Chairman requested that the question of UF<sub>6</sub> acceptance specification be considered a policy question.

The Commission noted the details would be discussed with the Nichols Committee, and the contractual implications with the AIF and the JCAE staff. (OA&F)

### 2. AEC 720/164 - Cost of Uranium Enriching Services AEC 720/165 - Supplement to AEC 720/164

The Commission approved Method "B". (OC)

### 3. AEC 956/19 - Role of Multi-Program Laboratories in Reactor Development Programs

Approved as revised.

The Commission agreed that examples should be given of the different kinds of reactor development work.

Commissioner Ramey requested further identification of the relationship between the National Laboratories and private industry on reactor development work. (AGMR)

### 4. AEC 843/36 - Gas Centrifuge Program - Security Clearances

Discussed.

The Commission approved processing of security clearances for the eight additional individuals requested by Grace Company.

The paper will be rescheduled for further consideration at a later date. (IP)

cc: Commissioners

## PROPOSED AIF ATTENDEES

### AIF Directors

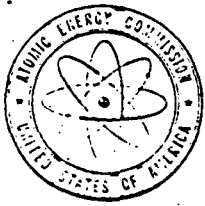
Ralph D. Bennett, Martin Co.  
James H. Campbell, Consumers Power Co.  
Clark E. Center, Union Carbide Corp.  
W. Kenneth Davis, Bechtel Corp.  
Frederic de Hoffmann, General Dynamics Corp.  
E. C. Gaston, Southern Services, Inc.  
Robert E. Ginna, Rochester Gas & Electric Corp.  
R. H. Harrison, The Babcock & Wilcox Co.  
Norman Hilberry, University of Arizona  
A. Payne Kibbe, Atlas Corp.  
Douglas C. MacMillan, George G. Sharp, Inc.  
Richard S. Newlin, the Anaconda Co.  
R. D. O'Neal, The Bendix Corp.  
K. D. Nichols, Consultant  
James K. Pickard, Pickard, Lowe and Associates  
Leonard F. C. Reichle, Ebasco Services, Inc.  
Louis H. Roddis, Jr., Pennsylvania Electric Co.  
T. C. Runion, Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.  
C. C. Wheelchel, Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

### Guests

John J. Flaherty, Atomics International  
Walter A. Hamilton, United Nuclear Corp.  
Ernest Kocsis, Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York  
Joseph C. Rengel, Westinghouse Electric Corp.  
Harold E. Vann, Jackson & Moreland  
Kenneth A. Roe, Burns & Roe Co.  
D. Roy Shoults, General Electric Co.

### AIF Staff and Others

G. Edwin Brown, Jr.  
Gerald Charnoff  
Presley Lancaster  
Charles Robbins  
Oscar M. Ruebhausen, Forum Counsel  
John T. Sherman  
Malcolm R. Tait, Forum Treasurer  
Edwin A. Wiggin  
Charles B. Yulish



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 8, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 478

12:15 p.m., Saturday, May 8, 1965, Room 1113-B, D. C. Office

1. Draft Reply to Congressman Kastenmeier's April 30 Letter re PALANQUIN

The Commission approved the draft letter, with revisions, for signature by the Chairman today. The Chairman said he would call Mr. Fisher. (SAD)

2. Draft Aide Memoire

The Commission noted the possibility of an early Meeting of the Principals. (SAD)

3. May 10 Meeting of JCAE With ACDA Representatives

The Commission agreed appropriate staff should attend. (SAD)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. English  
Mr. Labowitz  
Mr. Kelly  
Mr. Burke  
Mr. Hamburger  
Mr. Jacques  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Hobbs

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Acting Secretary

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

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

KASTENMEIER  
DIST. WISCONSIN  
OFFICE BUILDING

HOME OFFICE:  
300 1/2 MAIN STREET  
WATERTOWN, WISCONSIN  
PHONE: 231-6050

DC FILE

Congress of the United States

House of Representatives

Washington, D.C. 20515

April 30, 1965

COMMITTEE ON  
JUDICIARY

SUBCOMMITTEES ON:

ANTITRUST

PATENTS AND REVISION OF LAWS

SPECIAL SUBCOMMITTEE ON  
STATE TAXATION OF INTERSTATE  
COMMERCE

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

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

Recent newspaper accounts of the underground explosion of a 4 kiloton device in the Nevada test range on April 14, 1965, suggest that it was fired at such a shallow depth that it not only vented, but cratered, polluting the atmosphere and threatening a violation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

If the approval of this test was not a conscious attempt to breach the treaty, it reflected, at best, a callous disregard for it. While I recognize there are those who feel we should not have signed the treaty and might applaud efforts to abandon it, a violation would be of great embarrassment to the United States and could easily start the world on another series of "dirty" bomb test. In addition, following in the pattern of our activities of the past six months, it could further seriously erode the credibility of our peaceful intentions around the world.

It is disturbing to me that a test was approved which a mere change of wind direction could cause to violate the treaty. Furthermore, the failure to consider the ill-effects on many citizens of this county resulting from the fall-out from this test is a cause of great concern to me.

I would, therefore, appreciate knowing what type test was involved, the reasons for approving it, the extent to which it cratered, the amount of radioactive particles loosed in the atmosphere, the areas affected by the fall-out from this test, and whether any violation of the treaty was committed.

Sincerely,

  
ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER  
Member of Congress

RRK:mcz

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

DC FILE

May 8, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Dear Mr. Kastenmeier:

This is in response to your letter of April 30, 1965, in which you asked several questions about our 4 KT nuclear detonation of April 14, 1965.

This experiment, as indicated in our public announcement of April 17, 1965, was conducted as a part of our program, called Plowshare, for the development of peaceful uses of nuclear explosives. The experiment was designed to provide information on the potential use of nuclear explosives in earth-moving or excavation for large civil engineering projects such as digging canals and harbors. Specifically, the purpose of this event was to obtain data on methods of reducing the amount of debris released to the atmosphere by underground nuclear excavation detonations.

In planning and conducting this experiment, due consideration was given to the fact that such nuclear detonations inevitably release small amounts of radioactive materials to the atmosphere. These considerations were concerned with both the public health and safety and Limited Test Ban Treaty aspects.

With regard to public health and safety, our pre-shot studies indicated that outside of the test site, no person would be exposed to radioactivity or receive radiation doses in excess of the levels permitted for the general public in normal peacetime applications of atomic energy by the U. S. regulations for radiation protection. Our extensive post-shot monitoring of the area, including sampling of some local sources such as milk, indicates that no person did receive more than a permissible radiation exposure.

With regard to the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water,



the release of radioactive materials to the atmosphere is not prohibited by the Treaty. The Treaty does prohibit the conduct of underground nuclear detonations which "cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territorial limits" of the nation conducting the detonation. The relation of this Treaty phrase to the Plowshare program was discussed at some length by Administration witnesses testifying in behalf of the Treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee during its hearing of 1963 on the Treaty. Based upon this testimony, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Report states: "The Committee understands that the Plowshare program, which involves the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, will not be seriously inhibited by the Treaty." The full text of the pertinent section of the Committee Report is enclosed.

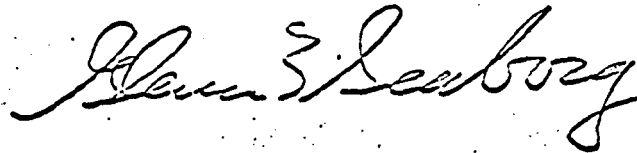
In designing this experiment, our experience from previous detonations at comparable depths of burial was used. Specifically, the scaled depth of burial was identical to that of an experiment conducted on December 18, 1964. The earlier experiment, although it resulted in a rupture of the surface of the ground, did not produce a crater and the amount of radioactive debris released to the atmosphere was so small that it could not be detected beyond about 100 miles. However, the April 14 experiment did produce a crater which preliminary measurements indicate is about 350 feet in diameter and about 100 feet deep.

Selecting appropriate meteorological conditions was another of the measures we took to provide assurance that this experiment would not violate the Treaty. We wanted meteorological conditions which would carry the air mass, into which the small amount of radioactive material would be injected, north from our Nevada Test Site to southern Idaho and then east, after a hundred or so miles, toward Nebraska. We waited six successive days for this meteorological condition to occur. The air mass followed the expected trajectory within the U. S. for several days, by which time our measurements indicate that the concentrations of radioactive materials were reduced to minute levels by fallout, radioactive decay, and dispersion.

You will recall that, during the consideration of the Limited Test Ban Treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, I strongly supported its ratification in my testimony. Since that time, I have continued to give my

wholehearted support to the treaty and I assure you that the Commission has endeavored to conduct its activities in a manner fully consistent with the interest of the United States in abiding by the Treaty and with our responsibilities in implementing the national security safeguards directed by the President in connection with the Treaty.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Glenn T. Seaborg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned centrally below the word "Cordially,".

Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Robert W. Kastenmeier  
House of Representatives

Enclosure:  
Excerpt in Report of the  
Committee on Foreign  
Relations, U.S. Senate

Excerpt From the Report of the Committee on Foreign Relations,  
U. S. Senate, September 3, 1963

Page 20

"THE PLOWSHARE PROGRAM"

"The committee understands that the Plowshare program, which involves the use of nuclear devices for peaceful purposes, will not be seriously inhibited by the treaty. A great many, if not most, of such projects can be conducted underground and within the limits of the treaty. Dr. Seaborg testified at length on this question and said:

"Device development and the program for scientific studies planned for the immediate Plowshare program can clearly proceed under the terms of the treaty. This is also true of applications for mining and water resource developments which would be carried out deep underground and involve the release of very little, if any, radioactivity.

"In the excavation application, however, some radioactivity will reach the atmosphere and a careful determination will have to be made that a given project is permissible \*\*\*.

"Our present considerations lead us to believe that excavation experiments or projects which have a downwind distance of several hundred miles from the project site to a territorial limit probably can be conducted, and that these experiments will be sufficient to develop the excavation technology.

"The United States will also be able to explode nuclear devices underground for peaceful purposes in other countries, at their request, provided, of course, that such an explosion does not cause debris to be issued beyond that country's territorial limits. If and when a project is proposed that might possibly violate the terms of the treaty--development of a new Panama Canal with nuclear explosives, for example--an amendment to the treaty presumably would be sought. The treaty will, however, prevent certain nuclear experiments in outer space that have been considered."

Sunday, May 9, 1965 - D.C. - Detroit, Michigan

I flew with Arnie Fritsch to Detroit, Michigan (Willow Run), on United Airlines Flight No. 735 which left at 4:15 p.m. and arrived at 5:10 p.m. I was met by L. S. Bork (President, Economic Club of Detroit). Following a reception at the Detroit Athletic Club we had a buffet dinner. The Walker Cislors, the Arjay Millers (President, Ford), Father Britt (President, University of Detroit), the DeHeems (Belgium), the Raymond T. Perrings, and others were present. I spent the night at the Sheraton-Cadillac Hotel.

Monday, May 10, 1965 - Detroit, Michigan - D.C.

I had a press conference (including television channels 2, 4, 7 and 9, and radio) at Cobo Hall. I spoke there on "The Atom's Power for Peace" at the "Red Cross and Wolverine Frontiersmen Luncheon" of the Economic Club of Detroit. Red Cross leaders R. Roland Harriman (Chairman), General James F. Collins, David Sarnoff, recipients of Wolverine Frontiersmen Awards and others were present. I was introduced by Raymond T. Perring (Chairman of the Board, Detroit Bank and Trust Company). Nine hundred people were present; my talk was well received and was followed by a question period. I later visited the Fermi Atomic Plant at Monroe with Wagner, L. S. Bork, and Father Laurence V. Britt. I flew back from the Metropolitan Airport to Washington on NW Flight No. 312 which left at 5:30 p.m. and arrived at 8 p.m.

Tuesday, May 11, 1965 - Germantown

Dan Wilkes rode to Germantown with me to work on my speech, "The Lawrence Hall of Science: Investment in the Future," to be given at the groundbreaking ceremony of the Lawrence Hall of Science in Berkeley, California on June 12, 1965.

At 9:30 a.m. I talked to the annual meeting of AEC public information officers in room B-436, introduced by Howard Brown, Assistant General Manager for Administration.

At 10:10 a.m. I talked to leaders of the AEC U.S. Savings Bond Campaign.

At 11:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Texas Congressman Albert Thomas. He said that his people in Houston at Rice University have read about our search for a site for a big cyclotron, and he said they would give us whatever we need. I told him to have them write us and we would be glad to send them the criteria. He said he would call them. I told him I expected to be in Houston this weekend to attend a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Welch Foundation. He said he was sure they would mention this to me.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Dan Wilkes.

At 2:15 p.m. I met with Willis G. School, President, Allis-Chalmers (Milwaukee). School came to talk to me and get my advice on the future course of their company. He pointed out that they reorganized about a year and a half ago and that he has just completed a thorough survey of operations. They are very serious about getting into the atomic energy business, and they are particularly interested in receiving the contract to operate the reactors at Idaho. I explained to him that their knowledge as a company in the nuclear power business would be very helpful and told him that this is one of our criteria for the Idaho contract. I told him to pay particular attention to the personnel chosen for the Idaho operation because careful comparison has to be made by AEC with material prepared by other bidders.

He asked if it would help if they had the Idaho operation report directly to the President of Allis-Chalmers, as do the three heads of the groups, each consisting of divisions (thus, Henry Nichol is head of the Atomic Energy Division which reports to the group head who in turn reports to the President). The alternative would be to have the head of the Idaho operation report to the head of the Atomic Energy Division. I told him I thought it would be an advantage to give the head of the Idaho operation the status of a group head reporting directly to the President. I told him it was the view of the AEC that there should be one or two other power reactor manufacturers in the field in addition to General Electric and Westinghouse. In answer to a question, I said I think Allis-Chalmers is considered to be in the running to be one of those one or two additional companies. He said he would like to come in to see me from time to time and I said this would be all right.

I sent my biweekly letter report to the President (copy attached).

At 4:10 p.m. I called Richard Davis, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. Since Ambassador Thompson is out of town, I told him I was calling him with regard to the recent Soviet action in expelling one of our assistant attaches from the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and the rumor that the U.S. has picked Valentine Revin as candidate for expulsion from the Russian Embassy here. I said that we in the AEC would be quite unhappy if this particular man were chosen; I explained that he is a very useful person in our exchange program which falls under the AEC agreement that Petrosyants and I signed and will be useful in the program that we are getting underway with the Soviet Union in the desalting field. I explained to Davis that the whole atomic energy area has been one in which we have been getting along quite well with the Soviets and we would hate to see this disrupted.

I said today we received a letter from Foy Kohler in which he said they are looking forward to the arrival of more Atomic Energy Commission delegations this summer because these scientific exchanges are especially useful at a time when our bilateral political relationships are suffering from developments in Vietnam. I said I am sure that Ambassador Foy Kohler feels the same as we that these exchanges are very useful and are good channels to keep open. Davis said that they have not reached any decision yet on retaliation and that he is unaware that this particular individual is on any list. He said that his staff has not yet presented the list of names to him, but he will keep my views in mind. I told him that the Soviets have exhibited their willingness to work with us and the International Atomic Energy Agency where they have actually reversed their position on the IAEA safeguards to align themselves with us on inspections to prevent the proliferation of weapons. I said that despite the coolness in general because of Vietnam, we think it would be a mistake to pull Revin from the Russian Embassy in Washington. (U.S. cultural attache Norris Garnett was the one expelled by the Soviets.)

At 5 p.m. I received a telephone call from Fred Korth, representing the George A. Fuller Company, who in a joint venture with Daniel, Mann, Johnson and Mendenhall, Urbahn, Seelye, Stevenson, Value and Knecht Inc., have submitted a bid to perform AE work in connection with the proposed new national accelerator laboratory, and they have heard rumors that they have been selected. I told him that perhaps the rumors are right, but I do not want to break the story prematurely. I said there will be a release of the information almost momentarily. He thanked me and said the information will be held secure. (Note: The news release was made late this afternoon.)

May 11, 1965

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 83

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Soviet Inquiry Concerning Nuclear Experiment (CUB)

On April 29, the United States received an Aide Memoire from the U.S.S.R. relative to AEC's April 14 nuclear detonation in Nevada (Project Palomares - Blowshare experiment at the Nevada Test Station). The Soviet Government requested more detailed information about the nuclear explosion, specifically as to whether the fall-out of radioactive debris was confined within the boundaries of the U. S. and whether a technical violation of the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty took place. The AEC is assisting the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency in the development of an appropriate reply.

2. U. S. - Israeli Cooperation on Desalting

We understand that Israeli views on proposed U. S. - Israeli cooperation in the field of desalting fall generally into three categories. A small but very influential group regards the installation of a 100 million cubic meter/year (MM) plant in the early 1970's as essential under any circumstances. A larger and increasingly influential group believes that the proposed 100 MM plant will be too expensive if construction is started soon. This second group is willing to proceed if the U. S. Government will underwrite a substantial fraction of the cost (perhaps one-half), but believes that the start of construction should be postponed for several years if Israel is to pay all or most of the cost. A small but articulated faction, for reasons having little to do with water, favors postponement of the project under all

circumstances. It now seems probable that Israel will make an official request for a massive U. S. subsidy of the proposed plant in the near future, possibly as early as next month.

3. Appointment of N.A.S. Committee to Advise AEC on Site for New Accelerator

The National Academy of Sciences has appointed a special committee to act in an advisory capacity to the AEC in establishing principles and relative advantages and disadvantages which should be taken into account in considering potential sites for a national high energy accelerator facility (200 BeV machine costing \$200 million). Dr. Emanuel Piore, Vice President, IRI, will be chairman of the 11 man committee. To date we have received some 50 Congressional inquiries representing 19 states about location of the accelerator plus expressions of interest in the site by numerous universities and Chambers of Commerce. We are being responsive to each inquiry.

4. Reduction in Force at Bendix Plant

A reduction in force has been taking place at the AEC's Bendix Corporation plant at Kansas City, Missouri. These cutbacks result from reduced weapons production requirements. The AEC's January 29 announcement stated that some 1400 out of about 3000 employees would be affected through this coming December. An accelerated reduction in scheduled production will increase to about 1800 the number of employees to be laid off by September 30.

5. Interest in Dual Purpose Power-Desalting Plant

The Electric Utilities of Southern California have proposed for consideration by the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) of Los Angeles some principles for utility participation in the dual purpose electric power generation-desalting plant under consideration for the MWD system. The proposed principles provide that two complete nuclear power systems would be provided, one owned by the public utilities - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power and possibly the cities of Burbank, Glendale, and Pasadena - and one by the private utilities - Southern California Edison Company and San Diego

Gas and Electric Company. The Metropolitan Water District would provide the site, and a back pressure turbine optimized to provide steam to a Metropolitan Water District 150 million gallons per day water desalting plant. Gross power generation of the units would be about 1,700 megawatts electrical. The AEC and Interior have agreed that the proposal should be evaluated as part of the current AEC-Interior study on desalting.

6. Congressional Hearings

- (a) AEC Appropriations - The Subcommittee on Public Works, House Appropriations Committee, began hearings on May 3 on the AEC's budget for FY 1966. The hearings were concluded on May 6. No significant issues were raised.
- (b) Joint Committee on Atomic Energy - On April 29, the JCAE held open hearings on the extension of the bilateral agreement with Israel and on the safeguards activities of the International Atomic Energy Agency.
- (c) Desalting - On May 18 and 19, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold hearings on S.24, a bill to provide for the expansion and acceleration of the Saline Water Program. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will hold hearings on a companion bill, H.R. 7092, on May 20 and 21. Commissioner Egan will testify for the AEC at each of these hearings.
- (d) Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare - Senator Gaylord Nelson (D. Wis.) has invited me to appear before the Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, on June 9 to discuss the impact of Federal research and development policies on scientific and technical manpower.

7. Cancellation of Visit by Rumanians (OEO)

In my letter of April 27, I noted that Rumanian and Polish officials had accepted an invitation made some months ago to visit U. S. nuclear energy facilities, and that on April 19 the visit by Poland's Minister Plenipotentiary for Nuclear Energy was postponed by Polish officials. On April 30, the



American Embassy in Bucharest was informed by the Rumanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the visit scheduled for May 5 to the United States by Professor Maria Kulubei, Director of the Institute of Physics, was to be postponed. Professor Kulubei has sent me a letter suggesting his visit be rescheduled for September.

8. Proposed Cooperation With India (OUO)

Following his recent visit, I have written to Dr. Homi Bhabha, Chairman of the Indian AEC, about AEC's readiness to cooperate with India in the following fields of peaceful nuclear development: thorium fuel cycles, nuclear fuel utilization, fast reactors, maritime reactors, desalting, and particle accelerator design. In the belief that India's atomic energy achievements will be more noteworthy if U. S. involvement is not highlighted, I suggested to Dr. Bhabha that this over-all program of cooperation not be publicized. This is intended to emphasize India's scientific standing, particularly in comparison with Red China, and thereby help discourage any Indian effort to develop a nuclear weapons capability.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

Wednesday, May 12, 1965 - Germantown

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Howard Brown to discuss possible summer government jobs for Pete.

At 1:40 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 154. The Commissioners noted the briefing on reactor siting at 3:30 p.m., Thursday, and the meeting with ACRS at 4 p.m., Friday. The proposed amendment to the Department of Labor's Radiation Safety and Health Regulations was acted upon and it is agreed that the letter is to be revised to state the Commission's intention to annual review. Ramey questioned the status of the recommendation of the Labor-Management Advisory Committee regarding amending legislation regarding requirements for continuing compatibility.

At 1:55 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 479 (notes attached). Glenn Lee (with Senator Henry Jackson's similar letter) has asked AEC to permit the Tri-City Nuclear Council to help evaluate the choice of a contractor for General Services at Hanford; this, of course, we cannot do.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commission (except Palfrey) and staff met with Rafael V. Urrutia (Executive Director), Modesto Iriarte, Julio Negroni, Jose A. Garcia Malpica, Julio Hernandez Frago, Joseph Volpe, and Bennett Boskey of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority to discuss their plans for nuclear power; they plan annual additions of 250 to 300 MW nuclear stations beginning 1971.

At 3:50 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2106 (action summary attached).

At 4:05 p.m. I presided over Executive Session (adjudicatory) 120 at which the Commission considered the Niagara Mohawk Power Company case and asked Kingsley to prepare a memorandum for our consideration.

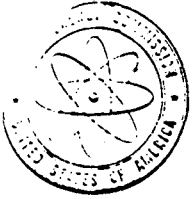
Thursday, May 13, 1965 - D.C.

At 11:40 a.m. until 12:45 p.m. I met with the Cabinet in the Cabinet Room of the White House. Present were the President, the Vice President, Ball, Katzenbach, Connor, Celebrezze, Wirtz, McNamara, Stevenson, Udall, Freeman, Gronouski, Shriver, Ackley, Fowler, Raborn, Mann; plus Watson, Cater, Macy, Charles Schultz (BOB), Knott (GSA), Weaver, Rowan, Gordon, Valenti, Bell, Hornig, O'Brien, Moyers, Busby, Hand, Ellington, Reedy, White and others.

The President opened the meeting by saying this is the seventh Cabinet meeting of the year, and the attendance is larger than usual because he has a number of people present to take advantage of the program.

The President wants the Cabinet to be a useful forum and a focal point for the flow of reports. He said that he wants to encourage the heads of departments and agencies to meet frequently with the news media, to speak frequently and be heard. He said that we should check with Busby to avoid any conflicts with other news conferences in Washington.

The President reminded us that the Director of the Bureau of the Budget had sent us letters giving us budget previews. He wants us to keep in touch with Schultz, the new Director of the Bureau of the Budget, and Moyers in connection with our legislative programs.



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

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COPY NO. 10  
May 12, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 479

1:55 p.m., Wednesday, May 12, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Senator Williams' May 4 Letter Request for Information on REECO

Mr. Vinciguerra reported the reply is in preparation. The data are to be cleared with the White House. (EAGM)

2. Undated Letter from Prof. Hulubei re Delay of Visit to the U. S.

The Chairman requested preparation of a reply suggesting a visit in October or November 1965. (IA)

3. May 3 Letter from Ambassador Foy D. Kohler re U. S. -USSR Scientific Exchanges

Noted.

4. May 7 Letter from Glenn C. Lee re Hanford Support Services

Staff will prepare an appropriate reply. (C)

5. 200 BEV Accelerator

Mr. Bloch reported on discussions with Glenn Lee regarding the group's presentation to Governor Rosellini and staff's plans for limitation on AEC staff participation. The Commissioners agreed all available information and data should be made available to interested groups but that AEC personnel should not be involved in promotional presentations.

6. AEC 901/87 - Soviet Offer to Pay Expenses of U. S. Physicists Invited to Soviet Union

Approved. (IA)

7. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 100)

Noted. (PAR)

8. NTS Events (General Crowson's May 6 Memorandum)

Noted. The Commissioners suggested additional descriptive material on scheduled events. (MA)

9. Dr. Tape's Report on Visit to Livermore, Monday, May 10

Dr. Tape reported briefly on his discussions in Livermore in preparation for the May 19 PLOWSHARE briefing of the PSAC Subcommittee.

10. Meeting of the Underground Review Committee, 3:00 p.m., Friday, May 14

The Chairman and Dr. Tape commented briefly on the meeting Friday at which, among other things, will be discussed the methods of review of special events. Mr. Hollingsworth said he is now reviewing AEC procedures for special events.

11. Meeting of the Principals, Thursday, May 13

12. Cabinet Meeting, 11:30 a.m., May 13

13. 11:00 a.m., Meeting, Friday, May 14, re NIH-ORNL Program

Dr. Bunting will attend the meeting in Dr. Hornig's office.

14. AEC 1176/2 - Upcoming Staff Papers for May and June 1965

Noted.

15. UNC Request re Quinta Property

Mr. Hollingsworth reported that UNC now plans to retain a consultant to review this matter. A staff paper will be issued shortly for consideration on Friday. (Secy)

16. Joint Committee Markup on 1966 Authorization Bill

Noted.

17. Mr. Ramey's Visit to Canada

Mr. Ramey noted he had requested preparation of additional background information for the Commissioners' use in connection with their forthcoming visit to Canada.

18. May 19 Luncheon with Michael I. Michaels and George C. Laurence

The Commissioners noted Dr. Sigvard Eklund may be able to attend.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

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Secretary



May 13, 1965

3. AEC 25/334 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (M)

4. AEC 25/335 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (M)

5. AEC 716/9 - Visit of West German Nationals to ORNL and NTS

Approved.

The Commission requested use of an appropriate clearance procedure.

Commissioner Ramey requested the Commission be kept fully informed on the status of the project. (M)

6. AEC 181/118 - Contractor Selection Procedures

Discussed.

The Commission authorized the preparation of a record of the basis of contract selections as discussed in paragraph 5 i. (DC)

I will reschedule AEC 181/118 at an early date.

7. Minutes of Meetings 2098 and 2101

Approved, subject to comments by Commissioners Ramey and Palfrey.

8. AEC 1149/5 - Consolidation of Fuel Fabrication Facilities

The Commission approved consolidation at Savannah River Plant. (P)

9. AEC 843/36 - G.S. Centrifuge Program - Security Clearances

Deferred.

10. AEC 323/28 - Declassifying U-235 Production Rates

Deferred.

R. E. Hollingsworth  
Action Summary 2106

-3-

May 13, 1965

11. AEC 328/29 - Declassifying Gaseous Diffusion Plant Data

Deferred.

12. AEC 132/77 - Report of the Division of Inspection

Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners



The President then called on Kermit Gordon. Gordon said this is the time of the year when we have our preview look at the budget. He is asking the Agencies to develop plans in terms of measurable benefits for programs through 1970. He asked us to identify the 10-25% lower priority items. This is necessary because we all have so many expanding programs. He is also asking us to reflect on priority in the expanding programs. The Bureau will meet with the Agency heads this spring and early summer. The new strategy for the first meetings is to consider how to get the job done rather than to focus on the dollars, which will come later in the budgetary process.

The President then called on Schultz, who said he was looking toward a method of finding alternative ways of getting the job done and looking for better things to do, that is, looking for continual improvements.

The President then called on McNamara, who promised that the FY67 DOD budget again will not rise as fast as the gross national product; it will be in the range of 40-50% of the total budget.

The President then called on Secretary Freeman, whom he praised for the very effective job in cost reduction that he had been doing in the Department of Agriculture. Freeman used a number of colored charts to illustrate how the Department of Agriculture has saved some \$3 billion in four years through such techniques as management tools, modern machine technology, self-survey, etc.

The President then went on to say that the past several weeks have been trying times. He wants each of his appointees to speak out in support of his program and to help in any way that he can. He said that one way in which they can help will be illustrated by his Chief of Protocol, Lloyd Hand.

Hand emphasized that visiting statesmen get their first reaction, and perhaps their most lasting reaction, to the United States in the tour that they take with the President through Washington. It is very important that there be a great reception to heads of state. In this regard he suggested that Cabinet members and agency heads express this interest to their employees. In particular, he wants us to have our employees greet the President of Korea, Chung-Hee-Park, when he takes part in the parade with President Johnson next Monday, May 17th. He showed a new route on a chart which will lead to exposure to some 40,000 Federal employees rather than the usual 2,800. The President said that he wants his appointees to talk to the visiting contingent at receptions that accompany such State visits and not only to our own people. He said that each should do what he can to help Lloyd.

The President further said that we should send some of our best people to the White House for the greeting that accompanies the arrival of President Chung-Hee-Park and maybe some wives should be on hand. He implied that perhaps Hand would get in touch with us about this. The President also said that everybody should be urged to go downstairs for the parade when it passes.

Hand said that he would like us to give him ideas on things visitors might see.

The President then called on Ball to describe some of the critical actions in the Dominican Republic and Vietnam. Ball first called on Mann to describe the situation in the Dominican Republic. Mann said that the unusual thing about the Dominican Republic affair is the total collapse of authority and of police and their ability to maintain law and order. He said that about 1,000 Americans who wanted to be evacuated gathered at a hotel and made it from there to the port where the successful evacuation was effected. However, when a subsequent 300 or 400

Americans attempted to do this, they couldn't get their passage to the port guaranteed, and it was necessary to establish by force a small perimeter from which they were evacuated by helicopter. He said that on Monday, April 28, 1965, at 3 p.m., they received word from our Ambassador that the situation had deteriorated to an extreme degree. Then, at 5:16 p.m. that afternoon, they received a wire saying that it was the unanimous judgment of everyone there that it would be necessary to make the initial landing over the beach. That evening each of the 22 Latin American Ambassadors was called and immediately thereafter each of the Foreign Ministers was called in order to set up a meeting.

Mann said that the present treaties are not geared to deal with aggression by subversion; these will have to be modernized and there will be a meeting of foreign ministers in about 60 days to try to do this. The danger in the Dominican Republic was that the Communists would move into the vacuum and that there would be no opposition. This is a new fact of life and one which will necessitate new techniques in diplomacy in order that it can be dealt with. Mann said we are working with Ambassador Bunker of the Organization of American States and are doing everything we can to build up political support among them.

President Johnson reiterated the critical need for prompt action on the fateful Monday, that is, April 28, 1965. He said the Ambassador to the Dominican Republic had come to Washington over the previous weekend because he anticipated difficulties, and the difficulties began to break out while he was here. The President said that a number of his key people--Secretaries of Defense, State, etc.--were meeting on Vietnam on Monday when the first wire came in, and also when the second wire came in at 5:16 p.m., saying troops were immediately needed. He said he sent the troops immediately because this was the only thing to do, and then proceeded to inform everyone concerned, including bringing in a number of key Congressmen for a brief session at 8 p.m.

The President said that two outstanding Castro leaders, which quickly grew to eight, seemed to be openly fomenting the trouble. The President said he went in to save lives, and now is staying in to save freedom until the OAS can take over. However, the OAS is making little progress. He wants the Dominican Republic to return to constitutionalism, and we are protecting the lives and bodies of all the people there, on both sides, pending this accomplishment.

Ball said with respect to the situation in South Vietnam, he wanted to make the point that the South Vietnamese will be conducting elections within the next month or so which he considers a very important development.

Ball said he returned yesterday morning from the NATO meeting held in London where he had encountered an attitude of disquiet toward the United States because of our attitude toward Europe. It was the feeling that our preoccupation with South Vietnam and the Dominican Republic was leading us to neglect European problems. Ball reassured the President that his recent speech had served as an enormous reassurance to the Europeans. Ball said that on the day before yesterday he had told the foreign ministers the details of the Dominican situation which they were surprised to learn since there had been so much distortion in the newspaper reports. Ball said that Rusk had told the NATO Council yesterday about the situation in South Vietnam. This had not resulted in a complete understanding but certainly produced a very improved understanding of our actions there.

Ball said there was considerable disquiet in the NATO Council concerning De Gaulle's plans and his apparent intention to return to the pre-war system of rival European States.

President Johnson then went on to call our attention to Ackley's report on the longest expansion in peacetime history. He said we should use this as a Bible in our speeches.

The President thanked us for the reports on natural beauty which we had submitted to him.

The President also expressed thanks to those whose wives were accompanying Mrs. Johnson on the trip through Virginia to demonstrate the beauty of the vacation spots there. He also referred to the reports from the Vice President regarding the program to advertise the value of seeing the USA first. He called on Humphrey to describe the programs.

Humphrey said that there had been several meetings of the Cabinet committees on the "See USA" program. He said that this program is one of private enterprise, with government help, and that the message is getting through. Meetings have been held with about 350 mayors and Buford Ellington has been meeting with the governors. He expects to see real progress by the end of the year. The emphasis is on the positive aspects of traveling in the USA rather than propaganda against traveling overseas. He said that industry is increasing its advertising budgets, and they are now working with trade associations, companies, etc. to increase their advertising.

The President asked Stewart Udall to involve the management services in the national parks in this program. The President said he would also like to ask Stevenson to take a group of visitors from the United Nations to visit some scenic spots so we could benefit from the publicity that would accompany such visits. He suggested that the Vice President and Cabinet officers also think in terms of such visits with groups. He also thought that Ellington might work out something like this with the governors. The Vice President pointed out that Hawaii and the Virgin Islands were also interesting places to visit.

The President then referred to the report by the Vice President, McNamara, Webb, etc. on the problem of finding summer jobs for young people and asked the Vice President to discuss this. Humphrey said that the challenge of this assignment had produced many good ideas. He thought the proposal could add up to from 500,000 to 700,000 jobs this summer if these proposals could be implemented. He said the plan is to double the neighborhood Youth Corps, which are projects of the Labor Department in which the youth live in the city but get training on jobs in or near the city. Wirtz said that these Labor Department Youth Corps programs consisted of local community projects in which the youth might work in places like a local hospital for some 15 hours a week. Wirtz thought that some 100,000 to 150,000 young people in the 16 to 21 year age bracket might participate in such summer programs in local communities. The work training in some instances would involve a 20 to 40 hour week.

The President then asked Knott to give special attention to the new Federal buildings from the standpoint of beautification. He wants to be sure that the architects who are employed for Federal buildings are creative and the best there are. He feels there should be flowers and attractive landscaping. He said he felt federal buildings should set an example for private industry and city, county and state government buildings. He said he wanted the Cabinet members to cooperate in this program. We must make America look better.

The President then called on Connor to say a word about the youth program and Connor said that the participation by private industry can be important in this regard.

The President then asked those present to find outstanding people in their agencies and recommend them to John Macy for positions further up the ladder in the federal government. He mentioned particularly women and minority groups, but he also wanted the best people in any category. He said that one particular area where he was working for outstanding people, possibly from this source, was that of ambassadors.

The President then went on to admonish the group again to help O'Brien with the problem of getting bills through Congress. He said each of us should do what we can to get our bills out of committees and on the calendars.

The President then called on Fowler to discuss the balance of payment problem. Fowler said that great progress had been made in this field and he wanted to especially point out that Congress had expressed a keen awareness and had cooperated to alleviate the problem.

The President then called in the photographers and while the photographers were present, Fowler made a presentation of a copy of a book by Woodrow Wilson on government, saying that he felt sure when the President returns to teaching after his present assignment is over, he may want to write a more up-to-date book in this field.

At 2:35 p.m. I met with Mrs. Dave Satterfield. She wanted me to talk at the Virginia Woman's Forum the morning of November 4, 1965. There will be 1,200 to 1,500 women in attendance from women's groups all over the State of Virginia. She would like to have me talk along the same lines as I did for the Prelude to Independence at Williamsburg. She had received a strong recommendation from Hummelson for me to talk. I told her that after thinking about it further, I would let her know.

At 4 p.m. I met with the Principals (mainly alternates - George W. Ball, Adrian Fisher, Arthur W. Barber, John T. McNaughton, Donald Hornig, Spurgeon Keeney, along with Commissioners Tape, Allan Labowitz and others) to work out a reply (copy attached) to the Soviet Aide Memoire (copy attached on May 5th) requesting an explanation of the U.S. (PALANQUIN) cratering shot on April 14, 1965.

Friday, May 14, 1965 - D.C. - Houston, Texas

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 480 (notes attached). The Chinese announced that they have conducted their second nuclear weapons test today, which took place at 10 a.m. Peking time (announced by the State Department).

At 11 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2107. The Commission discussed the United Nuclear Corporation's request to transfer the entire 3,700,000-pound allocation of their Quinta uranium property to their other, more mineable property; the AEC has only approved transfer of 3,000,000 pounds. This is the matter that we met with Bokum et al. about a week or two ago. AEC approval would mean about \$2,500,000 more profit for United Nuclear. Commissioner Ramey and Senator Clinton Anderson are in favor of United Nuclear's position; this will be a very difficult decision because a decision favorable to United Nuclear would set a precedent for other companies who want changes in their allotments also. The case hinges on whether AEC staff misled United Nuclear on this and on whether the Quinta property could economically be mined for 3,700,000 pounds. It is difficult to find the equities in this complicated case.

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DOCUMENT TITLE U.S. Reply To Soviet Aide Memoire of  
April 29, 1965  
0905037

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C. Seeger  
Name

11-24-87  
Date

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Letter Dos Burke To DOE, oc Gilbert dated 8/19/87

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

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COPY NO. 2  
May 14, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 480

10:00 a.m., Friday, May 14, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Proposed Letter to Senator Gore re Y-12 Facilities at Oak Ridge

The Commissioners requested the General Manager see Senator Gore in preference to transmittal of the letter. The letter to Congressman Holifield re Oak Ridge facilities need not be sent. (GM)

2. Proposed Letter to Secretary of Defense McNamara re Dispersal

Approved. (Fritsch)

3. Custody of Weapons

Mr. Ramey suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, staff recommendations should now be developed. The Chairman noted the importance of discussions with the White House. (MA)

4. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Dispersal (General Crowson's May 12 Memorandum and AEC 867/97)

The Commissioners requested discussion with staff. I will schedule the subject for the week of May 17. (MA-Secy)

5. May 13 Letter from GAO re Contract with Computer Sciences Corp.

The Chairman noted the query was not unexpected.

6. Cabinet Meeting, May 13

The Chairman reported the following matters had been discussed:

- a. The Cabinet as a forum for information,
- b. Agency Heads' press conferences,

- c. Cost Reduction Report,
- d. Under Secretary of State Ball's report,
- e. Beautification program,
- f. Visit the U.S. A. , and
- g. Recognition of visiting statesmen (A Commissioner and appropriate staff should be present on the White House lawn to greet President Chung Hee Park of Korea, Monday, May 17, 11:40 a.m. (EAGM)

7. Meeting of the Principals, May 13

The Chairman and Dr. Tape discussed briefly the meeting at which the draft aide memoire was reviewed. The Chairman requested circulation today of the revised draft. (SAD)

8. May 10 Letter from Sir William Penney re May 17-19, 1966 Conference on Fast Breeder Reactors

The Chairman suggested appropriate support of the conference. (IA)

9. NTS Events Scheduled for Today

10. Ambassador Tuthill's May 7 Letter re FORATOM Meeting, Frankfurt, September 29 - October 1, 1965

The Commissioners agreed a Commissioner should plan to attend. (Secy-IA)

11. AEC 901/89 - Proposed Visits of USSR National to LRL, Berkeley, and ANL

Approved. (IA)

12. Martin-Marietta - U.S. Rubber Negotiations

The General Manager reported a staff paper will be scheduled for consideration next week.

13. Agenda for the Week of May 17

Approved. (Secy)

14. D. C. Office Space

The General Manager reported additional space will not be available until July 1.

15. Peking Release re CHICOM Nuclear Test

16. E.O. 11222 (See General Manager's May 12 Memorandum)

The General Counsel reported appropriate forms and procedures to assist the Commissioners will be developed by the General Counsel and the Secretary. (GC-Secy)

17. EOB Questions on Maritime Program (See Undated Memorandum from Mr. Shaw to the General Manager)

The General Manager requested the Commissioners' comments be directed to Mr. Vinciguerra by the close of business today, if possible. (EAGM)

18. Laboratory Directors' Meeting, Chicago, May 22-23

Mr. Ramey suggested a discussion prior to the meeting. (EAGM)

19. Siting of Power Reactors on Urban Sites (See Dr. Beck's May 13 Memorandum)

Noted.



PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey        Mr. Bloch  
Dr. Tape          Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Bunting      Mr. Vinciguerra  
                    Dr. Beck\*  
                    Dr. Fritsch  
                    Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. E. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 19.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith with Commissioner Tape.

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Sir William Penney. He said he has been in Washington for three days working on the future of their aircraft industry with Lord Edwin Plowden and others. They have been working day and night, otherwise he would have called earlier. He was due to leave the city in about a half hour. I said I was sorry I didn't know he was in town as we might have at least had lunch together. He said that everything is going fine; his call is purely a friendly one. I told him I expected to see him in Tokyo in September and that Tape would see him in England in July. He asked if I had accepted the invitation to give a lecture in Tokyo and I said that I had. He said he planned to speak also, but on their program rather than on the fast reactors.

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Howard Simons of the Washington Post. He asked if there is anything he can say on the Chinese shot, and I told him I don't know anything. He asked if it was bigger and I told him yes; he asked if it were less than 40 Kt and I said I didn't know. He asked if there is any indication on the speculation that the bomb was air dropped. He said he was told a week ago that the Chinese would probably kick it out of the side of an airplane and Peking is now saying it was exploded over Western territory. He asked if there is any way of confirming this before we get the debris in order to make measurements. I said I think we can get some indication, but I can't say more than this. He said he will have to speculate about this and I agreed. He said that people are saying this dampens all sorts of things, but he said he thinks it is wider in that it will contribute toward proliferation which will haunt most officials these days. I told him I think he is assuming too much; there is no indication of this and besides the Chinese didn't participate in the comprehensive test ban. He said he would buy that, but he is thinking of Japan, Switzerland, Israel, etc. I asked if he meant to have a treaty to prevent further proliferation. He said for those who want it, the Chinese explosion now makes the case for the comprehensive test ban a little stronger. I said I wouldn't quarrel with that reasoning. I told him that this conversation is not for attribution.

At 3:10 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2108. The Commission approved clearances for three additional employees for Electro-Nucleonics, and noted its approval of the transfer of Brooks' clearance from Electro-Nucleonics to Grace. It requested additional information on the role V. L. Salerno would play with Electro-Nucleonics. The AEC discussed AEC/28 - declassifying U-235 production rates and AEC 328-29 - eclassifying gaseous diffusion plant data. It requested deferral of any action for at least one year and discussions with the staffs of the JCAE and the MLC in the meantime. The Commission noted an appropriate response would be transmitted to Congressman Hosmer's inquiry.

At 4 p.m. the Commission met with the ACRS to discuss our posture on the siting of large power reactors in cities; a decision on this must be made soon because Boston Electric is ready to go ahead with a site in Boston.

I wrote to Peter about possible summer employment.

I flew from Baltimore to Houston, Texas, on Delta Airlines Flight No. 975 (leaving at 7 p.m. and arriving at 7:40 p.m.). I was met by W. T. Doherty. I spent the night at the Rice Hotel.

Saturday, May 15, 1965 - Houston, Texas

I met all day with the Scientific Advisory Board of the Welch Foundation (Roger Adams, Henry Eyring, P. J. W. DeBye, Arthur C. Cope, Wendell M. Stanley and W. O. Milligan) in the conference room on the 20th floor of the Bank of the Southwest Building. As usual, we evaluated the Annual Progress Reports and the invited and voluntary proposals for research support. After dinner I attended a joint meeting of the SAB members and the Trustees (Daniel R. Bullard, Wilfred T. Doherty, Lester Settegast and Rogert J. Wolfe). Bullard and Settegast are still unwilling to approve the building and operation of a research institute or more endowed professorships. I urged them to create a Welch Prize for, say, \$50,000.

I had a conversation with Carl Reistle, Chairman of Humble Oil (at noon at lunch), along with Wilfred Doherty, at the Coronado Club. He said that he is willing to contribute sufficient land to augment Ellington Air Force Base to make up the 3,000 acres needed for the 200 BeV Accelerator. I told him to send me a letter asking for the information required in order to make a proposal, and then I would send him this information.

Sunday, May 16, 1965 - Houston, Texas - D.C.

I flew to Washington (Dulles Airport) on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 140 (leaving at 9 a.m. and arriving at 1:30 p.m.)

I visited Glen Echo Amusement Park with Eric, Dave, Steve, and their friend, Don Schuirmann.

I worked on AEC papers and speeches for the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, on June 11, 1965, entitled, "The International Atom: Peril or Promise?" and the American River Junior College Commencement address, Sacramento, on June 11, 1965, entitled, "The New Imperatives (Or, How To Succeed by Really Trying)."

Snap-10A telemetry stopped today.

Monday, May 17, 1965 - D.C.

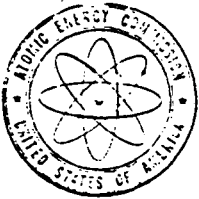
At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 481 (notes attached). We received word that Snap-10A telemetry ceased to operate between 9 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. yesterday; this is a severe blow to our Snap reactor program.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith with Arnie Fritsch and Stan Schneider.

Tuesday, May 18, 1965 - D.C.

I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with George L. Mehren (Department of Agriculture, on leave from Berkeley).

At 2:30 p.m. Commissioner Ramey, staff, and I met with representatives of Middle South Utilities - George L. Andrus (President), W. O. Turner (Chairman of the Board of Louisiana Power and Light), W. T. Hess (Vice President, Louisiana Power and Light), L. J. Cucullu (Vice President, New Orleans Public Service), D. C. Lutken (Chairman, Mississippi Power and Light), J. D. Phillips (Chairman, Arkansas Power and Light), W. M. Brewer (Vice President for Engineering, Middle South Service, Inc.), L. F. C. Reichle (Vice President, EBASCO Services, Inc.) and Dan James (Counsel, Middle South and SW Atomic Energy). They are not interested in nuclear power plants before 1975 because of the low cost of gas (20¢ per million BTU or less) in their area.



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

COPY NO. 2  
May 17, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 481

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

10:10 a.m., Monday, May 17, 1965 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. AEC 363/14 - Restoration of Withdrawn Lands

Approved. (RM)

2. Draft Report of President's Committee on the Economic Impact of Defense and Disarmament

Approved with the addition of a footnote stating all AEC funds are not defense oriented. (OEIC)

3. July 13 Ceremony for Signing of Regulatory Agreement with the State of Tennessee

The Chairman suggested Commissioner Ramey or Commissioner Palfrey consider participating. (DR-Secy)

4. NTS Events (General Crowson's May 14 Memorandum)

Noted. (MA)

5. Performance of SNAP 10-A

The Commissioners suggested careful consideration of any statement for the press. The Joint Committee has been informed and the Chairman suggested Mr. Ed Welsh, NASC, be informed. (PI-Fritsch)

6. Report on CHICOM Nuclear Test

7. ROVER Test (NRX-A3)

Mr. Bloch reported an additional test will be scheduled.

8. Recognition of Visiting Statesmen (see Horace Busby's May 10 Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies)

Noted. Appropriate staff action will be developed following the procedure for today's ceremonies. (EAGM-Secy)

9. Agenda for Wednesday and Thursday

I will issue a revised Agenda for the Wednesday and Thursday Commission meetings.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

The U.S. response to the USSR's inquiry (copy attached on May 5th) on the PALANQUIN experiment is attached.

A 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from Joseph McDowell, Mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. He called from the airport and said that, since the Chancellor of the University of Kansas, Dr. Clark Wescoe, will be meeting him at the airport in Kansas and will be asking about the high energy accelerator we propose to build, he wanted to check with me about it and ask with whom the Chancellor should get in touch. I told McDowell that I know Chancellor Wescoe, he could write me, and we would then send him the criteria.

Helen and I attended parents' evening at Woodrow Wilson High School.

Wednesday, May 19, 1965 - D.C.

I sent a letter to President Johnson requesting his approval of an underground nuclear weapons test to be conducted in Nevada by the United Kingdom in September of this year called CHARCOAL, which is a part of FLINTLOCK I series.

At 10:30 a.m. I attended a meeting of the U.S. Intelligence Board in CIA headquarters in Langley, Virginia. Director W. F. Raborn presided. We discussed a report evaluating the USSR capability in fissionable material production and nuclear weapons production; we also discussed the second Chinese nuclear weapons test of May 14th.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Michael Michaels (United Kingdom) and George Laurence (President, Atomic Energy Control Board, Canada), Dr. Roxborough (Science Attache, Embassy of Canada), J. McKinney, George P. Kidd (Minister, Embassy of Canada), J. Stephenson (Science Attache, British Embassy), R. Faber (First Secretary, British Embassy), Commissioners Palfrey, Ramey, Tape and Bunting, Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, John Hall, Myron Kratzer, Wilbur Strauser, Harold Bengelsdorf, John Mahy, Larry O'Donnell, Edwin Spingarn, Arnie Fritsch, Ambassador Smyth, Herman Pollack, Carl Thomas, Mason Willrich, Charles Johnson, Spurgeon Keeney, John T. Conway, Ed Bauser and George Murphy. The luncheon was held in the Pitcairn Room of the Mayflower Hotel.

At 2:10 p.m. I met with Roger E. Batzel (LRL). We discussed 1. TWEED shot, with the U-233 primary and a heavy elements add-on, coming up this Friday (May 21st). We also discussed Robert Bell's idea of the role of odd-Z elements in the neutron capture sequence. Batzel was afraid that some odd-Z isotopes, like Am-244, might fission to such a large extent as to subtract from the yield of heavy isotopes. 2. Batzel raised the question of the cut in the FY66 budget of biology and medicine and its effect on the Livermore program. I said that, although it seemed initially that the cut would be directed toward the Livermore program, latest indications were that it was not, but I said I would look into it. 3. Batzel said they need some guidance as to a follow-on to the post-PLUTO work. I said that this was also being looked into and that we would let them know. 4. He described the work on clean explosives and new emplacement techniques that they are developing for the Plowshare program and which he thinks might precede any further cratering shots.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2109 (action summary attached). The Commission discussed the recent Albert V. Crewe speech before the American Power Conference in which he criticized the Commission's strict standards for engineering projects. Ramey is incensed and I tried to calm him down. I think this can be handled in discussions with Crewe and people like Milt Shaw (Crewe's main target).

5/18/65

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG

Chf USAEC, 1981-72

FOLDER-PAGE 053/18

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE

Memo of conversation, dated 5-18-65,

concerning Pelanquin side-memoire

0905052

This document has been determined to be NOT DECLASSIFIABLE and has been removed from this folder.

E. Luger  
Name

11-24-87  
Date

Reference letter DOS, Burke to DOE, OC  
Gilbert dated 8-19-87

053/18

489

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chr USAEC, 1951-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 053119-053121

DOCUMENT TITLE

Aide-memoire concerning

Polanquin dated 5-19-65

(attachment to 0905052)

0905053

This document has been determined to be NOT DECLASSIFIABLE and has been removed from this folder.

C. Scroger  
Name

11-24-87  
Date

Reference letter DOS, Burke to DOE, OC  
Gilbert dated 8-19-87



Memorandum

DECL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: May 20, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2109, WEDNESDAY, MAY 19, 1965, 2:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:CF

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2094, 2102 and 2103

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioners Ramey and Palfrey, and Commissioner Tape on Meeting 2103.

2. Proposed SNAP 10-A Press Release

Revisions were requested. (RD&T)

3. AEC 25/336 - Proposed Revised Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

4. AEC 25/337 - Proposed Revised Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

5. AEC 25/338 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

6. AEC 937/46 - Transmittal of Certain Atomic Information to France, Greece, Turkey and the U.K.

Approved. (MA)

7. Briefing on Proposed FY 1966 Dispersal Plan

8. AEC 867/97 - Dispersal; and General Crowson's May 12 Memorandum

The Commission concurred in the proposed dispersal plan, and approved, as revised, the proposed letter to the DOD, attached to General Crowson's May 12 memorandum. (MA)

R.E. Hollingsworth  
Action Summary 2109

-2-

May 20, 1965

9. AEC 1143/31 - Status of Negotiations of Memorandum of Understanding with U.S. Rubber and Martin-Marietta

The Commission approved proceeding, as proposed in AEC 1143/31, and as discussed by the Assistant General Manager for Operations. (AGMD)

10. AEC 319/13 - Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission Program

Approved, with revisions in the letters to the President, NAS-NRC, and the BOB, in accordance with the discussion at the meeting. (BKM)

The Commissioners discussed the desirability of a visit in the fall, 1965. (Secy/BKM/LA)

11. AEC 132/77 - Report of the Division of Inspection  
Discussed.

The Commission requested deferral for six months of plans for INS personnel to accompany the survey teams, at which time the latter is to be returned for further Commission consideration. (INS)

Executive Session Items

1. AEC 647/10 - PART STATUS

The Commission accepted your recommended course of action. (AGMD)

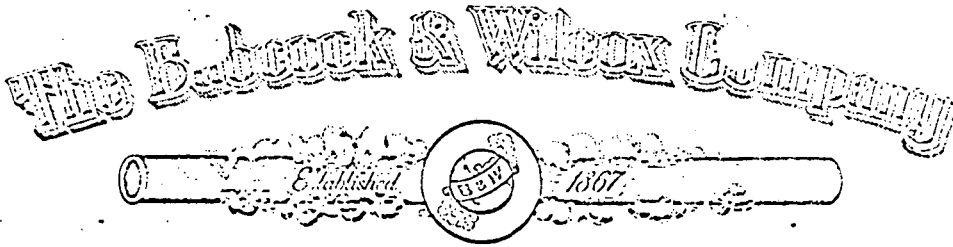
2. Mr. Crewe's April 29, 1965 Speech Before the American Power Conference

3. Personnel Item

I will schedule an interview. (Secy)

4. Meetings with Industrial Representatives  
Commissioner Ramey requested consideration. (GM)

cc:  
Commissioners



GENERAL OFFICES  
31 EAST 42ND STREET  
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

ATOMIC ENERGY DIVISION

1201 KEMPER STREET  
P. O. BOX 1260  
LYNCHBURG, VA.

TELEPHONE  
846-7371  
AREA CODE 703

May 17, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

On behalf of The Babcock & Wilcox Company, Mr. Nielsen and I thank the Atomic Energy Commission for its invitation to submit a proposal for operation of the National Reactor Testing Station.

After careful consideration of all facets of this invitation, The Babcock & Wilcox Company declines to submit a proposal.

It is our earnest desire that our decision not become subject to misunderstanding. It was reached after lengthy and exhaustive studies of every aspect of the NRTS operation about which we could learn. We have drawn upon our own experience as well as that of others with whom we have conferred. We have taken into consideration ours and the experiences of others, insofar as we could determine, in similar contractual operations of other AEC and governmental facilities. The very clear and forthright explanations and discussions contained in your invitation were of considerable assistance in our understanding of the NRTS operation.

Mr. Nielsen and I wish you to know why this decision has been made to decline this particular invitation. For sometime we have indicated an interest in participating in an AEC operating contract and I assure you that we still are so interested. Our interest, however, has been and must remain in work which is not only within our capability but which will also further our Company aims.

Since the early 1950's, The Babcock & Wilcox Company has pursued, and we will continue to pursue, long- and short-range plans of action designed to assure us a substantial atomic energy position in both the utility and the marine industries. Our Company has traditionally served these industries and it is our intention to continue to do so.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

-2-

May 17, 1965

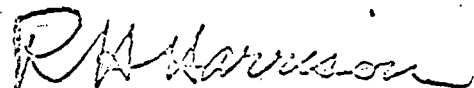
For the immediate future our planning must reflect a major effort toward the commercial sale of utility and marine reactor systems.

It is apparent that in order to perform at NRTS in a manner which would satisfy us as well as the AEC, the undertaking would require a diversion of effort by many of our key employees and our management to a degree which could only have an adverse effect upon the success of our current and future planned endeavors.

More importantly, it was necessary that we focus upon the potential which the operations at NRTS might have for improving our posture in the atomic energy field in terms of our own objectives. We feel that the financial and technological return to the Company from such a commitment of its resources should be commensurate with the effort to be committed. The operation of the test reactors and the chemical processing plant along with the miscellaneous services functions, while clearly within the scope of our technical and management abilities, would not appear in itself to sufficiently enhance our prospects for success in pursuing our utility power and marine reactor system marketing objectives to warrant the necessary commitment of our manpower and management abilities.

Our decision is in no way related to any reasons other than those I have outlined above. Again, we thank you for the opportunity to bid, and we respectfully request opportunities to bid on future projects.

Sincerely yours,



R. H. Harrison  
Vice President

RHH/mjc

cc: Mr. M. Nielsen  
Chairman of the Board and  
Chief Executive Officer  
The Babcock & Wilcox Company  
New York City

At 5:15 p.m. I met with John Landis (General Manager of Washington Operations, Babcock & Wilcox Company) along with Julie Rubin. The purpose of Landis' visit was to advise me that B&W has decided not to submit a proposal for the operating contract at the NRTS. A letter from General R. H. Harrison of B&W (copy attached) was given to me. He emphasized that this decision in no way reflects a lack of interest on the part of B&W in Commission or nuclear activities. The decision was based entirely on B&W's limitations in manpower which for the present has to concentrate on getting initial major contracts in the nuclear power reactor field and maintaining B&W's slight lead in the nuclear maritime field. It was clearly indicated that money is not a problem and that available manpower is the principal issue. I expressed some surprise over the decision. I indicated the Commission's intention, as indicated in the invitation, was to provide to companies in the nuclear power reactor field that did not have a major AEC operating contract an opportunity to achieve some degree of staying power and income from the fee by operating our facilities. Landis understood the Commission's intent and indicated that the fee is not very significant and their company's future is so related to nuclear power that the talent they would have to devote to preparing an NRTS proposal and, if selected, operating the facility, could not be spared from their commercial efforts at this time.

Landis further volunteered that probably a year ago they would have bid on this project and probably a year from now, if they have a major contract in hand, they will bid on an operating contract if requested by the Commission. As a passing remark, Landis mentioned that they are aware of 26 utilities that will be asking for bids on nuclear power plants within the next six months and estimated that about one-half of these will probably go nuclear. In answer to a question by me, Landis advised that B&W is prepared to bid competitively with GE and Westinghouse on reactors in the 300 to 1000 MWe range. He further added that B&W has recently perfected a once-through heat exchanger that offers some superheat without altering the core design of the basic pressurized water reactor and that this would be of some interest to the utilities.

At 5:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from C. Thomas Bendorf (Lockheed Aircraft). He said that his missiles and space people have been urged to support the Snap-50 program, primarily by contacting Holifield. He wanted to know what the AEC reaction would be to an attempt on their part to have the funds restored. I said I doubted that it would do any good because the bill has already been marked up and is ready to go today or tomorrow. Bendorf says he gets the impression that the JCAE staff, and at least part of the Committee, would like to have this program, but they don't have the total votes. I said I think Holifield and Hosmer are in agreement on this one. I said I did all I could; however, off the record, I don't regard this as a disaster. Bendorf said he will give Holifield a call to ascertain his attitude and will proceed accordingly.

At 5:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from Henry Simmons (Newsweek) regarding the latest Chinese atomic explosion. He said he was given to believe that it was another U-235 device and that there was no sign of any Pu-239 in the residue that was analyzed. I said I haven't received my report yet of the analysis. His second point was that this could have been an air burst, as opposed to a tower shot; in which case, we are now presented with the picture of the Chinese showing off not only a weapons supply but a primitive delivery system as well. He then said he has been wondering whether their weapons supply will last only as long as the Russian-supplied U-235 holds out--maybe another two, three or four bombs. Since the French are having such difficulties, he said he cannot visualize a set of circumstances in which the Chinese could have transformed natural uranium by the process of gaseous diffusion into weapons-grade material, considering their

industry base--or lack of it. Thus, he feels that this is a bogus membership in the nuclear club, paid for with a bogus check. He said that if this were U-235 and were an air burst, then the Chinese have achieved a quickie capability and we won't see any more bursts because they have only two or four more devices left. I said I don't know whether I agree with that and said I'd be a little cautious on that theory.

Thursday, May 20, 1965 - D.C.

At 10:20 a.m. I called President Edgar Carlson (Gustavus Adolphus College) and told him that I decided to call him, rather than reply to his May 12th letter in writing, concerning the proposed second Nobel Symposium. I said that one of the concerns that people might have would be the use of Linus Pauling on the subject, "The Control of Radiation," because of his rather extreme views, although he is an extremely brilliant scientist. Instead, I suggested George Beadle, Herman Muller, or Roger Revelle for a broader talk. I mentioned that in connection with the talk they propose for me, they refer to the relation of nuclear power to the development of a wholesome environment. I said that I have entered into a truce with the coal people: if they don't attack nuclear power on the radiation hazard, we won't attack coal from the standpoint of pollution of the atmosphere. Carlson said they were not thinking of an attack on pollution, but they would give this more thought. I said I haven't really considered whether I would be able to attend, for it is difficult for me to get away. I mentioned that Melvin Calvin is very good on the origin of life. Carlson asked about Wendell Stanley as a speaker, and I said that he is good; he had a heart attack five to six years ago; as a consequence he paces himself. Carlson said he has a reply from Polykarp Kusch to his letter, and he thinks this promises to be exciting. Kusch has one reservation: He said that everyone considered as a speaker seems to be the champion of a cause, and it would be well if there were someone who was more objective about the general question. I said I think that Kusch was trying to say the same thing that I mentioned, but nobody wants to put this in a letter. I said that I consider this confidential and I would count on him not to pass it on. Carlson asked about Jonas Salk. I said that he would be good but Stanley would, in my opinion, be more orthodox and more acceptable.

At 11 a.m. I met with Sigvard Eklund to discuss the progress of IAEA; he is willing to serve another term as Director General.

At 12:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from James F. Young (General Manager, Atomic Products Division, General Electric). He said that they plan to assign the Evendale operation to the Atomic Products Division, effective June 1st. This won't be announced for a few days yet, and he would rather that we let him tell Oak Ridge (Sapirie) about it when they are ready. This won't affect the scope of the operation that will go on at Evendale; it is just an organizational matter.

At 12:45 p.m. I served as host for a luncheon for Sigvard Eklund at the Mayflower Hotel, Maryland Room. Present were Pollack, Fennemore, Thomas, Trevithick (State Department), Daniel Margolies (OST), Charles MacGowan (Interior), Commissioners Tape and Ramey, Bob Hollingsworth, Arnie Fritsch, and staff. Eklund and I gave short talks emphasizing the importance of the IAEA safeguards.

At 3:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times. He called to get some background on the Chinese shot: 1. if it had been a plutonium bomb, would it be much more significant than if it had been a uranium bomb, and 2. is there any greater value in plutonium as a possible trigger material. In reply to question (1), I said this isn't a question that can be

categorized black or white; on question (2), I said I couldn't answer it because of the classification. I did say that it is obvious that all countries (U.S., Soviet Union, England, etc.) have plutonium which might be used as trigger material. He then asked about the yield and the statement, "...somewhat higher than the yield of last October," saying that presumably the word "somewhat" means less than 40 Kt. I said this is vague; that I wouldn't draw any sharp lines in saying it was less than 40 Kt. He then mentioned the question of a tower versus bomb drop launching and asked if I knew how it had been exploded, i.e., would the debris give us this information. His information states that the bomb was exploded just above the ground, and this could be 8,000 feet or 200 feet. I said it would be hard to determine the height. He also asked if we know whether the bomb was dropped from a plane, and I told him this was still unanswered.

At 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from Howard Simons. He called about the Chinese bomb, saying he understood they had used U-235, and thus they have had two such bombs and asked if we now doubted at all that their U-235 plant is in operation. I told him we did somewhat because we have no proof; it could also be operating and not producing this kind of material. He asked if they have advanced technically in their technique. I said it was a fission bomb; I would guess it is a smaller device, but we don't know this yet; it was a bigger bang, but we can't tell yet whether the bomb was bigger; it was an implosion. He asked if we knew yet whether it had been dropped from a tower or air-dropped, and I told him we do not.

The Commissioners and I met to discuss the replacement for Commissioner Bunting--Katherine McBride, Esther Peterson, Elinor Heller, Crawford Greenewalt, and Murray Joslin are possibilities.

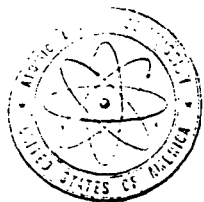
At 5 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 155. The Commissioners acted upon the following: 1. The report on mill tailings dust problem - Durango was noted. 2. The report on the N.S. Savannah was noted. 3. The report on berthing of naval nuclear vessels in San Diego, California was noted. 4. Access to papers by the Review Panel was approved. 5. The Commissioners requested the Director of Regulation and the General Manager to develop some guidelines for the siting of power reactors for review with Commissioners Bunting and Ramey.

At 5:15 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 482 (notes attached).

A Circuit Court judge in San Francisco ruled against the AEC in the Stanford power line case; the next move is uncertain.

At 6:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from Governor Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., of Kentucky. He said he was meeting next Wednesday with members of his Atomic Energy Authority and representatives of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, and at that time they want to finalize the formal proposal which they wish to file for Kentucky for the accelerator the AEC plans to build. They are putting together a Task Force to work on this and asked the deadline; I told him it was June 15th.

The Task Force will be composed of representatives from Spindle Top Research Institute which is headed by Beardsley Green; the University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville. They have three sites on which they will make final evaluation: the AEC site at Paducah, a Lexington area (Avon), and another site to be worked on jointly between the States of Indiana and Kentucky. I asked if he were making a choice of sites. He said it might be one proposal, but it might be two proposals, and asked whether we preferred them to make a choice of one proposal. I told him if the site is within the state we would want them to make the choice. He said they may want to make this a regional project, i.e., in



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

COPY NO. 2  
May 20, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 482

5:15 p.m., Thursday, May 20, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. May 17 Letter from Glenn C. Lee re Hanford Support Services Contract

The Chairman requested preparation of an appropriate response. (DC)

2. May 17 Letter from Babcock & Wilcox re Operation of NRTS

The Chairman discussed briefly his meeting with Mr. Landis at which the letter was discussed. Mr. Ramey mentioned his conversation with Mr. Landis in which Mr. Ramey mentioned the possible desirability of a meeting with B&W and other companies.

3. May 17 Letter from Kermit Gordon, BOB, re AEC Nuclear Training Equipment Program

Noted.

4. May 18 Letter from Senator Curtis re Fast Breeder Reactor Program

Noted.

5. Los Alamos KIWI TNT Film

The General Manager recommended, and the Commissioners agreed, that

- a. the film should be shown to ACDA,
- b. efforts should be made to limit planned showings to the two scheduled technical meetings in June, and
- c. the basis of the Commission's position regarding showing of the film and statements on the test be explained to Mr. Norris Bradbury by staff. Additionally, Dr. Tape said he would telephone Mr. Bradbury. (ACMA)



6. Proposed Letter to Congressman Moss on Release of Information

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

7. May 10 Memorandum from McGeorge Bundy re U.K. Plutonium

The Chairman suggested further discussion with the White House at the appropriate time but agreed that in the meantime no additional action is appropriate. (AGMPP)

8. Functions and Authority of Office of Hearing Examiners (General Manager's May 14 Memorandum)

For later consideration. (Secy)

9. AEC 1083/47 - IAEA Symposium on Thermodynamics

Approved. (AGMA)

10. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 101)

Noted. (PAR)

11. Court Ruling on SLAC Power Line

The General Counsel reported briefly on the Circuit Court's ruling against the Government.

12. Mr. John Conway's, JCAE, May 17 Letter re Visits of USSR Nationals to AEC Sites

Noted.

13. Agenda for the Week of May 24

Approved. (Secy)

14. Report on Rover NRX 3A Test Run

15. Commissioner Tape's May 20 Memorandum re SNAP Systems

Approved, with a suggested revision in Paragraph 3. Mr. Ramey requested information on reported plans for a NASA test facility at Goddard. (GM-Secy)

16. Commissioner Tape's May 20 Memorandum with Proposed Letter to CERN

Approved. A copy is to be sent to Dr. Hornig. (Secy)

17. Detail of Laboratory Personnel to Headquarters

Mr. Hollingsworth reported on the planned detail of Mr. Rosenthal of ORNL.

18. Mr. Ramey's Discussions with Dr. Sigvard Eklund, IAEA

Mr. Ramey reported briefly on his discussions with Dr. Eklund and said it now appeared that IAEA would be represented at the International desalting meeting in Washington in October and that the IAEA policy panel meeting on desalting would be held in Washington at the time of the International meeting.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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W. B. McCool  
Secretary

concert with one or more states. I mentioned that this is to be a national laboratory and he said that in their proposal they will assume that the laboratory is available to the entire country. The governor then asked if we expected or wanted a formal hearing or would they be given an opportunity to make a presentation before us after they have filed their proposal. I told him I didn't know yet; there will be a number of proposals filed and no decision has been made yet. I asked if they had received our criteria and he said that they had. The governor said their proposal would be in our hands well in advance of June 15th.

I wrote to Dan Koshland to tell him how pleased I am to hear he will be a member of the Berkeley faculty.

Friday, May 21, 1965 - D.C.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Adrian (Butch) Fisher and Commissioner Bunting at the University Club to discuss progress of disarmament, the comprehensive test ban, etc.

At 2:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from James J. Reynolds (Assistant Secretary of Labor for Management Relations) in reference to the Atomic Energy Labor Management Relations Panel chaired by Cyrus Ching and the advisability of its continuing or not continuing. He hoped that some expression from the AEC would be made, but he assumes for one reason or another it has been held up. He would like to find out whether the Commissioners have a view on this that conceivably could be brought to a head today. He said that both Secretary Willard Wirtz and William Simpkin (Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service) feel that the panel is a very useful device, but obviously the value of it is for us to judge. I told Reynolds that we met with the Ching Panel several months ago and, after going over the pros. and cons, concluded that we would like to continue to use their services. He said he felt it had been a useful venture. What he proposes to do is have the President address a note to Mr. Ching saying he hopes he and his colleagues will continue to serve on the Panel and commend them for doing a good job and mentioning Simpkin's and my concurrence. I told him that had my approval; I would check it out with Oscar Smith; and, unless he heard to the contrary from me within an hour, he could assume it was all right.

At 2:30 p.m. I called Will Hay (in Oscar Smith's absence) and told him that I had a call from Jim Reynolds, Assistant Secretary of Labor, inquiring about our final judgment regarding continuation of the Ching Panel. I said that, following our meeting, we thought we should continue with the Panel. Reynolds wants to settle this today, and he would like to have the President write Ching a letter to formalize the arrangement, referring to the approval of Simpkin and me of this course of action. I asked Hay to tell Oscar Smith that I told Reynolds to go ahead, unless he heard differently from me right away, but I don't expect there will be any problems with this course of action. I told Hay I wanted to be sure this is consistent with Smith's understanding.

At 3:30 p.m. I called John Macy and told him I want to begin conversations with him on the need to replace Mrs. Bunting, whose term is up shortly. He asked what qualifications I thought were specifically called for at this time, and I said business and management experience. I also said I had in mind the President's desire for the appointment of a woman when the spot was vacant last year. I mentioned Esther Peterson, Katherine McBride (President of Bryn Mawr College), Elinor Heller (Trustee of Mills College and a Member of the Board of Regents of the University of California), Crawford Greenewalt (Chairman of the Board of DuPont), Murray Joslin (a Vice President of Commonwealth Edison Company), and Augustus Long

(Texaco). We discussed them briefly. Macy asked about Monk Schwartz of Sandia (apparently he was interviewed at one time for a telecommunications job at the White House), and Jane Hall. I told him they were both good candidates. Macy will be out of town next week, but he will have John Clinton look into these and he (Macy) will call when he returns.

At 4 p.m. I was interviewed for Voice of America, USIA Studio, HEW Building, by Gerald Priestland (BBC), Louis deRoach (French Press) and Jim McCartney (Chicago Daily News) with William McCrory, Moderator. The questions were on the Chinese test and their nuclear capability, proliferation, civilian nuclear power, nuclear power in space, etc.

I took Eric, Dianne, and Joe Canary to the Boy Scouts' Circus in Cole Field, University of Maryland.

Saturday, May 22, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 2 p.m.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I wrote Peter to discuss summer employment and his transportation home at the end of the semester.

I went with Helen to the home of the Victor Schmidts for a reception for their daughter, Nancy, and her husband, and to a reception at the Navy Chief of Staff Admiral David L. McDonald's home on the Naval Observatory grounds on Massachusetts Avenue.

I read AEC journals.

Sunday, May 23, 1965

I worked on my speeches for the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, June 11, 1965, entitled "The International Atom: Peril or Promise?"; for the American River Junior College, Sacramento, June 11, 1965, entitled "The New Imperatives (Or, How to Succeed by Really Trying);" and for the Lawrence Hall of Science groundbreaking ceremony, Berkeley, June 12, 1965, entitled, "The Lawrence Hall of Science: Investment in the Future." I read material on the AEC FY67 budget due at the BOB this week.

I took Dianne and Steve to play miniature golf at the "Putt-Putt" course on Rockville Pike.

Monday, May 24, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I attended the opening session of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty at the State Department at which Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson and Laurence Rockefeller spoke to a packed West Auditorium.

At 12:35 p.m. I called Professor Hans Neurath (University of Washington, Seattle). I told him that, when I promised to come to Seattle in October, I had overlooked the fact that I am scheduled to be out of the country at that time. I asked that he remove my name from his list of speakers. Neurath said he has already included my name in the preliminary announcements, which are being put into the mail today. He asked whether anyone else could take my place, whereupon I asked who the other

speakers were. He said they were: Fred Seitz (Chairman), Lee Haworth, Don Hornig, and Jim Shannon. He said that Hugh Dryden has also been approached, but he hadn't given his decision yet, which will depend on his health. I suggested that they probably have enough already. Neurath thought, also, that, if they didn't add anyone else to the list, they might be able to increase the amount of time allotted to Seitz. He asked that I let him know should my plans change.

I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Julie Rubin and Stan Schneider and Commissioner Palfrey.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 483 (notes attached).

At 3:45 p.m. the Commissioners and I interviewed Donald G. Williams of DASA for the job as Manager of Richland Operations Office.

At 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from Perry Barber, White House, asking if I could send Jack Valenti, on a confidential basis, a memorandum giving him 1. background information on the 200 BeV Accelerator, and 2. listing of sites which are being considered for its location. Valenti would then like to discuss this matter with me before a site is selected. I told him I could provide this in several days.

Tuesday, May 25, 1965 - D.C.

I sent my biweekly letter to President Johnson (copy attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Commissioner Tape.

At 2 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology where Alvin Weinberg and James Shannon discussed the value of using federal laboratories as resources for universities; I argued strongly for this. The creation of new centers of excellence through NSF development grants and help by other agencies as a national policy were also discussed.

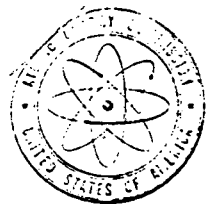
Wednesday, May 26, 1965 - D.C.

I received a telephone call from Calude Desautells. Larry O'Brien asked him to call to invite me to the White House tomorrow at 11:30 a.m. when the President will sign the Arms Control and Disarmament Bill. I told him I was making a citation presentation to one of our people tomorrow at 11:30 a.m., but I certainly would be there if I could work out the conflict.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 156. Re: draft report to the JCAE on the 1965 restudy of WASH 740, Beck requested that any comments the Commissioners might have be directed to him. The Commissioners requested discussion by Palfrey and staff with Joint Committee staff possibly on Friday, May 28th. I suggested Commissioners Palfrey and Ramey plan to be available for the June 22nd for the Price-Anderson Indemnity hearings. Staff will prepare draft testimony. The Commissioners approved notice of the hearing for SEFOR project.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information meeting 484 (notes attached).

At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory meeting 214. The Commission approved amendments to 10 CFR 150 and heard from Lowenstein that BOB has cleared the Bill to extend the Price-Anderson Act.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 24, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 483

2:40 p.m., Monday, May 24, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. May 19 Letter from Vice President Humphrey re Hearing Examiners for Title VI Hearings

Mr. Ferguson is preparing a response for the Chairman's signature. (GC)

2. President's Memorandum of May 20 re "June Buying"

Staff is preparing a response. (OC)

3. Commissioners' Meeting with Representatives of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 3:00 p.m., June 21

The Chairman noted the meeting has now been scheduled and Mr. George Woods, President of the Bank, has requested the names of AEC representatives. The available Commissioners, General Manager, and Messrs. Swartout and Kratzer will plan to attend. (Secy-IA)

4. Mr. John Macy's, CSC Chairman, May 20 Letter re E. O. 11222

The reply will designate the General Counsel. Mr. Ramey requested reference to AEC's prior efforts regarding standards. (GC)

5. Draft Material for Hearings on the Impact of Federal Research and Development Policies on Scientific and Technical Manpower (Dr. English's May 21 Memorandum)

The Chairman suggested comments be sent to Mr. Rubin by the close of business, Tuesday, May 25. (Rubin)

6. AEC 979/39 - Proposed Visit of Jean-Paul Watteau, French National, to Oak Ridge, Los Alamos, Berkeley, and Livermore

Approved, as revised. (IA)

7. AEC-EURATOM Plutonium Sale Contract (Mr. Kratzer's May 21 Memorandum)

Approved. (IA)

8. Deputy Manager, New York Operations Office (General Manager's May 21 Memorandum)

Approved. (PER)

9. June 4 Executive Meeting with JCAE

a. Access to Joint Committee files for research on Volume II of AEC history (I will check the record.)

b. Commission's position on barter arrangements (the Commissioners requested a report). (IA)

10. NTS Events (General Crowson's May 21 Memorandum)

Noted. (Secy)

11. Senate Approval of AEC FY-66 Authorization Bill

Noted.

12. June 7 Joint Committee Hearings on Food Irradiation

The Commissioners requested preparation of a summary statement for use by a Commissioner or the General Manager.

13. AEC 1181/1 - Budget Preview - FY 1967

Mr. Bloch discussed briefly a suggested order of review.

14. Fermi Award

In response to Mr. Ramey's query regarding the status of the attachments to AEC 767/19 - Selection of Nominees for the Fermi Award, discussed at Information Meeting 474 on April 23, the Commissioners requested a report at the Information Meeting on Wednesday, May 26.  
(CC)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Ferguson
Dr. Tape	Mr. Rubin
Dr. Bunting	Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary



May 25, 1965

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 85

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Test of Nuclear Rocket Reactor for Space Propulsion

The NRX-A3 experimental nuclear rocket reactor, which has been under test at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada, was restarted on May 20 and operated for 18 minutes, approximately 13 minutes of which were at full power. The time at power was limited by the available liquid hydrogen supply; however, this was the longest single full power test to date in the joint AEC-NASA nuclear rocket program. Preliminary data indicated that the reactor operated in accordance with design predictions.

The NRX-A3 was previously tested at power on April 23, 1965. The duration of that test was approximately 7 1/2 minutes, a 2 1/2 minutes of which were at full power. That power test was cut short by a control signal, which was apparently spurious because no equipment malfunction was found. The NRX-A3 tests are an extension of the successful power tests of the NRX-A2 reactor in the autumn of 1964.

2. Feasibility of Proposed Arrangement for Reactor Construction Questioned by Six Senators

The AEC received a copy of a letter dated May 13, 1965, addressed to the Comptroller General by Senators Randolph and Byrd of West Virginia, Cooper and Horton of Kentucky, Moss of Utah, and Donahick of Colorado. The letter requests the opinion of the Comptroller General as to the legal authority of AEC to enter

into a contract such as is contemplated by the Memorandum of Understanding between the AEC and the Department of Water Resources of the State of California for the construction of the large sea and blanket nuclear power plant being developed by Admiral Raskovov's organization.

3. Shutdown Occurs In Orbiting SNAP-10A

The orbiting SNAP-10A space nuclear reactor power system - a first for the U.S. - has shut down for reasons not yet determined after 43 days of successful operation. This was announced by public release on May 20.

On May 16 the spacecraft failed to report during its pass over the Hawaii tracking station. After a day and a half of silence, telemetry signals resumed, using an auxiliary power source designed to function in case of reactor shutdown. Diagnostic sensors indicated that the reactor had been shut down in a manner which precludes restart. Telemetry data are being analyzed to try to determine the sequence of events and whether the malfunction originated in the reactor system, the telemetry, or some other system.

The objectives of the flight test had been met except for completion of an endurance run of 90 days. The space test provided extensive information of value for the design and operation of future space nuclear power systems. A twin of the orbiting unit has been operating under simulated space conditions in a parallel ground test since January 22 (125 days as of today).

4. Poland's Cancellation of AEC Exhibit

The Polish Government has cancelled, in addition to other events, the showing of the AEC's "Atoms at Work" exhibit scheduled to open in Warsaw on September 11. The reason given was that the current political climate is not propitious. Because of this cancellation, a request made by the Dutch Government for a showing of this exhibit in the Netherlands in the spring of 1966 is being reconsidered as a substitute.

5. Visit of USSR Radioactive Waste Disposal Team to the U.S.

Arrangements are being completed for a radioactive waste disposal team from the Soviet Union to make an exchange visit to the United States beginning on May 29. This visit has been scheduled on previous occasions but had been postponed at the request of the Soviet Government. The visit is in reciprocity for the visit to the Soviet Union in 1964 of an American radioactive waste disposal team.

6. British Interest in U.S.-Israeli Gaslifting Project  
(Confidential)

It has been reported by the U.S. Embassy at Tel Aviv that the British are showing keen interest in participating in the U.S.-Israeli gaslifting project. The British are apparently prepared to provide a substantial part of the financing provided that British firms received orders covered by the amount of the financing.

7. U.S. Response to Yugoslav Inquiry on Reactor Purchase  
(Confidential)

The Department of State has informed the Yugoslav Government, in response to their inquiry, that the U.S. would not be in a position to extend dollar credits to that country for the purchase of a nuclear power plant in the U.S. It is understood that Yugoslavia is now contacting other countries in an effort to obtain credits for the purchase of a nuclear plant.

8. FY 1966 Authorization Bill

The House of Representatives on May 20 passed the FY 1966 AEC Authorization Bill as reported by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy by a vote of 350 to 1, and the Senate on May 24 passed the authorization by a voice vote. The bill calls for authorization of appropriations for the AEC of \$2,555,521,000 which is \$30,514,000 less than was requested. The principal change is a reduction of \$10 million in our \$22 billion request for advanced technology work for the SNAP-50 space power reactor system.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed: Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The House

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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 26, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 484

10:10 a.m., Wednesday, May 26, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Joint Committee Attendance at the IAEA Conference in Tokyo, September 21, 1965

The Chairman suggested this be mentioned at the June 4 meeting with the Joint Committee. (Fritsch)

2. Letter to the President re June Buying

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

3. ACDA May 22 Memorandum re Classification of Information

In staff review. (SAD)

4. May 27 Joint Committee Hearing on Transmission of Electric Power for SLAC

Dr. Tape will testify. Background material will be circulated today. (EAGM)

5. Secretary of State's May 24 Letter re Italian Request for Cooperation

Mr. Palfrey noted the delay in receipt of the request as related to the date on the aide memoire. The Commissioners agreed an early affirmative response to the Secretary should suggest the AEC and the Department of State discuss the request with the Joint Committee soon. (IA)

6. Secretary of the Air Force Zuckert's May 21 Letter re SNAP-50/SPUR Program

The General Manager noted staff recommendations on this program will be forthcoming next week. The Chairman requested preparation of a response to the Secretary's letter. (RDT)

7. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 102)

Noted. (PAR)

8. Chronology of Commission Discussion of Participation of Non Stretch-Out Companies in Ad Hoc Barter Arrangements

Mr. Hollingsworth noted the letter to the Joint Committee with language on this matter was approved at Information Meeting 475 on April 26 with Commissioner Ramey absent. Mr. Ramey reiterated his position disagreeing with the stated policy and noted he had spoken to this at Information Meeting 474 on April 23. He suggested any Commission testimony should recognize that he did not agree with the Commission decision. The General Manager suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, that a meeting with Messrs. Holifield and Conway be scheduled prior to the June 4 meeting. (GM)

9. Fermi Award

Mr. Hennessey reported he had met with Mr. John Conway, JCAE, and discussed with him the alternate approaches as outlined in AEC 767/19. Mr. Conway spoke to possible questions which the Committee wishes to discuss (a) GAC recommendations (b) the amount of the Award and will discuss this subject with Committee members and then with Mr. Hennessey prior to the June 4 meeting with the Joint Committee.

> 10. Briefing at the Department of State on the Subject of Nuclear Power, June 7, 10:30 a.m. - 12:30 p.m.

The Chairman suggested a Commissioner might wish to attend and requested further information. (DGM)

11. Barter Arrangements on South African Uranium

Mr. Bloch reported the arrangements may be suspended.

12. Senator Williams' Request for Information on REECO

Mr. Bloch reported REECO representatives are meeting with Senator Williams tomorrow. The data they intend to give to the Senator is in AEC staff review and will hopefully be cleared with the White House today.

13. IAEA Symposium at Brookhaven Laboratory May 21 to June 4, 1965

Mr. Vinciguerra reported briefly on the proposed participation including Soviet personnel. The Commissioners had no objection. (IA)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Palfrey*	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Tape	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Bunting	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

At 11:20 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2110. The Commissioners approved the minutes of Meeting 2104. We approved the draft letter to Secretary McNamara re transmittal of certain atomic information to NATO. The Commission noted the proposed transmittal would not contribute to the weapons capabilities of the recipient nations.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Arnie Fritsch and Frank Baranowski to discuss the heavy isotope irradiation program at Savannah River.

I sent a note to Jack J. Valenti describing the status of the AEC program to find a site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. I don't know whether this implies a forthcoming pressure from the White House on this choice of site which is to be made with the advice of the NAS before the end of the year.

At 2:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Secretary of Defense McNamara. He said he was sorry to ask special consideration by the Commission of the findings with regard to certain information relating to tactical nuclear weapons being given by NATO Allies which would not be contrary to our interests, but the statement will have to be made next Monday. I told him that we have made the determination; the paper is in the typewriter now and will be sent over to him this afternoon. He then asked if it didn't have to go to the White House for determination, and I said that it did, but we planned to send it to him with the request that he seek the necessary action by the President, and, upon his approval, inform the JCAE. He said that was okay.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2111 (action summary attached). The Commission spent a large part of the day discussing preliminary submission of the FY67 program, including numerous policy issues raised by BOB.

At 6:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Stuart Ward, Executive Secretary of Commonwealth Club of California. He asked if I have some friends I would like to have seated at the head table for the luncheon on June 11, as my guests. I suggested the following: Clark Kerr, William Fretter, Professor Scalapino, all of the University of California, and Wallace Sterling, President of Stanford. Also, Dr. John Foster, Director of the Livermore Laboratory. I said I will call him if I think of others.

Thursday, May 27, 1965 - D.C.

At 11:30 a.m. I attended a signing of the Arms Control and Disarmament Bill by the President in the Rose Garden of the White House. The President made a fine speech pointing to the need for progress in this area. He gave me one of the pens used in signing with the statement: "Glenn, come and get a pen."

At 12:30 p.m. I presented the AEC Citation to Marshall Brucer in the Lecture Room of the National Academy of Sciences. Some 50-60 people and Mrs. Brucer and Commissioners Tape and Ramey were present.

At 1:20 p.m. I attended a luncheon for the Brucers at the NAS.

Commissioner Tape testified at the JCAE hearing on the SLAC power line regarding the clarifying legislation to make it clear that the Circuit Court decision was in error.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Dr. Franco Castelli (Central Director for Fossil Fuel and Nuclear Thermal Power Plant Design and Construction for ENEL, Italy) and Roy Snapp

*Memorandum*

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: May 27, 1965

Approval \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1111, WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1965, 2:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECRET:AS

Commission Business

1. AEC 1181/1 - FY 1967 Budget Preview
- AEC 1181/2 - Statistical Tables - FY 1967 Budget Preview
- AEC 1181/3 - FY 1967 Budget Preview
- AEC 1181/4 - FY 1967 Budget Preview - Program Issue Paper  
Future of Nuclear Propulsion for Merchant Ships

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of AEC 1181/1 as follows:

Reactor Development

- a. Delete Superheat R&D (page 12)
- b. Revise funds for Nuclear Safety from \$5.0 million to \$2.0 million (page 12)
- c. Revise date for experimental fast gas reactor from 1967 to 1968 (page 31)
- d. Include \$5.0 million for MTRC prototype as fourth in list of construction projects (page 31)
- e. Include \$1.1 million for fueling in highest priority list (page 27)
- f. Include \$2.9 million for Rover in highest priority list (page 27)

Physical Research

- a. Delete Low Energy Machine(s) (page 13)
- b. Delete MIT Line (page 13)
- c. Include \$1.9 million in each priority listing for medium energy physics (page 32)



May 27, 1965

Flowshare

- a. Revise funds for project Schooner from \$5.5 million to \$3.7 million (page 15)
- b. Reverse priority positions for Excavation Device Testing and Cratering Experiments (pages 68 and 69)

Isotopes Development

- a. Transfer \$0.2 million for Accelerator for Helium-3 Activation Analysis from Construction to Equipment

The Commission also requested:

- a. Development of a test case for an ad hoc experiment in the Fermi Reactor, and an appropriate follow up letter to Mr. Campbell, PRDC;
  - b. Preparation of appropriate supporting material, including relevant correspondence with Mr. Johnson, regarding the Maritime Reactor Program;
  - c. Appropriate page revisions in the Issue Papers and Special Priority Analyses as discussed at the meeting.
  - d. Revision of the proposed letter to the EOE to include reference to issues raised in prior years.
2. AEC 194/49 - Selection of Contractors for Fernald and Walden Spring Plants, and  
AEC 194/50 - Proposed Changes in Operation of Fuel Materials Plants

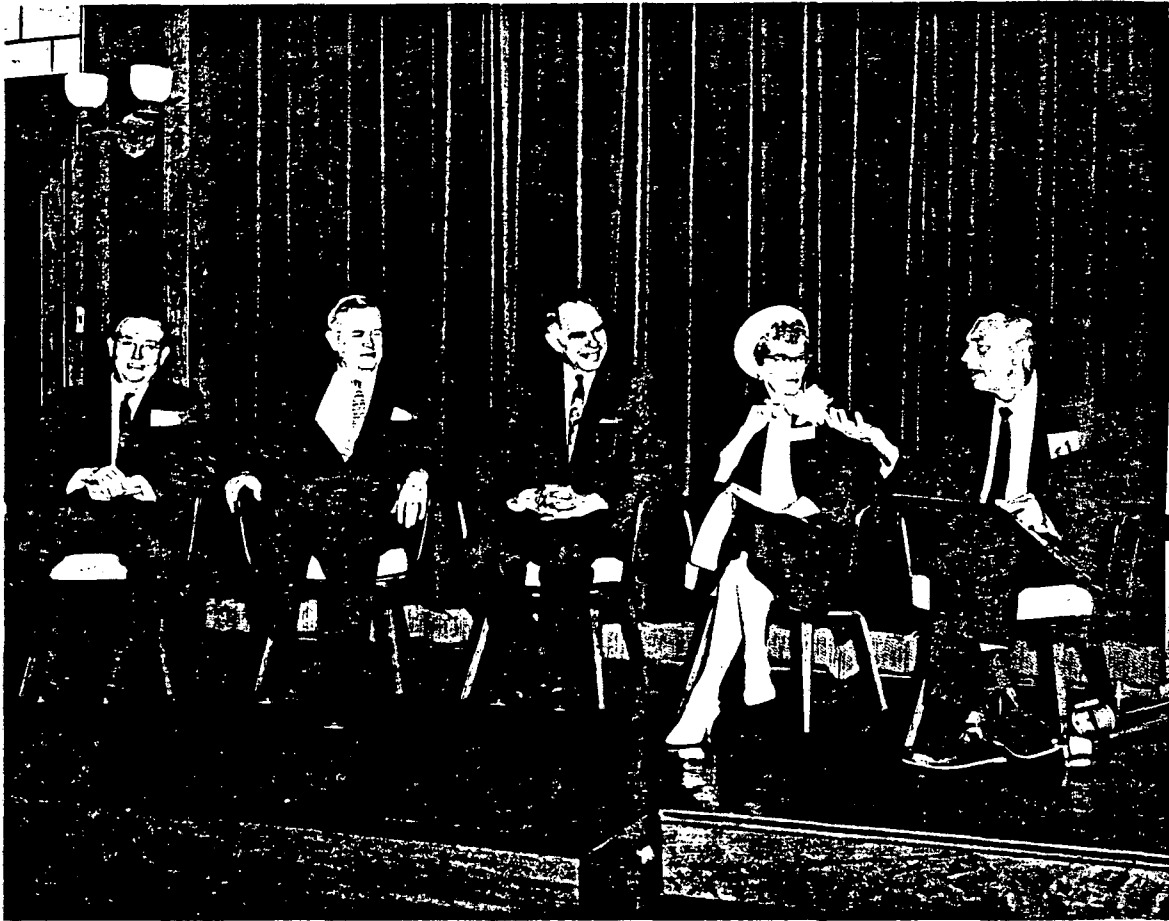
Deferred.

3. Controller's Financial Review - 3rd Quarter FY 1965

Deferred.

4. AEC 881/77 - AEC's Second Base Load  
Deferred.
5. AEC 881/78 - Chemical Processing Services  
Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners



Presentation of AEC Citation to Marshall Brucer at the National Academy of Sciences, May 27, 1965

L to R: Ramey, Tape, Seaborg, Mrs. Brucer, Dr. Brucer

(consultant), along with Dixon Hoyle and Julie Rubin. Dr. Castelli reviewed his experience with the three nuclear plants in Italy; the PWR at SELNI, the BWR at SENN, and the UK gas-cooled reactor at Latina. In all three cases, the nuclear plants were proving to be very good and particularly flexible in comparison with conventional plants. Some difficulty had been encountered with the turbine during startup at SENN but this has been corrected. Difficulties with the turbine were also encountered in the gas-cooled reactor and continue to exist. Also, glass blower trouble has been encountered. In answer to my question as to whether Dr. Castelli could comment on a preference for one of the plants, he responded definitely in favor of the U.S. designed water moderated plants.

He further stated that it would be unlikely that they would purchase additional gas-cooled graphite moderated plants of the current design. There were two principal deficiencies noted in the gas-cooled reactors. One was the large and complex refueling machine which apparently has been subject to operational and maintenance difficulties. The second was the requirement for about a 230-man staff for the gas-cooled station compared with the 130-man staff for a water reactor station. The staffing situation is partly related to the design of the facility in

which the reactor, the turbine and the steam generator are in separate buildings with significant distances between each unit. A specific comment was also made on the extra-large size control room for the gas-cooled reactor. Castelli indicated they would soon be in the market for two 500-600 MWe water moderated plants and possibly a smaller advanced version such as the AGR.

There were a number of factors noted by Castelli that pointed toward increasing use of nuclear power in Italy. They were: (1) Air pollution is an increasing problem in Europe and operating restrictions could be anticipated. (2) Some concern was expressed over clogging of ports as increasing quantities of fossil fuels have to be imported to satisfy requirements. (3) Costs of fossil fuels reported to Italy are in the 40¢/million Btu range and nuclear power is very economically attractive. Castelli advised that the entire Italian system capacity is now about 16,000 MWe and that they would need about 1,000 to 1,200 MWe per year to satisfy the increasing demands. He is here visiting the U.S. to obtain firsthand information from the manufacturers on the status of the latest design. While the next orders for plants in Italy may be for conventional stations, it was implied that subsequently all of their new generating stations would likely be nuclear.

I sent a letter to President Johnson (copy attached) on status of our legislative program.

At 3:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Sam Mosher (Regent of the University of California). He was calling from Cave Creek, Arizona, where he is spending some time, to inquire about the site for the accelerator which we plan to build. He was asked by people in Phoenix to inquire since they are very interested in having the machine there. I told him that no selection has been made yet, that we have about 200 requests from 40 States for consideration and that the National Academy of Sciences has been invited by the AEC to help with the determination of a site. I told him if the people in Arizona would send their request in, every consideration would be given to it.

At 3:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Perry Barber (White House). He thanked me for sending over the material on the 200 BeV machine. He asked if I have any rough figures on the estimate of the total cost of the installation and I told him about \$300 million. I said we are estimating it at \$280 million, but we think \$300 million is more realistic. I said our FY67 budget asks for \$7.5 million for AE work, and after that cost is pinpointed we should have a much closer fix on the total cost.

At 5:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from Richard Merrill, CHEM Study. He said a meeting was held yesterday of the Executive Committee of CHEM Study, at which time they thought they might come to a consensus as to disposition of publishing rights and ultimate future of CHEM Study that they could send out to the Steering Committee by mail to solicit their reaction, but the group didn't reach a consensus. They wish now to convene the Steering Committee, and he asked if I would have any time when I was on the Berkeley campus the weekend of June 11-12th. I told him there is a possibility, but my schedule is tight. I could, however, meet with them Saturday afternoon, June 12th, after the groundbreaking ceremony for the Lawrence Hall of Science, which he thinks will be over by 3:30 p.m. I told him I expect to be on the campus July 16th, and he might contact Leo Brewer (whose building is going to be dedicated) regarding time, but I pointed out that I will have to leave between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. for the Bohemian Grove. He said he will check both dates, and I will hear from him.

Helen and I attended a dinner celebrating the 100th meeting of the National Science Board, as I was a former Board member, at the State Department on the 8th floor.

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

MAY 27 1966

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

In response to Mr. Busby's memorandum of May 25, 1965, asking for the status and prospects of the AEC legislation still pending in the Congress, I am pleased to report the following:

Price-Anderson Extension

The principal remaining item in the Commission legislative program is extension of the indemnity provisions of the Price-Anderson amendments to the Atomic Energy Act. These provisions authorize the Commission to indemnify, in the amount of \$500 million, AEC contractors and licensees against liability arising from a nuclear incident. This indemnity applies only above the amount of commercial liability insurance which the Commission requires the licensee to obtain.

The present law applies only with respect to activities under licenses issued or contracts entered into before August, 1967. Extension of the present law for an additional period of 10 years is needed to continue to protect organizations participating in the Atomic Energy Program and the public by assuring that in the unlikely event of a serious accident, funds will be available for the payment of damages.

We have been advised to expect Bureau of the Budget clearance of the Commission's bill to extend the present indemnity law. Bills to extend the law have also been introduced in both Houses by Congressman Price and Senator Anderson. The JOAB plans to hold hearings on this matter during the week of June 21.

Authorization

Our FY 1966 authorizing legislation was passed by the House on May 23, with a vote of 350 to 1, and by voice vote in the Senate on May 24. Our comments on the Enrolled Bill are being separately forwarded to you through the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, recommending that you approve the bill.

Appropriations

We have concluded our testimony before the House Appropriations Subcommittee concerned with AEC activities and expect that the Appropriations Bill will be reported about mid-June, with Senate Appropriations Committee Hearings following immediately thereafter.

Other

We expect a number of perfecting amendments to the Atomic Energy Act to be considered in this Congressional session. One, relating to clarification of the Agency's jurisdiction was introduced by members of the Joint Committee and is scheduled for a hearing today, May 27. The other minor amendments in our annual Omnibus Bill should be cleared shortly within the Administration and sent to the Congress. We do not expect any of these, as finally submitted, to involve major issues.

As requested by Mr. Busby, copies of this letter are being furnished to the Vice President and to Mr. Lawrence F. O'Brien.

Respectfully,

~~John F. Kennedy~~

Chairman

The President  
The White House

cc: The Vice President  
Mr. L. F. O'Brien  
Chairman (2) ✓  
CX (2)



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

SECRETARIAT

7726

*Information Meetings*

COPY NO. 15  
May 28, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 485

11:30 a.m., Friday, May 28, 1965 - Chairman's Conference Room - D. C. Office

1. Garrett Corporation Request for a Meeting with the Commissioners, June 2

The Chairman said the local office of the corporation had called to request a meeting on June 2 with the Commissioners to discuss potassium rankine cycle conversion systems. The Chairman suggested a meeting, but not on the date of June 2. (Fritsch)

2. Washington Post May 28 Article re SLAC Power Line

The Chairman noted the errors in the article and the General Manager said the Office of Public Information will telephone the paper to correct the errors and inform Mr. Reedy's office, White House. (PI)

3. Letter to Professor Pinto, President, Portugese AEC, re Invitation to Visit the U. S.

The Chairman will sign the letter. (Fritsch)

4. Meeting with Chairman Holifield 4:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 1

The Chairman suggested he, Commissioners Ramey and Tape and the General Manager plan to attend. Mr. John Conway, JCAE, is to be informed. (CR)

5. Proposed Letter to Mr. John Conway, JCAE, re Soviet Bloc Visitors to the U. S.

Approved. (GM)

~~CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED~~

memo. *A A Demagalli, OC, DOE*  
*1/24/88*

6. JCAE Food Irradiation Hearings, June 9 and 10

The Chairman suggested both Dr. Bunting and Mr. Ramey testify. The General Manager said draft testimony will be circulated today and that early comments from the Commissioners will be appreciated in view of the need for clearance at the BoB. (EAGM)

7. Youth Opportunity Campaign (Vice President Humphrey's May 26 Letter and Kermit Gordon's May 25 Memorandum)

The Chairman suggested additional efforts in response to the Vice President's request. (AGMA)

8. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of State re Cooperation with the Italians

The General Manager reported Admiral Rickover does not favor the proposed cooperation and is submitting written comments on the proposal this afternoon. The Chairman requested Admiral Rickover be advised of the Commission's views and suggested further discussion with the White House staff re a desirable procedure for obtaining the views of the Joint Committee. (GM/Fritsch)

9. Functions and Delegations of the Hearing Examiners (General Manager's May 14 Memorandum)

Approved. (PER)

DOE ARCHIVES

10. Commissioners' Meeting with the Hearing Examiners

To be scheduled after submission of the Regulatory Review Panel report. (Secy)

11. AEC 459/19 - Contractor Evaluation Board - U-235 Study

To be rescheduled. (Secy)

12. AEC 720/166 - Meeting with AIF Committee on Toll Enriching and AEC 720/167 - Draft Statement by AIF Toll Enrichment Committee (Nichols Committee)

To be rescheduled. (Secy)



13. Additions to the NATO List (General Crowson's May 28 Memorandum)

Noted. (MA)

14. Authorization to Execute Contract No. AT(36-1)-136 with United Nuclear Corporation for Procurement of AlW-3 Shipboard Power Packages (Mr. Smith's May 28 Memorandum)

Approved. (DC)

15. Access to Joint Committee Records (Secretary's May 26 Memorandum)

Noted. The Chairman suggested Mr. Hewlett be available for the meeting with the Joint Committee. (Secy)

16. Agenda for the Week of May 31

Approved. (Secy)

17. NTS Events (General Crowson's May 27 Memorandum)

Noted.

DOE ARCHIVES

18. Schedule for NRX-3

19. AEC 132/78 - Weapons Program Technical Advisor for DMA

To be rescheduled. (Secy)

20. Plans for Commercial Operation of the N. S. SAVANNAH

The Commissioners requested a report. (EAGM)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

Friday, May 28, 1965 - D.C.

At 11:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 485.

At 12 noon I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 157 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with William M. Roth, who is a Regent of the University of California. We discussed the situation at Berkeley, including candidates for chancellor and arguments favoring some, but not complete, decentralization and moving of the Statewide office out of Berkeley.

At 3:30 p.m. Commissioner Ramey and I met with James Young and Herman Miller of General Electric to hear about their progress in thermionic conversion of reactor heat.

Saturday, May 29, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 2 p.m.

I had lunch at the Old Angus with Julie Rubin.

I sent a note to Pat Brown, Governor of California, suggesting George Pimentel would be a good chemist to appoint to the board concerned with smog control.

I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Steve and Eric.

Sunday, May 30, 1965 - Memorial Day

I went on a picnic on Theodore Roosevelt Island with Helen, Lynne, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Joe Canary, and Dave Lee.

I worked on speeches for the Lawrence Hall of Science groundbreaking ceremony, Berkeley, June 12, 1965 entitled "The Lawrence Hall of Science: Investment in the Future;" for the Commonwealth Club of California, San Francisco, June 11, 1965, entitled "The International Atom: Peril or Promise?"; and for the American River Junior College, Sacramento, June 11, 1965, entitled "The New Imperatives (Or How to Succeed by Really Trying)."

Monday, May 31, 1965 - Holiday

At 8:20 a.m. I received a call from John McNaughton for Secretary of Defense McNamara at the NATO meeting in Paris, asking for authority to increase from three to eight the number of people with the Supreme Allied Command in Europe who may receive information on numbers of U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe, which was cleared by the AEC-DOD and President Johnson last week. This authorization is to be sent by cable. I then made some telephone calls to get the action started. I obtained concurrences from Commissioners Ramey and Bunting and McGeorge Bundy and then called Bob Hollingsworth and told him to put the information on the wire. Del Crowson called and confirmed that the information has been sent to Paris.

I worked on our papers on Nuclear Systematics of the Heavy Elements to be published with my former graduate student Vic Viola.

I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Dave and Steve.



UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

COPY NO. 15  
May 28, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 157

12:00 noon, Friday, May 28, 1965 - Chairman's Conference Room - D. C. Office

1. Price-Anderson Report to the Joint Committee (Mr. Price's  
May 27 Memorandum)

Approved with deletion of the reference to the Brookhaven report and revisions in the language of the second paragraph on page 7.  
(DR)

2. Indemnity for Licensed Operation of the N. S. SAVANNAH (Mr. Price's  
May 27 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved advising FAST, the Maritime Administration and the insurance pools that it would likely be Commission policy to require the furnishing of proof of financial protection for nuclear incidents both within and outside the United States if the terms of coverage and premium rates appear to be reasonable. (DR)

3. Brookhaven Report

Dr. Beck reported briefly on staff discussions with the Joint Committee yesterday and said the draft report had been left with the staff. Discussion with the Forum Safety Committee and the American Public Power Association will follow further discussions with the Joint Committee.

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Regulatory Review Panel, June 30,  
July 1 or July 2

Mr. Price reported the Panel would like to meet with the Commission to review the draft report and the Commissioners agreed a meeting should be scheduled. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Mr. Palfrey

Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Lowenstein  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

Tuesday, June 1, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information 486 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I attended the swearing-in ceremony by President Johnson in the Rose Garden of the White House for Charles L. Schultze (BOB), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (Equal Employment Council), Charles S. Murphy (Under Secretary of Agriculture), Alan S. Boyd (Assistant Secretary, Transportation), and others.

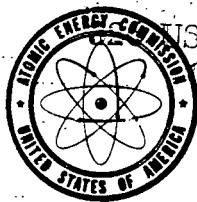
At 1:15 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 2:45 p.m. I met with representatives of the Long Island Lighting Company - Errol W. Doebler (Chairman of the Board), Edward C. Duffy (Senior Vice President), Arthur C. Sugden (Vice President, Engineering), and Edward M. Barrett (General Attorney) to discuss their interest in nuclear power. They plan a 500 MW nuclear unit by 1973.

At 3:35 p.m. I met with Governor Frank Morrison of Nebraska who wanted to discuss troubles at the Hallam reactor and Nebraska's interest in getting the 200 BeV Accelerator.

At 4:30 p.m. Commissioners Ramey and Tape, Bob Hollingsworth and I met in his office with Congressman Chet Holifield (Chairman, JCAE) and John T. Conway. We discussed 1. Ad hoc barter arrangements for the acquisition of nuclear fuel (enriched U-235) by utilities in foreign countries by offering natural uranium in partial payment, which we discussed at considerable length. Agreement was reached that we could proceed with the Ad Hoc Barter arrangements. With respect to giving preference to uranium mining companies which have been hurt by being unable to enter into stretchout arrangements for the sale of uranium to the Commission, the following course of action was agreed upon: At the time of negotiating with a foreign group, a verbal indication would be given to the group that it would be a plus factor in our consideration of the barter arrangement if the uranium were procured from one of the small U.S. companies who can be classified as hardship cases. This plus factor would be considered by the Commission along with all other considerations in determining the specific arrangements to be entered into. There is to be no formal policy statement issued on this matter.

2. Concerning the Italian government request for low enriched fuel for a naval nuclear powered auxiliary surface ship, Holifield indicated he would have no problem with the United States entering into such an agreement provided no technology was exchanged with the Italians. He was told of Admiral Rickover's objections. (The more formal discussions of this subject by the State Department and the Atomic Energy Commission with the Joint Committee should proceed as previously planned.) 3. The General Conference of the IAEA at Tokyo was discussed and I expressed the hope that Holifield and other members of the Joint Committee would attend this conference. Holifield indicated that he planned to attend and would advise the other members of the Joint Committee of his hope that some of them would also attend. 4. Agreement was reached that the Commission would continue to work on the JCAE request on the Brookhaven Report on the safety of nuclear power reactors. It was recognized that the report would not be ready for submission to the Joint Committee prior to the passage of the Price Anderson extension legislation. 5. We are to submit a letter to the Joint Committee outlining our present plans on the Fermi Award. We are to incorporate in this letter a statement to the effect that if amending legislation is contemplated then such legislation might best be considered in connection with a future Omnibus Bill. It was pointed out that it was not



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COPY NO. 15  
June 1, 1965

*Information Meeting*

INFORMATION MEETING 486

9:50 a.m., Tuesday, June 1, 1965 - Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Additions to Access List for Secretary McNamara's Address to NATO Ministers of Defense (General Crowson's June 1 Memorandum)

Approved. (MA)

2. Allied Committee on Atom Strategy

The Commissioners suggested Mr. Palfrey determine the status of the proposal. (Secy)

3. AEC 132/78 - Weapons Program Technical Advisor/ for DMA

Approved. General Crowson said a status report will be made in six months. (MA)

4. AEC 459/19 - Contractor Evaluation Board - U-235 Study

Approved with revisions in the invitation and enclosure (a). The material will now be transmitted to the BoB for clearance, and the Joint Committee will be informed, but there will be no public notice. (AGMPP)

5. AEC 720/166 - Meeting with AIF Committee on Toll Enriching

Approved, with alternative language for the statement in response to the Committee's request. (AGMPP)

6. AEC 720/167 - Draft Statement by AIF Toll Enrichment Committee (Nichols Committee)

Approved, with revised language in the alternative last paragraph on page five. (AGMPP)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED

BY AUTHORITY: *A A Denigalli, OC, DOE*  
BY *memo* *1/28/88*

7. AEC 901/92 - Proposed Appointment of Czech National at Brookhaven National Laboratory

Approved. (IA)

8. Suppliers' Agreement for International Safeguards (Mr. Kratzer's May 28 Memorandum)

The Commissioners approved the proposed course of action. (IA)

9. Canadian Policy on Sale of Uranium to Other Governments (Department of State's May 28 Cable)

DOE ARCHIVES

Mr. Kratzer reported that in connection with the Canadian negotiations with France, Canada will now announce that any future uranium sales to other governments will require the application of safeguards. The Commissioners had no objection. (IA)

10. AEC 1083/48 - IAEA Symposium on Criticality Control of Fissile Materials

Approved. The Commissioners suggested review of the proposed ALOO representatives participation. (AGMA)

11. IAEA Symposia

Commissioner Tape suggested a review of the schedule planning. (IA)

12. Alien Visits to LRL (General Manager's May 28 Memorandum and Commissioner Ramey's May 19 Memorandum)

Commissioner Ramey requested additional information. (AGMA)

13. AEC 89/22 - Admission of Chinese National to LRL-Berkeley

Approved. (AGMRD)

The General Manager noted a task force is reviewing AEC procedures.

14. Commissioners' Meeting with Congressman Chet Holifield, 4:30 p. m. Today

The Chairman reminded the Commissioners of the meeting today.

15. Proposed Response to Senator Clinton Anderson re Establishment of a Nuclear Museum

To be circulated for the Commissioners review. (Fritsch)

16. Chairman's Meeting with Arkansas Delegation, 3:00 p. m., Friday, June 4 to Discuss 200 BeV Accelerator Site

The Chairman suggested Commissioner Tape and Dr. McDaniel attend the meeting with him. (Secy)

DOE ARCHIVES

17. Proposed Settlement re LARC Computer

Mr. Schur reported briefly on the proposal to request GAO's advice. The Commissioners requested circulation of a report for their review. (GC)

18. Holdings of Presidential Appointees - E. O. 11222

Mr. Schur reported the Civil Service Commission will be in direct touch with Presidential Appointees in this regard and that the report will be submitted directly to the Commission. The Commissioners requested information on the proposed procedure. (GC)

PRESENT

DISTRIBUTION

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Vinciguerra
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Schur
Dr. Tape	Dr. Fritsch
Dr. Bunting	General Crowson*
	Mr. Quinn**
	Mr. Kratzer***
	Mr. McCool

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary
W. B. McCool
Secretary

\* Attendance for Items 1, 2 and 3  
 \*\* Attendance for Items 4, 5 and 6  
 \*\*\* Attendance for Items 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13

likely we would submit an Omnibus Bill this year. 6. Regarding access to Joint Committee Records by the AEC historian, we are to submit a letter to the Joint Committee requesting access to the Joint Committee's records outlining procedures that we would propose to follow. Holifield indicated that he would then take this matter up with the full Committee.

Wednesday, June 2, 1965 - D.C.

The case of the high voltage power transmission to SLAC (Woodside) has really flared up. There were adverse, almost abusive editorials, in the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner over the last weekend relating the matter to President Johnson's program for natural beauty. Every conceivable unfair advantage is being taken, including lies. Clapp, attorney for "Save Our Skyline Group," is even going around lying, saying that PG&E and Stanford have decided to foot part of the bill for undergrounding the line. I called Lee White (who is afraid the political repercussions will sway the President), Charles Schultze, Donald Hornig, Stanford University President Wallace Sterling, Congressman Chet Holifield and PG&E Chairman Robert Gerdes, to discuss various aspects of the situation. I will probably have to meet the press when I visit San Francisco on June 11th. The situation is further complicated by the fact that President Johnson will visit San Francisco around June 25th in connection with the 20th anniversary of the United Nations.

At 11 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2112 (action summary attached).

I received approval by the President for the CHARCOAL nuclear weapons test series.

Hearings were held by the JCAE this afternoon in connection with clarifying legislation for the SLAC power line (for AEC authority to exercise power of eminent domain--ruled out by the Circuit Court of Appeals through misinterpretation of the Atomic Energy Act). Commissioner Tape appeared for the AEC.

At 6 p.m. I attended a reception hosted by Jerry Luntz of Nucleonics and Arthur Moore (Chief, Washington Bureau of McGraw-Hill) for Robert E. Adamson, new Washington editor of Nucleonics.

Thursday, June 3, 1965 - Germantown

I presented the AEC Citation to Edward R. Gardner for his retirement (June 15th) in recognition of his 47 years of government service.

At 10:45 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 216 (action summary attached).

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2113 (action summary attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a joint AEC/MLC luncheon in the Executive Dining Room. Those attending were: Commissioners Palfrey, Ramey, Tape and Bunting, R. E. Hollingsworth, E. J. Bloch, J. V. Vinciguerra, Howard C. Brown, Jr., Joseph F. Hennessey, Franklin N. Parks, General D. L. Crowson, John A. Waters, C. L. Marshall, Arnold R. Fritsch, Chairman W. J. Howard, General Austin W. Betts, General Andrew J. Kinney, Rear Admiral Thomas F. Connolly, Captain Harry B. Hahn, Captain Roy M. Isaman, Captain Norman E. White, Colonel Francis J. Pallister, Colonel Sidney C. Bruce, Colonel William H. Innes (MLC); Lt. General Harold C. Donnelly, and Captain Robert K. Kaufman (DOD).



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 2, 1965

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM :

W. B. McCool, Secretary *Original signed by W. B. McCool*

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2112, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1965,  
11:00 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GF

## Commission Business

1. AEC 719/40 - AEC Radiation Preservation of Foods Program

Approved, as revised.

The Commission noted that a work plan and revised testimony would be circulated for Commission review shortly.

Commissioner Ramey requested a report on research conducted by Dr. Harry Monsen on the consumption of irradiated foods by mice. (ID)

2. AEC 782/56 - Superseding Civil Uses Agreement with the UK

Approved.

Staff will discuss with JCAE staff prior to transmittal to the White House. (IA)

3. AEC 830/4 - Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation with Spain

Approved. (IA)

4. AEC 89/21 - Visit of British National to IASL

Approved. (L/BR)

5. AEC 773/13 - Status Report on Hallam

The Commission approved Mr. Shaw's recommendation. (RD&T)

The Chairman requested the scheduling of a meeting with representatives of CPPD for June 21, and preparation of an appropriate reply to CPPD's telegram. (SECY/EAGM)

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager -2-  
Action Summary of Meeting 2112

June 2, 1965

Information Item

Modification of Memorandum of Understanding with Iscohen, Inc.

The Commissioners had no objection to your proposed course of action.

cc:  
Commissioners

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

TO : E. L. Frica, Director of Regulation

DATE: June 3, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 216, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1965,  
10:45 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MD.

SEC: ICS

## Commission Business

AEC-R 119 - Proposed Agreement with the State of Oregon

Approved.

The Commission requested category (d) in the proposed amendments to the "Criteria for Guidance of States and AEC in Discontinuance of AEC Regulatory Authority and Assumption Thereof by States Through Agreement" be revised to reflect that exemptions would be made by mutual agreement between the states and AEC on a case-by-case basis. The State of Oregon should be appropriately informed.

cc:

Commissioner:

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 3, 1965

UNCL. BY DC  
NOV 88

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2113, THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1965,  
10:45 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MD.

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

1. AEC 181/118 - Contractor Selection Procedures

Approved.

The Commission requested the letter to the BOB be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (AGMO)

2. AEC 181/119 - Audit of Fixed-Price Contracts with Educational Institutions

Discussed.

The Commission agreed staff should proceed in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Controller's May 17, 1965 Audit Report, and report to the Commission on the results. The Chairman requested staff review and report on grants versus fixed-price contracts. Commissioner Palfrey noted the importance of making the contractors and field officers aware of the rationale for AEC's policies. (AGMO)

3. Briefing on Classification of Property at Los Alamos

The Commission had no objection. (MA)

4. Controller's Financial Review - 3rd Quarter FY 1965

Discussed.

The Commission noted staff should be alert to the possible advantages of using the established authority to transfer funds up to five percent from one appropriation category to another. (CC)

5. Proposed Reply to the Secretary of State's May 24 Letter

The Commission requested the letter be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (EAGM)

cc:  
Commissioners

At 1:30 p.m. I presided over the 148th meeting of AEC/MLC; a DOD study of missile penetration and defense was presented and further consultations regarding the SLAC power line problem were planned.

At 3 p.m. I called Caryl Haskins (Carnegie Institution) in reply to his phone call of several days ago, at which time he asked whether I would be interested in membership on the Council on Foreign Relations. I said this sounds interesting, but my only concern is how much time I can devote to it. Haskins says he has the same problem and he has been able to devote very little time to it; he has, however, found the discussion groups most interesting, as well as are the minutes of the various meetings. He feels that my membership might be done on the same basis. I said that, if there could be an understanding on that point, then I would like to join. Haskins will convey this information to the Council for its consideration, and the Council can let me know.

At 3:25 p.m. I was interviewed by Robert J. Cochran of Newspaper Enterprise Association (Scripps-Howard) on the past, present, and future of nuclear power.

At 4:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Steve Lawroski, Argonne, regarding the dedication of the EBR-2 in Idaho which is now running successfully. Argonne would like to have the dedication on June 29th, if the Commission agrees. They wish to invite some members of the Joint Committee and I told Steve I will talk to the other Commissioners, perhaps come up with some alternate dates, then let him know. I inquired about the travel time involved, and Steve said that depending on connections it will probably involve about five hours. As a matter of information, Steve also indicated they would want the currently planned U.K. Fast Reactor Team visit to take place at a time other than at the dedication.

Helen left this afternoon with Dianne to drive to Cambridge to bring Pete home. He has finished his freshman year at Harvard and has a job at the NASA history department which begins this summer. Dave Lee left by bus for California today.

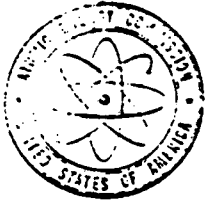
Friday, June 4, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Arkansas Senator John L. McClellan regarding an appointment scheduled for this afternoon with a delegation from Little Rock. He said he had hoped to be able to come with them, but can't since he has to go to West Virginia tonight for a speech. I told him we will look forward to seeing his people this afternoon to consider whatever proposal they have to offer. Senator McClellan indicated he would appreciate a telephone call from me so that we could talk more about the possibilities in the state of Arkansas before any decision is reached on the site of the accelerator.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 487 (notes attached).

At 11:15 a.m. I called Donald Hornig and told him I think we will have to bring the President up-to-date on the Stanford situation, and asked whether he will be willing to go with me to see the President. He said he is willing and he will try to arrange the appointment. We both agreed that Lee White should probably be present also.

I said that Panofsky called and talked me into holding a press conference at Stanford next Friday, since they seem to have no other means of getting through to the press to present their side. Hornig said that Panofsky mentioned to him on the phone that there are three or four other lines on the hillside which have poles just as big as the ones we're putting in, even though they are low voltage. Lee White considers this a critical factor. Don suggested we get some pictures taken as documentary proof. I said we will look into it. I said we



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 4, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 487

10:10 a.m., Friday, June 4, 1965, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. BOB May 29 Letter re Meson Factory at LASL

Noted.

2. Dedication of EBR Z, NRTS, Week of July 5, 1965

The Chairman said Steve Laworski had called to invite Commissioner participation. D.: Tape will consider the date of July 9. (Secy)

3. Items Discussed at the Commissioners' June 1 Meeting with Congressman Holifield, JCAE

- a. Submission of up-dated Brookhaven report - the Commissioners suggested Mr. Holifield would perhaps like alternatively a report on engineering safeguards - reactor safety. Staff will check the original Joint Committee request. (GM-DR)
- b. Ad hoc Barter Arrangements - it was concluded that the criteria for conditions governing barter arrangements should include a plus factor with respect to participation by some U.S. non-stretch out companies (hardship cases). Mr. Ramey noted this had consistently been his position on the matter from the beginning. (IA-RM)
- c. Italian Request for Enriched Uranium (Secretary of State's May 24 Letter to the Chairman) - Mr. Holifield had no problem with this matter. (IA)
- d. Mr. Holifield's Attendance at the 9th General Conference of the IAEA, September 21, 1965, Tokyo - the Chairman noted he had invited Mr. Holifield to attend. (Secy-Cong-IA)
- e. Access to Joint Committee records - a pending item. (Secy)

4. Access to Commission Records for Research ( Secretary's April 1 Memorandum)

Mr. Palfrey requested early consideration of this matter noting the request from Mr. Daniel Lang of the New Yorker. (Secy)

5. Biological Medical Educational Facility at ORNL

The Chairman will sign the revised letter. (Fritsch)

6. Dr. Victor Weisskopf's, CERN, May 31 Letter to Dr. Hornig re Relations with France

7. McGeorge Bundy's May 29 Memorandum on the National Test Program

Noted.

8. Consolidation of AEC Space Activities (General Manager's April 26 Memorandum)

The General Manager reported the results of his discussions with NASA officials and said a letter will confirm the joint agreement. The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation for the addition of the MPRE and 710 programs. The Commissioners requested:

- a. consideration of some program diversification for LRL in the light of this decision, and
- b. a report on results in the Pluto program (GM)

9. Proposed Letter to Congressman Hollifield re Fermi Award

The letter is to be revised to add a reference to the Commission's use of broader criteria and Mr. Ramey requested the addition of a statement of his position that revised criteria should provide consultation only with the GAC. The revised letter will be circulated. (GC)

10. Governor Love's May 28 Letter re the September 27 and 28 Rocky Mountain Governors Conference

The Chairman requested the Governor be informed that the Commissioners are not available for the conference but appropriate senior staff will attend. (EAGM-Fritsch)

11. Commissioners' Meeting with Arkansas Delegation, 3:00 p.m., Today

The Chairman noted Senator McClellan's call to tell him of his interest in the meeting and regrets he could not attend. The Senator requested a call from the Chairman next week. (Fritsch)

12. AEC 811/132 - Project GASBUGGY - Public Announcement and Other Information Materials

Approved. (PI)

13. AEC 1154/13 - Execution Data for a Portion of WHETSTONE IV Events

Approved. (MA)

14. NTS Events (General Crowson's June 3 Memorandum)

Noted. (MA)

15. AEC 974/8 - Request from Germany for 10 Grams of U-233

Approved. (IA)

16. AEC 901/93 - Proposed Visit to Brookhaven and Argonne National Laboratories by a Polish National

Approved. (IA)

17. AEC 1130/15 - The U.S. Nuclear Test Program

The Commissioners agreed staff should proceed. (MA)



18. AEC 83/14 - Delegation of Authority to AEC Board of Contract Appeals

Approved. (GC)

19. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 103)

Noted. (PAR)

20. Revised Letter to the Secretary of State re Cooperation with Italy  
(Secretary of State's May 24 Letter to the Chairman)

Approved. (Fritsch)

21. SLAC Power Line (General Manager's June 4 Memorandum)

The Chairman and Dr. Tape will review with staff. The Chairman said he and Dr. Hornig will try to see the President. (DGM)

22. Agenda for the Week of June 7

Approved. (Secy)

23. Proposed Headquarters Meeting with Representatives of Columbia  
Gas System re Plowshare Gas Storage Application (Mr. John Kelly's  
May 27 Memorandum)

A meeting is to be arranged with Dr. Tape and senior staff. (Secy)

24. June 17 Hearings of the Research and Technical Programs Sub-  
committee of the Committee on Government Operations (Congress-  
man Reuss' May 10 Letter to the Chairman and the Chairman's  
June 2 Letter Response)

Dr. Bunting will testify. (AGMRD-Cong. -Secy)

25. Interpretation of Contract with PRDC re Obligation for Operation

Mr. Ramey requested a report. (GC)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey        Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Palfrey      Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Tape         Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Bunting      Dr. Fritsch  
                  General Crowson\*  
                  Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 12.

are working on a summary of the situation, plus a short memorandum to the President, but this won't be ready until next week; therefore, an appointment early in the week will be fine. He said he will let me know. Also, he will get in touch with Lee White. (I pointed out that I will be leaving Washington on Thursday afternoon, June 10th.)

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 158 (notes attached).

At 11:50 a.m. the Commission met with representatives of Airesearch (Garrett Corporation) to hear their presentation on the potassium rankine cycle conversion system for Snap-50.

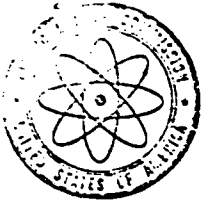
At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Jerry Tape.



Arkansas Delegation, June 4, 1965

L to R: (Back Row) Representatives Trimble, Gathings and Harris; Commissioner Palfrey; Senator J. W. Fulbright; (Unknown), Arkansas Congressman Mills

Front Row: Governor Orval Faibus, Seaborg, Senator McClellan



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

RECEIVED BY DOE  
NOV 26

COPY NO. 2  
June 4, 1965

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 158

11:25 a.m., Friday, June 4, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Mr. Price's May 28 Memorandum re Proposed Amendment of Provisional Operating License for the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Plant

Mr. Mr. Ramey noted his previous dissent on the question of the company's financial qualifications. The Commissioners requested a report on

- a. financial qualifications, and
- b. legislative history, and
- c. previous decisions on hearings. (DR)

2. Meeting with Rochester Gas and Electric Company Officials, June 10

Mr. Price said Mr. Ginna and others will be in Washington on June 10 and will meet with regulatory staff. The Chairman agreed a meeting with the Commissioners would be desirable, the calendar permitting. (DR-Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg      Mr. Price  
Mr. Palfrey     Mr. Doan  
Mr. Ramey       Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Tape         Dr. Fritsch  
Dr. Bunting      Mr. McCool

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General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

At 3 p.m. Jerry Tape, Paul McDaniel, Bob Hollingsworth, Hughes, and I met with the Arkansas delegation to discuss the site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. The delegation consisted of: Senator J. W. Fulbright, Congressman Wilbur Mills, Congressman Oren Harris, William Shepard (Arkansas Power and Light), Dobbs Sullivan (Vice President, Northern Bank and Trust, Little Rock), W. B. Stiles (Head of the Graduate Institute of Technology, University of Arkansas, Little Rock), Pat Wilson (President, Jacksonville State Bank), Harry McLemore (Head, Industrial Progress Little Rock Chamber of Commerce), and others.

At 4:20 p.m. I called Steve Lawroski (ANL) and told him Jerry Tape will probably make the EBR-2 dedication if it were held on Friday, July 9th, or Thursday, July 15th. I said that, if it were July 15th, I, too, might possibly be able to make it (enroute to California). Lawroski said that, in that case, they will first try for July 15th and July 9th as a second choice. He will let me know as soon as he hears from John Conway about which date would be best for JCAE. He mentioned that they will be dedicating not only the EBR-2 but also the fuel cycle facility. He said they're about as pleased with the latter as they are with the reactor.

At 5 p.m. I called Congressman Chet Holifield and told him I will be leaving Thursday night, June 10th, for California, and that on June 11th I will hold a press conference at Stanford. I invited him to come along and join me in the press conference. He said he will think it over.

I mentioned I am working on an appointment to brief the President on the Woodside problem, and Lee White and Donald Hornig will probably be along. Holifield said they briefed Lee White and had given him big pictures and a complete, indexed file of the costs, etc. He suggested I use the big pictures as well as large placards for the press conference. In addition to discussing the cost, he suggested I mention the precedent involved. He suggested having a mimeographed statement to hand out so there can be no claim of lack of information. He mentioned the excerpt sheet from the California Public Utilities Commission, showing they have over 2,000 overhead poles. He suggested mentioning the City of Woodside has had the opportunity since last February, but they have not yet made a firm tangible offer. He suggested using excerpts from Hickenlooper's statement regarding the Court of Appeals interpretation, and handing this out to the press. Holifield will check to see how Woodside voted in the last presidential election. His guess is that it went heavily Republican.

Saturday, June 5, 1965 - D.C.

Helen arrived home from Cambridge, Massachusetts, at 5:30 a.m. with Pete, Dianne, and Kathy Grieser.

I worked at the D.C. office until 11:30 a.m.

I flew to Detroit (Metropolitan Airport). I left Dulles at 12:30 p.m. and arrived at 1 p.m. on Northwest Airlines Flight No. 77. I was met by James McGlynn, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Detroit. From 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. I attended graduation exercises at the University of Detroit where I received an honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Father Laurence V. Britt, President, University of Detroit. Retiring President Clarence B. Hilberry of Wayne State gave the commencement address and received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degree. Jean and Bill Walsh attended.

Afterward I attended a reception and dinner at the Detroit Golf Club, which also

included the Walshes. I visited the Walsh home in Royal Oak and then flew back to Washington on Northwest Airlines Flight No. 22, which left at 9 p.m. and arrived at 11:55 p.m. at National Airport.

Sunday, June 6, 1965

I worked on my testimony for June 9th before the Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee and my talk at the State Department tomorrow.

I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Steve and six holes with Dave.

The kids gave Helen and me a 23rd wedding anniversary present.

Monday, June 7, 1965 - D.C.

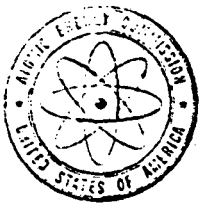
At 10:30 a.m. I participated with Myron Kratzer and Allen Vander Weyden in briefing top State Department people (including Averell Harriman, Llewellyn E. Thompson, Richard Davis and Phillips Talbot) on the present status of civilian nuclear power and its relationship to weapons proliferation problem. I had lunch at the State Department with this group.

At 2:55 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 488 (notes attached).

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Claude Desautels. He said Larry O'Brien has asked him to call me regarding the 200 BeV Accelerator, and to ask me to call Congressman John Watts of Kentucky. Apparently, the Governor of Kentucky thinks the site for the accelerator should be on federal land, or rather that federal land is required for the site. I told him I would call Watts.

At 3:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Lee White. He returned my earlier call and I told him since I was sure that Don Hornig was in the PSAC meeting I wondered if he knew whether Don had been able to get an appointment with the President for us. Lee said that Marvin Watson is aware that we want an appointment and he (Lee) has been requested to prepare a memorandum summarizing the SLAC matter. His memorandum will be no longer than two pages. I told him we are doing the same thing; that ours will be in the form of a letter to the President of about two pages, with an attachment. Lee suggested that we get our letter (copy attached to June 8th Journal) over to Watson this afternoon, and furnish him with a copy. With regard to the SLAC matter, Lee said he saw Pete McCloskey this morning and had an opportunity to go over the points that Clapp had made. Lee said that McCloskey impressed him. Lee urged McCloskey to get in touch with Conway at the Joint Committee for answers to some of his questions as Lee was pressed for time due to his meeting with the Joint Committee.

At 4 p.m. Arnie Fritsch and I met with former Governor Albert D. Rosellini of Washington. Rosellini had been in to discuss the support services contract now pending at the Hanford site. He indicated he represented Milmanco Corporation, a small, new, aggressive concern in the State of Washington which bid on the contract, but because of its small size has been eliminated. Rosellini was interested to know whether there would be any further elimination of the seven remaining bidders or whether a selection would be made from this list. He felt



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

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NOV 86

AS 6/8/65

COPY NO. 2  
June 7, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 488

2:55 p.m., Monday, June 7, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Proposed Letter to AIF re Hanford

Approved, with revisions to add reference to the benefits of segmentation and maintenance of a healthy community, etc. Mr. Vinciguerra said he had obtained Mr. Ramey's approval telephonically. (EAGM-Fritsch)

2. Briefing at Department of State this Morning

The Chairman said the briefing which he and Mr. Palfrey attended was, in his view, quite worthwhile.

3. EBR-2 Dedication, NRTS

The Chairman said Mr. Lawroski had called and been given the possible dates of July 9 or July 15.

4. June 1 Letter from Glenn C. Lee, Tri-City Nuclear Industrial Council re Non-nuclear Activities at Hanford

The Chairman requested preparation of a reply for his signature and suggested staff review with Mr. Ramey. (EAGM)

5. Senator Jackson's Request for a Briefing on Diversification Aspects of the Support Services Contract at Hanford

Mr. Bloch said staff would try to schedule a briefing for the Senator later in the week.

6. Chairman's Meeting Today with Ex-Governor Rosellini

The Chairman said he would see the ex-Governor today at Senator Jackson's request.

7. June 2 Letter from Gov. Frank G. Clement re August 12, 1965 Agreement Signing Ceremony in Nashville

The Chairman said he understood Commissioner Ramey plans to attend. He requested preparation of a confirming letter to the Governor. (Fritsch)

8. Los Alamos KIWI Film

Commissioners Palfrey and Tape discussed briefly the position they propose to take at the meeting with Mr. Adrian Fisher, ACDA, this afternoon. (Secy)

9. National Coal Association Meeting (General Manager's June 4 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested preparation of revised statements reflecting their comments which are to be given to Mr. Vinciguerra. (EAGM)

10. AEC 901/94 - Polish National Participation in AEC Research at Notre Dame

Approved. (IA)

11. U. S. - U. K. Civil Agreement

Messrs. Hall and Kratzer discussed briefly their meeting last Friday with Mr. Conway, JCAE Staff Director, and the questions he had raised with regard to the proposed exchange of letters on safeguards. Mr. Hall recommended this matter now be discussed with Congressman Chet Holifield and Mr. Conway and a draft letter to Mr. Holifield was circulated for the Commissioners' review. (EAGM-Secy)

12. Personnel Item

Noted. (Secy)



13. Chairman's Press Conference, Woodside California, June 11

Dr. Tape said he had spoken with Mr. Bob Molton at Stanford University who said Mr. Sterling would probably not be available for the press conference.

14. Underground Review Committee Meeting, 4:00 p. m., Wednesday, June 9

Dr. Tape noted he is returning in time for the meeting.

15. NAS Accelerator Site Committee Meeting, June 5 and 6

Dr. Tape reported briefly on the meeting and said that the Committee hopes to meet again in late July. The proposals due June 15 will be preliminarily reviewed prior to that time.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Palfrey    Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Tape        Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Bunting    Dr. Fritsch  
                  Mr. Hall\*  
                  Mr. Kratzer\*  
                  Mr. McCool

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Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Item 11.

that because of Milmanco's substantial diversification program, a joint proposal between Milmanco and one of the other seven remaining bidders might be in the Commission's interest. However, Milmanco didn't want to approach the others if further elimination were still foreseen.

Rosellini further suggested that Milmanco might work as a subcontractor to the Boeing proposal. I responded by saying that it was not certain at this time how the selection would proceed since this was largely dependent on the ongoing evaluation of the seven remaining bidders. I further said that it would not be appropriate for the government to force a joint venture at this point with Milmanco being one of the partners and that if, in fact, a joint venture arose through Milmanco's own efforts, then AEC would have to open the matter to all the other proposers and give them an opportunity to change their bids. When asked how long it would be before a Commission selection were to be announced, I indicated that it would probably be some weeks. (Mention was made of Glenn Lee's dates of June 15th to July 15th.)

At 5:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman J. Arthur Younger (California). He said he understood that I would be in San Francisco to talk at a meeting of the Commonwealth Club, and asked if I were going to be able to visit Woodside. I told him I had a pretty tight schedule which had been worked out a couple of months ago, and asked him if he thought I should visit Woodside. He said he thought I should; that arrangements could be made for the Mayor of Woodside to meet me and take me around. I told him I would take another look at my schedule to see whether I could work in a visit to Woodside. I said I would call him tomorrow to let him know

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception for Princess Christina of Sweden at the Swedish Embassy. I talked to Senator John L. McClellan (Arkansas) and Congressman John C. Watts (Kentucky) about the siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator in their states.

Tuesday, June 8, 1965 - D.C.

I sent my biweekly letter report to President Johnson (copy attached).

At 11 a.m. I called Congressman John C. Watts (Kentucky) and told him I had talked with the Governor of Kentucky regarding criteria for the site of the proposed 200 BeV Accelerator, and that Harry Traynor, of our staff, had been in Kentucky to talk with the members of the Task Force set up by the governor to study the matter. Watts said they are very much interested in having Kentucky selected as the site. If it can be done, he feels they are well located and have much to offer. I told Watts that each request would be given careful consideration; that the National Academy of Sciences will help us select the site, but that the selection probably will not be made until the end of the year. I said the proposals were due by the end of this month. He thanked me for calling.

Commissioners Palfrey and Bunting, staff and I, met with the Savannah River Nuclear Study group - J. J. McDonough (President, Georgia Power), William J. Clapp (President, Florida Power), Ernest C. Gaston (President, Southern Services), S. C. McMeekin (President, South Carolina Electric and Gas), William B. McGuire (President, Duke Power), Walter H. Zinn (Vice President, Combustion Engineering), O. J. Miller (Vice President, Duke Power), Robert A. Bowman (Vice President, Bechtel), and Roy B. Snapp (Consultant). They said conversion of the R Reactor to electric power production is not economical and told us of their other nuclear power plans.

June 8, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Court Decision Threatens to Delay Stanford Accelerator Project

AEC efforts to build overhead electric transmission lines to provide electric power for the Stanford Linear Accelerator Project have suffered a legal setback. On May 20 the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth District reversed the order of the District Court in condemnation proceedings brought by AEC. The Court of Appeals held that AEC is required by Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act to be bound by local ordinances requiring underground lines.

Members of the JCAE have stated that the Circuit Court misconstrued the legislative intent of Section 271, and have introduced clarifying bills to correct the court's interpretation. Hearings on these bills were held on May 27 and June 2. If allowed to stand, the court's interpretation would permit local ordinances respecting the generation, sale, or transmission of electric energy to hamper AEC's ability to carry out its functions.

I have written you separately describing this situation in some detail.

2. Interest in Site of Proposed National Accelerator Laboratory

The announcement by the AEC on April 28, 1965, that it has entered into an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences for the evaluation of sites for a proposed new National Accelerator Laboratory has continued to evoke a great deal of interest throughout the nation. As of June 3, the AEC Division of Research had responded to a total of 276 inquiries received from 41 states; 38 formal notices of intent to submit site proposals had been received. The first meeting of the National Academy of

Sciences Site Selection Committee took place on June 5-6.

As an example of the strong national interest in this facility, on June 4 I met with members of the Arkansas Congressional delegation to discuss the possibilities of locating the proposed 300 MeV accelerator in Arkansas. Included were Senator Fulbright and Congressmen Mills and Harris. The meeting was cordial and I look forward to receiving a comprehensive site proposal from Arkansas.

### 3. Nuclear Rocket Reactor Started for Third Time

The NRX-A3 experimental nuclear rocket reactor was restarted again and power tested for the third time at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada on May 28. This marked the first time a nuclear rocket reactor had been operated for a third power cycle. The test ran for 43 minutes and consisted of a series of experiments at low and intermediate power to obtain necessary operational data. This reactor was previously tested at full power on April 23 and again on May 26. Analysis of available test data upon the completion of the NRX-A3 test series indicates that most objectives have been met. The reactor will now be disassembled for detailed examination.

### 4. UK Selection of Gas-Cooled Reactor Concept (AGR)

The United Kingdom recently announced the selection of the British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) for the next UK commercial atomic power plant, the Bungeness E 1200 MWe station to be built in Kent. In making the announcement, the Minister of Power stated that the AGR had been found by a joint committee of the Central Electricity Generating Board and the Atomic Energy Authority to have clear commercial and technical advantages over water systems, including lower power generation costs. The selection followed competitive bidding by UK industrial consortia on UK-designed gas-cooled reactors and the US-designed pressurized and boiling light water reactors. The competitive position of the US reactors was affected by the stipulation of the UK Government that US-designed

reactors must be manufactured and constructed by British industry, with imports limited to no more than 15% of the manufactured material.

5. USSR RADIOACTIVE WASTE DISPOSAL FROM VISITING U. S.

The USSR radioactive waste disposal delegation arrived in the United States on May 29 and is now touring U. S. atomic energy facilities. The visit which reciprocates an earlier visit to the USSR by a U. S. team of scientists will continue until June 13. This exchange visit had previously been scheduled for March 20, 1955, but was postponed at the request of the Soviet Government.

6. Congressional Hearings

(a) Food Irradiation

Open hearings on food irradiation are scheduled for June 9 and 10 before the JCRC Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation. Testimony will be presented by AEC staff and witnesses from the Army and private industry.

(b) Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower

On June 9 I plan to appear before the subcommittee on Employment and Manpower of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. A brief oral statement and a detailed statement will be submitted for the record on the effect of the Atomic Energy Commission's research and development programs and policies as they affect the geographical distribution of lands, the economic welfare of localities, the utilization of manpower, and, in general, the future well-being of the country.

(c) Research Support at Universities

Commissioner Bunting will testify at hearings before the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations on June 17. Subject matter of the hearings is expected to

center on federal agency practices regarding research support at universities and the impact of this function on the educational function of the universities.

(d) Extension of the Price-Anderson Act

Hearings on the extension of the Price-Anderson Act are scheduled for the week of June 21 by the JCLB Subcommittee on Legislation. This Act, as you may know, provides up to \$500 million of Government indemnity to protect the public and nuclear facility licensees against public liability claims arising out of a nuclear accident that may be in excess of underlying private insurance. Our staff has conducted a comprehensive study of operations under this Act and is preparing testimony supporting the extension for another 10 years beyond the 1967 expiration date. The coal industry is opposed to extension of the Act and is expected to testify accordingly.

Respectfully yours,

Clenn A. Seaberg

The President  
The White House

cc: McGeorge Bundy

At 2:10 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2114 (action summary attached).

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from William Webster (President, Massachusetts Electric Company, Boston, Massachusetts). Bill wanted to bring a matter to my attention which will indirectly affect atomic matters. Three companies - Connecticut Light & Power Company, Hartford Electric Light Company, and Western Massachusetts Electric Company - are planning to collaborate on the Millstone atomic power plant (near Waterford, Connecticut) - a G.E. reactor, using the crew of the Yankee Reactor in some capacity. For some years it has been the hope to merge all the electric companies of Massachusetts, in the interests of greater economy. The proposal has now been made to weld the Western Massachusetts Electric Company into the Massachusetts Electric Company; this is subject to SEC approval, etc. Massachusetts Electric plans to go ahead with the commitments of Western Massachusetts, including the Millstone project, and would attempt to honor them.

At 4 p.m. I called Richard Goodwin and told him that Congressman Chet Holifield is thinking of writing a letter to the New York Times on their editorial on SLAC. Also, Holifield may go to California with me on Thursday to be present for my press conference on Friday on SLAC. I said I wondered about the wisdom of this before we have our meeting with the President. Goodwin feels I should call Holifield about holding off on the letter; that he will be committed to whatever he says in it. At this time, the President is trying to maintain his national posture as a foremost advocate of natural beauty. I told Goodwin I understood the President has been invited to visit Stanford, and I would think he should not do this.

At 4:15 p.m. I called Congressman Chet Holifield. I told him that the President has seen these editorials on SLAC and is quite concerned about them; I knew of his intention to write to the New York Times, and I wondered if he should consider holding off a bit. He said he would. We discussed the various editorials and we both agreed they are full of errors. I said I expected to meet with the staff at the White House this afternoon at 5:30 p.m., and possibly meet with the President. He particularly asked if Lee White would be present as he is completely briefed on the matter. I told him that he would be. He wished me luck, and told me not to weaken on my stand with the President; we have to pass the bill clarifying the AEC's power of eminent domain; AEC and the JCAE is unanimous in their thinking on the bill, and we will certainly be in a better position if the bill is passed.

At this point I brought to his attention that the agreement for nuclear cooperation with the U.K. expires on July 20th, and the question of safeguards will arise. I said we are cooperating so closely with them on weapons matters, it is a sort of pro and con matter whether we should put in a provision for safeguards inspections between the U.S. and the U.K. in the renewal of the agreement. Holifield said he thought we should put it in as a matter of example, saying it would be hard to get others to go along if we didn't have the U.K.'s agreement. He asked if I thought England could be approached on this matter. I said that apparently she had been approached and is a little unhappy about it. He said he thought we should put on some pressure, but he would like to talk with me more in detail on this when he has the time. He is trying now to complete a JCAE report. He said he would be going to California with me on Thursday.

At 4:35 p.m. I called Congressman J. Arthur Younger and told him I expect to visit Stanford on Friday morning; that the reason I couldn't give him an answer to his question yesterday was that I didn't know whether this could be worked out. He asked if I would want to meet with some of the Woodside group and I told him I would, and that our people would work out the details.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 8, 1965  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2114, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1965, 2:10 P.M.,  
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ICB

Commission Business

1. Microphone System for Conference Rooms  
I will make appropriate arrangements.
2. Minutes of Meetings 2105 and 2106  
Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.
3. AEC 25/340 - Proposed Changes to Air Force Safety Rules  
Approved. (MA)
4. AEC 116/55 - Announcement of Yield  
Approved. (C)

cc:  
Commissioners



At 5:05 p.m. I received a call from Robert Gill, Vice Mayor of Woodside, California. Their Mayor, John Graham, is in Europe, and Gill called to ask if it would be helpful for me to meet with a representative group of Woodside people on Friday morning when I am in California.

I told him my problem was time, but I would be at the SLAC installation for a press conference at 10 a.m., and could meet with him and his people at 9:30 a.m. He said that would be fine, and he would call Bob Molton and Bob Stallings (San Mateo) and ask them to get the people together. We will meet in the Administration Building.

I sent my letter to the President regarding the high voltage electric power for the Stanford Linear Accelerator (copy attached).

At 5:30 p.m. I met with Lee White, Dick Goodwin, and Don Hornig in Lee White's office to discuss the various aspects of the Woodside high voltage line problem and explore the possibility of compromise solutions as the President has directed. However, there doesn't seem to be any solution other than going ahead with the overhead line through continuing court actions, etc., or the AEC paying for the entire cost of undergrounding the line. (White and Goodwin lean toward capitulation and undergrounding.) It was decided that we would see the President and explain the situation to him and seek his advice as to alternatives.

Later, at about 6:40 p.m., Hornig and I saw the President at the reception in the White House for the Presidential Scholars of 1965, and told him we wanted to talk with him about the Woodside problem. He took us to one of the lounges in the main part of the White House where we discussed the problem with him in the presence of Senator Fulbright, a couple of people who the President identified as friends of his, and Jack Valenti.

We showed the President the pictures of the existing poles in Woodside, and explained to him the impracticability and high cost of undergrounding high voltage lines. We also explained the problem with clarifying legislation which the Joint Committee has under way in Congress. We told him about the adverse press in the Bay area and Eastern newspapers, such as the Washington Post and the New York Times. He was, of course, generally familiar with this problem and sympathetic to our point of view. He said he thought we were doing the right thing, but wasn't sure what the political consequences would be. He said he would have to think further about his own views as to the proper action. I told the President that I was going to have a press conference in Palo Alto on Friday, June 11th, and he said he would try to have some guidance for me before that time. The President asked Hornig and me to undertake, in concert with Dick Goodwin, contacting the top editorial people in the Washington Post, the New York Times and the Hearst papers, as well as Time and Newsweek, and explain to them the facts of the situation. The President ended up by saying he thought I was doing a very good job in service to my country and he wanted me to know he appreciated it very much. The President replied, in response to my request to accompany him to San Francisco on June 26th, "Glenn, you can go with me anytime and anywhere you want to."

I attended a retirement reception at the State Department for Kermit Gordon where Bill D. Moyers, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman, Gardner Ackley, Vice President Humphrey, Mrs. Gordon, and Kermit Gordon spoke.

John Napier died today of cancer.

UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C., 20548

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

OF THE CHAIRMAN

June 8, 1965

Dear Mr. President:

I feel I should bring to your attention a problem which the Atomic Energy Commission has been facing for well over a year. It relates to the supply of high voltage electric power for the Stanford Linear Accelerator, a unique facility presently under construction at Stanford University. This two-mile long basic research tool, costing \$114 million is scheduled to begin test operations in March of next year. Its operation will engage a staff of about 1,000 and will entail an annual operating expense of about \$20 million.

The White House staff, and particularly Mr. Lee White and Dr. Donald Hornig, is generally aware of the dimensions of this problem. The major details are highlighted in the attachment to this letter. Essentially, since January, 1963, when AEC first endeavored to purchase the electric power that will be needed for the operation of the accelerator, the Government has been confronted with the demand by the Town of Woodside and the County of San Mateo that, because of aesthetic considerations, it take the unusual step of installing the high voltage (220 KV) line to the accelerator underground at Government expense.

AEC, because of the almost universal practice of building such high voltage lines overhead and the very high cost of putting them underground, has decided to meet the aesthetic challenge in other ways. The 5.3 mile long overhead line to be built by AEC would have 36 pole structures, only one of which would be on private land in Woodside, only 11 in San Mateo County, and the remaining 24 on Stanford land. The initially planned double circuit installation on 120-foot towers was abandoned in favor of an aesthetically motivated single circuit line design of low profile (the average height of the attractive metal poles would be 65 feet, which is approximately the same as for the 2400 wooden poles supporting telephone wires and low voltage distribution lines already in the area). Existing trees and other growth would be disturbed to the least extent possible, and the line would be strung by helicopter to avoid cutting swaths. Moreover, AEC offered over 14 months ago, in a further spirit of compromise, to contribute a significant amount toward the cost of placing a technically less satisfactory, lower power, high voltage line underground if the communities, or others, would share the large extra cost. No firm offer toward such a compromise solution was ever made to AEC.

After a number of attempts to find some compromise solution, the Government was compelled, in the interest of the project, to acquire easements by eminent domain and to proceed to arrange for the construction of the overhead transmission line itself, rather than through the local power supplier, the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E).

These local communities, particularly Woodside, then challenged AEC's legal authority in the courts. The Federal District Court upheld AEC's right, but recently the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that AEC was required, by a particular section in the Atomic Energy Act, to submit to the requirements of such local authorities. This is a limitation not placed on other Federal agencies. The Government maintains that the Circuit Court's interpretation of the section in question is clearly contrary to the expressed intent of Congress. This same view has been expressed by JCAE members on both sides of the aisle. As authors of the legislation which the Circuit Court interpreted, they have already filed bills in the House and in the Senate to reiterate the original Congressional intent and to clarify the language in the section to conform with that intent. Hearings on these bills were concluded on June 2, 1965. JCAE members, such as Senator Pastore and Congressman Hollifield, also feel that the cost of undergrounding the high voltage line is not justified.

The Public Utilities Commission (PUC) of the State of California refused to order PG&E to build an underground line on the grounds that such an order on its part would be unwarranted and that aesthetic considerations would not justify the large additional cost involved. Placing even this lower power high voltage line underground would involve an immediate additional cost of \$1.7 million, plus \$2.6 million for a second line required about 1970.

The Panel on Underground Installation of Utilities of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, in its report on May 25, 1965, recognized that placing high voltage lines underground is a special problem and that there is a need for increased research and development to find less costly ways to place such lines underground. It also urged improvement in designs of overhead lines to obtain better aesthetic acceptance.

The 'beautification dollar' can be spent well and it can be spent poorly. A dollar can clear from the landscape ten to twenty times as much low voltage distribution line as it can high voltage transmission line. Realizing this fact, AEC has invested a very considerable sum of money beyond technical necessity in permitting Stanford to underground hundreds of miles of secondary low voltage distribution lines for the accelerator project. However, to underground the high

voltage transmission line entirely at Federal expense appears not to be a prudent use of the tax dollar. It could set an enormously expensive precedent for Federal projects - one which could run into tens of billions of dollars.

Local opposition to an overhead high voltage line is extremely vocal and their cause is being championed by the press in the San Francisco area, and more recently by the Washington Post and the New York Times. (The representatives of the Town of Woodside have apparently been very active in contacting the press.) My plans call for a press conference in Palo Alto, California, on June 11, in an attempt to alleviate the situation. Any suggestions or guidance you may wish to give me will be fully utilized.

Respectfully yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

Attachment

STANFORD LINEAR ACCELERATOR TRANSMISSION LINE

The Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) is a project of the AEC now under construction on the campus of Stanford University. The two mile long electron accelerator is a unique basic research tool authorized by Congress in FY 1961 at a cost of \$114 millions. This national facility will be used by scientists to obtain more detailed knowledge of the fundamental nature of matter. The accelerator is scheduled for initial test operation next Spring.

The accelerator and the related large and complex experimental equipment will require increasingly large amounts of electric power for their operation. As was contemplated from the outset, a new high voltage transmission line must be constructed to meet these power needs.

AEC contemplated that the new transmission line would be built by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E), the supplier of electricity in that area. In June, 1963, PG&E applied for local permits to construct a conventional high tension tower transmission line to the project through the County of San Mateo and the Town of Woodside. Although neither of these jurisdictions had an ordinance prohibiting overhead construction of such lines, both denied the permits insisting that the line be placed underground. The 220 kilovolt line as then proposed by PG&E would have provided two circuits each capable of supplying 300 megawatts of power, enough to supply all foreseeable SLAC requirements. Such a line is estimated to cost \$663,000.

Objection to the proposed line was based on aesthetic grounds. It was contended that the line would spoil the scenic forested hillside through which it would pass. In an attempt to meet these objections, PG&E proposed to place the line along the route of a planned freeway and to use aesthetically designed tapered metal poles in lieu of towers at a cost of \$1,012,000 which PG&E would absorb without additional charges to AEC. However, again the communities denied the permits, insisting that the lines must be placed underground.

PG&E has concluded that the minimum cost underground installation would be a single circuit 180 megawatt line estimated to cost approximately \$2,640,000. Such a line is expected to be adequate for SLAC needs only until about 1971 when a second line costing about the same amount would be needed. Completion of an underground line is estimated to require 24 months as opposed to six months for the overhead line and would delay full use of the accelerator by approximately 18 months. The results of placing the line underground would be: 1) increased initial cost of about \$1.7 million; 2) future costs of adding a second line at about \$2.6 million;

and 3) substantial delay to full operation of the accelerator. AEC has not been able to justify the Federal Government absorbing all the additional costs of constructing these underground high voltage transmission lines, particularly in this low density suburban area which already has more than 2400 poles on which telephone and electric lines are supported.

In January, 1964, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy held a full day's hearing on this problem. Thereafter the communities involved informed AEC that they were attempting to work out a five-way sharing arrangement for the additional costs of placing a single circuit 180 megawatt line underground and AEC stated its willingness to contribute \$350,000, of which \$130,000 would be used to provide backup for the single circuit line. However, no firm offer of any kind was ever received by AEC, although AEC repeatedly stated its willingness to consider compromise offers even after commencement of the condemnation proceedings discussed below.

AEC has responded to the aesthetic considerations. Instead of the two circuits mounted on towers which PG&E had originally planned at the time AEC contracted with the utility for power, AEC agreed to accept an aesthetically designed low profile line on tapered steel poles, even though such installation is considerably more costly and less desirable for the operation of the accelerator. A total of 36 line support structures would be built, each structure involving one to three metal poles. Only one of these structures would be located on private land in Woodside; eleven in San Mateo County; and the remainder on Stanford land. Poles would be placed and wires strung with a minimum of clearance of natural growth. No swaths would be cleared through woods. These actions will necessitate the reduction to a single 300 megawatt circuit and an increase in cost to \$922,000 plus an additional \$130,000 to provide backup power. This is a total cost increase of more than 50% over the conventional overhead tower line.

Due to PG&E's inability to construct an overhead line and the failure of working out a cost sharing plan for an underground line, AEC was faced with the choice of paying the entire additional cost of placing the line underground or of constructing the overhead line itself. On March 9, 1964, Woodside passed an ordinance prohibiting the construction of overhead transmission lines of this size. On March 16, 1964, the Department of Justice, at the request of AEC, instituted condemnation actions for the overhead right of way on which AEC planned to itself build the 5.3 mile long transmission line.

The communities brought an action against PG&E and indirectly against AEC before the California Public Utilities Commission (PUC) and also contested the condemnation action in the Federal District Court. The PUC ruled against the complainants and the District Court ruled in favor of the Government. However, on appeal of the condemnation decision, the

Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals recently held that AEC is prohibited by Section 271 <sup>1/</sup> of AEC's Act from interfering with the requirements of the local authorities. The Government can obtain a rehearing by the Circuit Court or endeavor to go directly to the Supreme Court. The Government maintains that the Court's interpretation of the Section in question is clearly contrary to the expressed intention of Congress underlying this Section.

After the Circuit Court decision, members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE) who sponsored Section 271, filed bills to clarify the Section to conform to Congressional intent and these Congressmen - Senator Pastore, Senator Hickenlooper, Representative Holifield and Representative Hosmer - have stated publicly that the Court incorrectly interpreted the intent of Congress. Hearings on these bills were held on May 27 and June 2, 1965. Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act was intended to apply to electric energy produced by licensees of the AEC that operate nuclear reactors -- not to electric power purchased by AEC itself. The JCAE fears, as does the AEC, that if the Court's interpretation is permitted to stand, it will constitute a virtual invitation to local authorities in whose geographical jurisdiction AEC facilities are located, to interfere with the conduct of all of the AEC's non-regulatory programs including applied research and the development of atomic weapons.

The opposition to an overhead transmission line appears to have strong popular local support. The cause of Woodside and San Mateo County is being championed by the press in the San Francisco area. Senator Kuchel and Representative Younger have both appeared before the JCAE in support of these communities. However, the JCAE, especially Representatives Holifield and Hosmer, have consistently expressed opposition to the Government's assuming the extra cost involved in placing lines underground. At the Hearing before the Subcommittee on Legislation of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on June 2, 1965, the Chairman, Senator Pastore, remarked in his opening statement: "The question is can we do this to the taxpayers of this Country merely to satisfy what we feel to be in some way an imaginary aesthetic point of view of the people of this community because I understand that every single consideration is being given to doing this in such a way that the aesthetic quality of that neighborhood will not be disturbed."

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1/ Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act reads as follows:

"Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to affect the authority or regulations of any Federal, State, or local agency with respect to the generation, sale, or transmission of electric power."

Complainants allege that construction of any type of overhead transmission line to SLAC would be contrary to the President's Natural Beauty Program and have recently stated their intent to seek Presidential action to require the AEC to place the line underground. In this connection it should be noted that the Panel on Underground Installation of Utilities of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, in its report of May 25, 1965, emphasized the importance of distinguishing on the basis of feasibility and cost between placing high voltage transmission lines, such as the SLAC line, underground and undergrounding low voltage distribution lines. The Panel recognized the need for increased research and development to find less costly ways to place high voltage transmission lines underground and also urged improvement for design of overhead lines to obtain better aesthetic acceptance.

In summary, AEC believes that it has taken every reasonable action to see that the overhead transmission line is aesthetically attractive. Construction of such a line is consistent with the report of the White House Panel. AEC believes that the extra cost of burying the SLAC line would be greatly disproportionate to the aesthetic gain and would be inconsistent with prudent expenditure of public funds. The Public Utilities Commission of the State of California, in a hearing of its own conducted because of the complaint of the Town of Woodside, found that aesthetic advantage of an underground line would not justify the additional cost involved. Additionally, AEC is concerned that the undergrounding of this line at the Government's expense would constitute a disadvantageous precedent for other Federal agencies - such as the Department of Interior power marketing agencies and TVA - concerned with the construction of high voltage transmission lines in the nation. Any large scale program to underground high voltage transmission lines would be enormously expensive -- tens of billions of dollars could be involved. The "beautification dollar" can be spent well and it can be spent badly. A dollar can clear ten to twenty times as much power line from the landscape in case of low voltage distribution than it can in the case of high voltage transmission.



Wednesday, June 9, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before Senator Gaylord Nelson's Subcommittee on Employment and Manpower (of the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee) hearings on "Impact of Federal Research and Development Policies on Scientific and Technical Manpower." Only Senator Nelson was present. He questioned me in detail on the MURA matter and the siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator in an adversary manner.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with the JCAE, given by Natick Laboratories of the U.S. Army, where irradiated meat and potatoes, etc., were served. General Woodrow Wilson Vaughan, head of the Natick Laboratories, was the host.



A luncheon of irradiated food items (prepared by staff members of the Food Division, U.S. Army Natick Laboratories) was served to members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, New Senate Office Building, June 9, 1965.

L to R: Seaborg, John Conway (Executive Director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy), John O. Pastore (Senator, Rhode Island), and George F. Murphy, Jr. (Professional Staff Member of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy)

I talked to President Barnard of EEI concerning cooperation and a joint meeting next fall.

At 4 p.m. Donald Hornig and I briefed Frank Conniff, National Editor, Hearst Newspapers, on the Woodside controversy, explaining our side; he was impressed and will help. Then we briefed Al Friendly, Merlo Pusey, and one other of the Washington Post on the same matter. Friendly was not completely convinced but progress was made.

At 6:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Dick Goodwin regarding the Woodside problem and he said the President is getting terrific heat from California. He said the President wants to keep the matter open at the present time, and wants to meet again with me and Hornig. With this in mind, Goodwin said he thought the press conference I intend to hold on Friday, June 11th, should be one in which I simply say that we ought to leave the matter open; we have the matter under study, and at every stage we are taking into consideration the interests of the people. He said if they ask if we are going to back down, I should say we are trying to reflect public interest in the accelerator and take into consideration the interest of the public at every stage. When they ask if we are going to underground the lines, Goodwin said I should say that so far our plans are unchanged, but we are considering at all times the emerging interests. He thinks I should play up the accelerator and the great accomplishments we can make through it. He feels I should not issue a statement, before the President makes his decision, since we will be getting in deeper and deeper. Goodwin said he thought we should not pursue talking with the editor of the New York Times at the present time. However, there is no objection to doing this if we wish. I reminded him that Holifield will be going to California with me. Goodwin said he would call him. He also said he would call Hornig about the trip to New York.

At 6:50 p.m. Helen and I hosted an AEC reception for Embassy Scientific Attaches in the Colonial Room at the Mayflower Hotel.

Thursday, June 10, 1965 - D.C.

Helen and I attended funeral services for John Napier at 11 a.m. at the Baptist Church in Damascus, Maryland.

At 12:45 p.m. I hosted a luncheon in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel for the Soviet Waste Disposal Team which is visiting the U.S. Those attending the luncheon in honor of the Team are as follows: (Guests of Honor) Viktor I. Spitsyn (leader - who gave me a book on Bolshoi Opera and a new ruble mounted in plastic), Neonila Ye. Brezhneva, Lev. I. Gedeonov, Boris S. Kolychev, Alfred A. Levich, Vledimir F. Menshikov, Mikhail L. Portny, Stanislav P. Potapov, Vyacheslav M. Sedov, Pavel V. Zimakov. From the AEC: Palfrey, Ramey, Tape, Hollingsworth, English, Price, Rubin, Hall, Kratzer, Abrahams, Brand, Swartout, Shaw, Leiberman, Belter. From the Embassy of the USSR: Ambassador A. F. Dobrynin, Valentin A. Revin (third secretary). From State Department: Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson, Trevithick, Cyril Maromcev (interpreter), William Kirmer (interpreter). From the White House: Charles Johnson, Margolies, Keeny, Paul Thompkins (Federal Radiation Council). From JCAE: Senator Pastore and Congressman Holifield. From Public Health Service: Donald R. Chadwick (Director, Division of Radiation Hazards).

At 2:30 p.m. I called Lee White and told him I tried to reach Dick Goodwin to try out on him a new idea on the Woodside matter. I said it seemed to me I should call Sterling and Gerdes before I leave to tell them I'm going to make an attempt to get together with them. Lee said he wondered if this would put them in a tight spot.

He said he thought we should leave this as imprecise as possible. I asked him if he thought the President had about decided to go underground, one way or the other, and he said he honestly didn't know, but he didn't think the President has come to that point. Lee said he thought the President was persuaded by me and Hornig that there is a very strong case for standing straight and letting the poles stay on top of the ground; on the other hand, when he started weighing the bumps (and they are heavy), he wasn't so firm.

I said I was meeting with the people from Woodside and San Mateo tomorrow morning before my press conference, and I wanted to try this approach on him: I would explain to them that there are about 2,500 poles in Woodside now and we are only putting in 12; we can understand their having the present poles, but they have added 59 poles while we are arguing the 12 we want to put in. I would then say we sincerely recognize they can't legally put up \$150,000 for undergrounding along Portola Road, but I hope they would agree to spend the \$150,000 to underground the line on Canada Road that would parallel the lines we are putting up. Similarly, we would ask San Mateo to go underground. I would further say they want us to spend four million dollars to dispense with 12 poles while they are adding poles at a steady rate while installing overhead lines; we feel if we are going to spend this much government money to go underground, particularly along a street where there is an overhead line, we think both of us should be showing our sincerity, and strengthening our position with the American taxpayer. I said I would try this out in a meeting with them before the press conference. I pointed out this might mean we would be going in the direction of undergrounding. Lee said the President's reaction has been to see what Wallace Sterling says and get him to buckle under pressure. I said I thought Sterling would buckle if we had to move this way.

Lee asked if there would be a legal question about their using tax funds for this purpose. I said there would be a legal question whether they could underground the line. However, it isn't like giving money to the federal government--it is their own money for their own city. I said I thought this approach was a little along a positive line, and I didn't think there was any problem with it. Lee said he didn't think the President would have any problem with it. Lee will try to reach Sterling and Gerdes by telephone this afternoon. He tried to reach Sterling yesterday, but they didn't connect. I will call Lee when I reach California this evening. I reminded him he should caution Sterling and Gerdes that this should be confidential.

At 3 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 489 (notes attached).

I flew to San Francisco with Arnie Fritsch from Dulles on TWA Flight No. 63 which left at 6 p.m. and arrived at 8:15 p.m. Congressman Chet Holifield, John T. Conway, and Bob and Peggy LeBaron were also aboard. I spent the night at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

Friday, June 11, 1965 - San Francisco, California

I met with Vice Mayor Robert Gill, Councilmen Wheeler and Lower, and San Mateo County Manager E. R. Stallings at the Administration Building of the Stanford SLAC. I succeeded in quieting down the situation by offering the undergrounding cost sharing compromise.

I conducted a press conference with Congressman Chet Holifield, Stanford University Provost and Vice President Fred Terman and SLAC Deputy Director Matthew Sands, to discuss the Woodside power line controversy; representatives of all the Bay Area television stations and papers, the New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Time,



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

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COPY NO. 20  
June 10, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 489

3:00 p.m., Thursday, June 10, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Executive Session Item - SLAC Power Line

2. AEC 943/20 - Re-Examination of the Brookhaven Report (WASH 740)

The Commissioners approved Mr. Palfrey's draft, with revisions. The Chairman will discuss the draft with Congressman Chet Holifield.

3. Statement on Reactor Site Criteria (See Mr. Ramey's June 10 Draft)

For review and discussion on Monday, June 14. (Secy)

4. Proposed Testimony for the Price-Anderson Hearings, June 22

In response to Mr. Hennessey's query, the Commissioners agreed the testimony should be cleared with the BOB after review by Commissioners Ramey and Palfrey. (GC-DR)

5. Letter to the President Requesting Approval for FY 1966 Test Program

The Chairman signed the letter for transmittal after Dr. Tape's review. (Rubin)

6. AEC 1154/14 - Execution Data for the Final WHETSTONE IV Events

Approved. (MA)

7. Letter to McGeorge Bundy re Modifications in WHETSTONE IV

The Chairman signed the letter. (Rubin)

8. Statutory Determination for NATO Military Committee and Standing Group Requested by Secretary of Defense's May 28 Letter (General Crowson's June 8 Memorandum)

Mr. Ramey suggested the desirability of a more adequate presentation and the Chairman said he would sign the letter to the Secretary of Defense to be held subject to an appropriate briefing for Mr. Ramey tomorrow. (MA-AGMA-Rubin)

9. Proposed Letter to the President and Secretary McNamara re Sandia Corporation Participation for NASA on Lunar Surface Investigation Program (General Crowson's June 7 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested a prior check with White House staff and further consideration. (MA-EAGM-Secy)

10. June 1 Letter from Mr. J. F. Brennan re Patent Application

In response to the Chairman's query, Mr. Hennessey said the patent had been issued on Monday. The Chairman requested preparation of an early response to Mr. Brennan and to Senator Gore's June 8<sup>7</sup> letter. (GC-Rubin)

11. Chairman's Meeting with Ex-Governor Rosellini

The Chairman reported briefly on his discussion with ex-Governor Rosellini on the matter of the support services contract at Hanford.

12. Aviation Week and Space Technology Magazine Article (June 7 Issue)

The Chairman noted the article reporting NASA now has invited bids on radioisotope thermo-electric power units in the 0.5-1 kw range and requested a report. (AGMR)

13. Mr. Bill Webster's Call to the Chairman re Realignment of East Coast Utilities

14. SNAP 50 Program

Mr. Hollingsworth reported that as a result of a recent briefing he had requested staff to develop plans for a basic technology program at a \$12 million annual level for the next 2 or 3 years at a location yet to be determined. The Commissioners suggested discussion with Mr. John Foster, LRL, and Commissioner Tape will review the program prior to any action. (AGMR-EAGM)

15. AEC 973/63 - Forthcoming IAEA Board of Governors Meeting  
Approved.  
The Chairman suggested staff be informed of Mr. Ramey's request for consideration of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center. (IA)
16. AEC 901/95 - Proposed Employment of Soviet Nationals at Stanford Linear Accelerator Center  
Approved - staff will discuss with State an alternative arrangement for payment of expenses in the U. S. excluding families. (IA)
17. AEC 767/20 - Proposed Letter to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy - Fermi Award  
Approved, as revised. (GC-Rubin)
18. Mr. Nat Welch's, SINB, June 4 Letter re Office Location (Secretary's June 8 Memorandum)  
The Commissioners approved Mr. Welch's request. (Secy)
19. Proposed Letter to JCAE Chairman Holifield Concerning Richland Plutonium Fabrication (General Crowson's June 8 Memorandum)  
For consideration on Monday. (EAGM-Secy)
20. Public Access to AEC Historical Records (Secretary's April 1 Memorandum)  
For later consideration. (Secy)
21. Agenda for the Week of June 14  
Approved. (Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey     Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Palfrey   Mr. Price\*  
Dr. Tape       Dr. Beck\*  
Dr. Bunting    General Crowson\*\*  
                 Dr. Swartout\*\*\*  
                 Mr. Hennessey  
                 Dr. Fritsch  
                 Mr. Rubin  
                 Mr. McCool

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Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 1, 2, 3 and 4

\*\* Attendance for Items 8 and 9

\*\*\*Attendance for Item 14

Newsweek, and many other representatives of news media (copy of transcript attached). I believe that Holifield and I succeeded in turning the press around on this issue and bringing out the facts for the first time.

I talked at the Commonwealth Club of California on "The International Atom: Peril or Promise?" held at the Sheraton Palace Hotel arranged by Executive Secretary Stuart R. Ward. It was well received by an overflow crowd (which included Bill Fretter and John Foster). The question period included questions on the Woodside situation. The audience broke into laughter when I told them how many power line poles there already are in the area in comparison to the small number of additional ones which would be added to bring power to SLAC. I believe the facts on this issue have finally come to light.

I was driven to Sacramento, and Arnie Fritsch and I stopped to eat at the Milk Farm. I spoke at the American River Junior College Commencement exercises on "The New Imperatives (Or, How To Succeed by Really Trying)." I was introduced by President Kenneth D. Boettcher. Afterwards I attended a reception at the home of Superintendent Bill J. Priest in neighboring Carmichael.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley.

Saturday, June 12, 1965 - Berkeley, California

In the morning I attended the One-Hundred-Second Commencement of the University of California, Berkeley. Martin Meyerson presided and Clark Kerr, who gave his President's address, introduced me, among others. Honorary degrees were conferred on Paul Taylor, Charles Donald Shane, Ralph Parker and Daniel Koshland.



Lawrence Hall of Science Groundbreaking Ceremony, June 12, 1965

L to R: Edwin McMillan, Martin Meyerson, William K. Holt, Seaborg, Molly Lawrence, Clark Kerr, Harvey White, Mrs. Donald McLaughlin, Bob Thornton, George Everson, Harold Fidler (see arrows); Lawrence children seated on chairs.





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

NEWS CONFERENCE - JUNE 11, 1965

(The following is a transcript of the news conference conducted at the site of the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center under construction for the AEC by Stanford University.)

Conducting the conference were:

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Congressman Chet Holifield, Chairman, Joint Atomic Energy Committee

Frederick Terman, Stanford University Provost and Vice-President

Matthew L. Sands, Deputy Director, Stanford Linear Accelerator Center

Also present were Robert F. Gill, Acting Mayor of the Town of Woodside; E. R. Stallings, County Manager, San Mateo County; and representatives of the news media.

DR. SEABORG: I will open with an informal, short statement. I think that will be the most efficient way to start. I am unfortunately on an extremely tight schedule.

I have come down here again, as I did in April last year, to look over the facility and to meet with the press in view of the continuing concern over the matter of bringing the high voltage power to the Stanford Linear Accelerator. I had the opportunity to make a short tour of the Accelerator this morning, and I had a quick look at it. I am impressed by the great deal of progress that has been made in the last 12 months. The Accelerator is on schedule. It's going to be as good a machine as we thought it would be. It will be the

outstanding facility in high energy nuclear physics in the entire world. In fact, Stanford and the Woodside area will be a mecca for high energy physicists all over the country and from many foreign countries. So we're very pleased with the progress of the machine.

I also met with members of the City Council of Woodside, with Acting Mayor Gill and Councilmen Wheeler and Lowe, and also County Manager Stallings of San Mateo County. We had what I consider a very friendly discussion, and I think I'll have more to say about that in a moment.

The time that I'm going to have available for this press conference is somewhat limited because I'm speaking at the Commonwealth Club at noon today. I'm speaking, by the way, on a problem which is also very important, that is, how to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. I'm following that with a talk, a commencement address, tonight at the American River Junior College near Sacramento. Then I'm speaking over on the Berkeley campus of the University of California tomorrow at the ground breaking ceremonies of the Lawrence Hall of Science. And by the way, I have copies of the texts of all these talks in case you'd like to see those, and in case you're interested in other areas of human endeavor. I bring this out in order to emphasize the tightness of my schedule. Actually when Dr. Panofsky invited me to come down here a couple of months ago, after hearing that I was going to be in San Francisco for the talk at the

Commonwealth Club, I told him that in view of this tight schedule I wouldn't be able to make it, but the interest in the high voltage power line situation became so great in the meantime that I thought I would sandwich this in.

Now, I just want to say a few words to explain to you again our reluctance in paying for the extra costs for undergrounding the high voltage line. This is what I discussed with Acting Mayor Gill and County Manager Stallings just before I came in here. I emphasized again that there is a great difference between high voltage and low voltage lines in the cost of undergrounding. In fact, it costs some 10 or 20 times as much to underground high voltage lines as it does low voltage, and there's very little undergrounding in the United States today of voltages as high as 220 kilovolts. However, cost isn't the only consideration here that leads to this reluctance on our part.

Also the technology of undergrounding high voltage lines is not very advanced. This means that to underground even the less adequate lower power line that we have been considering, the 180 megawatt line, we would run the risk of interruptions in power due to failure, and these interruptions might be of the order of a month each time -- that is, the interruption of full power to the Accelerator, well, for the indefinite future as long as this line was in existence would be of the order of a month at a time. Whereas with an overhead line the thing can be fixed usually in a matter of hours or perhaps something in the order of a day.

Now, the other concern we have is with the comparison of the number of high voltage, specially designed metal poles that are under consideration here over the Searsville route with the number of low voltage poles that are already in existence and currently being erected. Under consideration, outside of the 24 pole structures on the Stanford property itself -- which, by the way, are not very visible -- are only 12 high voltage pole structures. There would be only one in the Town of Woodside itself and only 11 on the hillside in San Mateo County overlooking Woodside, and these are of about an average height which is the same as the thousands of more unsightly wooden poles in the neighborhood. I mentioned to the Woodside people that there are something like 2,500 poles in the Town of Woodside but also said that I understood that this was just what they were trying to clear up. However, I have also learned that there has been something in the order of 275 of these poles put up since Woodside was incorporated and a number have been put up even since the temporary ordinance prohibiting overhead poles was passed last year subsequent to the application by P&E for a permit for the high voltage lines. Similarly, there are over a thousand poles on the hillside of San Mateo County overlooking Woodside, and I have been told that about 60 low voltage poles were put up in that area just in the last year during the time we've been talking about these 12 pole structures that they do not want us to erect -- that is, underground the high voltage lines corresponding to these

pole structures even though this would be at such high extra cost compared to low voltage. I raised the question of whether something might be done about these low voltage poles and especially their continued erection in large numbers if we are to consider going ahead with the undergrounding of the high voltage line.

I said that despite these considerations, however, we realized that the people in Woodside are sincere. This is a beautiful area, a beautiful hillside, and I said that I would make a further exploration of the possibility of a compromise solution. I said that I would talk with the people at Stamford and the people at P&E to see whether there would be a possibility of a compromise solution, and I asked whether the Woodside people could tell me frankly just how firm was the availability of the \$150,000 that Woodside is said to have made available. This has never really been a firm offer. I asked for an assessment on this, and they said they would try to develop means of doing this. I said that I would leave with them one of my assistants, Mr. John Exlerine, who will stay here and work with the Woodside people to talk about this aspect and all other aspects of a possible compromise solution. I pointed out that it was embarrassing to us as a Federal agency, in view of the people that we are accountable to, that the underground line would be going down the very street, Canada Road, where there is already a line of poles. In fact, one would almost find this line of poles

interfering with the very undergrounding process in that area. I asked them whether they thought they could make an effort to perhaps underground some of that low voltage line, to make it more reasonable to the people that we have to account to for our undergrounding a line that costs so much more, 10 to 20 times more per mile, namely our high voltage line.

I also raised with County Manager Stallings the problem of the County doing something about undergrounding the low voltage lines that correspond to the large number of poles in the hillside area and also avoid adding more poles at such a high rate as to dwarf the 12 high voltage poles at issue. You remember I said that something like 60 poles had been erected there just during the time of this controversy. I don't know that I should speak for Mr. Stallings, but he said that he thought some progress could be made in this direction, and I said that it would be very helpful to us if we could have an assurance of an intention on the part of the local people to do something tangible of this sort, so that we could be able to actually show with action that would have just a matter of demanding that the Federal Government avoid putting up only some 12 poles at the high cost of some 10 or 20 times greater than the cost that would be entailed in undergrounding some of the numerous low voltage distribution lines.

Now, one other aspect of this situation where there has been a widespread misunderstanding, I believe, is the clarifying legislation that has been introduced into Congress. The Atomic Energy Commission has been accused of highhanded action here. Actually, it was not the suggestion of the Atomic Energy Commission that this legislation be introduced. As a matter of fact, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy didn't even need the concurrence of the Atomic Energy Commission in introducing this legislation, but I hasten to add it is legislation that the Atomic Energy Commission needs, quite apart from the situation of the high voltage power line to the Stanford Linear Accelerator, in order to carry out its operations throughout the country. We just need this right in order to bring power to our many other installations.

I think with that I would like to suggest that my distinguished colleague, the Chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, make a statement to cover the aspects of the situation that are of particular interest to him. That of course is Mr. Chet Holifield on my right.

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: Thank you, Dr. Seaborg. I'm very pleased to be here this morning to try to bring some facts about this case to the attention of the press and the radio and television, because there's been a great deal of misinformation in the press, a great deal of failure to give the complete story. I have therefore prepared a statement which I intend to read because I want it to be

a matter of record, and I don't want it to be made a matter of ad lib misstatement at any point. I will have the statement to distribute as soon as I finish reading.

During the past several weeks I have read a number of newspaper articles and letters which comment on and are critical of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for their actions in connection with the construction of an electric transmission line to supply power to the Stanford Linear Accelerator. Each of us as an American citizen has the duty and privilege to criticize public officials when they do not properly discharge their responsibilities. However, I am concerned that the criticisms I have been reading about this particular matter have been written by people who have been furnished a one-sided view of the problem and have not had the benefit of hearing all the facts on the case.

The controversy over the construction of this electric transmission line has been going on since 1963. During this period there have been numerous meetings between the representatives of the Town of Woodside and San Mateo County and top officials of the Atomic Energy Commission, including the able Chairman of the Commission, Dr. Glenn Seaborg. Every facet of this problem has been explored in great detail, both verbally and in writing. The Atomic Energy Commission is headed by five distinguished American citizens appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate. These persons are selected for their depth of learning in different



fields, including science, law and public administration. The five members of the Atomic Energy Commission have carefully reviewed the problem of the electric transmission line for the Stanford Accelerator, notwithstanding the many other demands on the time of these people to perform duties which are vital to our defense and security. A tremendous amount of study has been given by them to this subject. The result of their deliberations was a unanimous recommendation by a five-member commission that the facts in this case warranted AEC proceeding to construct overhead transmission lines through San Mateo County and the town of Woodside to service the Stanford Linear Accelerator.

Let me turn now to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the part it has played in this matter. Our committee, incidentally, is composed of 18 members from both the Senate and House of Representatives. Our membership is divided almost equally between the majority and minority parties. At this time there are 10 Democrats and eight Republicans on this committee. One of our committee's principal responsibilities is to exercise a continuing review of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission, and also authorize the funding of about \$2.6 billion. Our committee's consideration of the SIAC power line problem did not begin last week or last month. As early as July, 1959, the committee considered the availability of a source of power in connection with the proposed authorization of the SIAC project. Again in March

and April, 1960, the committee reviewed the subject in connection with authorizing design money for the Accelerator. In 1961 another comprehensive review was undertaken by the committee in correspondence. Consideration was given to the AEC's authorization by letter for fiscal year 1962, which provided the full \$114 million authorization for the SLAC project. In each of these stages of the authorization proper careful attention was devoted to the over-all cost of the project, including electrical power cost. And I want to say here that this has been a non-partisan effort on the part of the minority house leaders on the Atomic Energy Committee, Mr. Craig Hosmer of Long Beach, California, and myself. And we had tremendous competition as to where this Linear Accelerator would be, whether it would be at a site of the Midwestern University Group or other parts of the United States. We thought we were doing the people of California and the scientists of California -- yes, the scientists of the world -- a tremendous benefit when we were successful in bringing this Linear Accelerator to California, because we did have a fine group of scientists under Dr. Parofsky who were capable of doing this particular kind of advanced scientific work.

In January, 1964, after difficulties arose between the AEC and the local communities adjoining Stanford concerning construction of overhead power lines to SLAC, the committee held a full day of hearings devoted solely to this subject. Included among the witnesses were representatives of the Town

of Woodside and the County of San Mateo. In addition, three members of the Committee visited the Town of Woodside and the area to study this subject firsthand. I myself have been here three times.

Individual informal meetings were also arranged by Committee members to determine possible compromise arrangements. At least two days of hearings before our Committee's subcommittee on legislation afforded still another opportunity for this matter to be aired. Anyone surveying the record would agree that the local residents who favor an underground line have been given every opportunity to present their case to Congress concerning the construction of this power line. We have bent over backwards to give them adequate opportunities to present their case. Our Committee has given every consideration to the contention of those who argue the AEC should be forced to construct this power line underground.

For our Committee to make such a recommendation to Congress, we would have to determine that the unanimous opinion of the five-member Commission was wrong. Let me make it very plain that the bipartisan, 15-member Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is unanimous in backing the decision of AEC, in this particular regard. Notwithstanding all the information and arguments presented to us, no one has provided our Committee with a valid reason why the considered decision of the executive branch should be overruled.

The Joint Committee has not been convinced that the five members of the AEC have made a mistake. I've explained some of the background of our Committee's consideration of the SLAC power line dispute because I think it is essential that all of us who are interested in this matter view the subject at proper perspective. During the extensive hearing the Joint Committee held on January 28, 1964, a year and one-half ago, we were informed by the representatives of San Mateo County and the Town of Woodside of their intention to pay a proportional share of the added cost to underground lines and their belief that a compromise solution could be worked out with Stanford University and Pacific Gas & Electric.

When representatives of the County and Town again appeared before the Joint Committee on May 27 and June 2nd of this year, they advised of their inability to reach any type of agreement with the other participants. While they continued to talk of their desire to help pay the cost, based upon their testimony to the committee, no firm financial contribution ever has been made to date by the County or the Town of Woodside or Stanford University. The other participants have not been willing to assume the full cost of an underground line, although Pacific Gas & Electric has been willing to commit itself up to \$1,012,000, a major portion of which would be paid for by the AEC in payments for power, of course. In addition, the Atomic Energy Commission has offered \$350,000 more than the original offer

toward the cost of an underground line. Thus, while the Joint Committee has been willing to consider suggested compromises and is still willing, after more than one and one-half years of waiting, we have received no firm proposal, and we are perhaps no closer to a solution than we were in early 1964.

I want to direct the attention of the press to these three structures pictured over here. You will notice the first tower line -- and we passed by many of them on our way down here. It is 120 feet tall. The government could build that for \$658,000. This is not what the government plans to use. The next structure, a pole structure -- is what the Federal Government has suggested at an estimated cost of \$1,052,000. They would be in one, two and three pole individual structures and are 65 feet high, which is almost half as high as the original structures planned. In addition to being more expensive the poles have a disadvantage that they carry one circuit compared to two circuits on the tower line, which is far superior technologically speaking -- that's why the power companies use it -- than the lower line. You will see on the right a picture of a 60-foot conventional wooden pole, and you can find a number of photographs around the room of what they look like in the City of Woodside. Now, you can see the one, two and three-pole structures that the Government plans to use and you can compare them with what the City of Woodside now uses, and I'll let you make your own opinion as to the aesthetic value of the different types of construction.

I also wish to clear up some misunderstanding which appeared to exist about the bill which our committee is now

considering to amend the Atomic Energy Act. We have all kinds of news articles, cartoons and so forth, showing the great ogre of the Federal Government cramming something down people's throat. And I want to explain the position of the Federal Government as far as your representatives in Congress are concerned.

On May 20, 1965, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit handed down a decision which overruled a lower Federal Court. Although the Court of Appeals' decision arose out of a local Woodside controversy, -- I want you to get this point very carefully -- its effect has far-reaching implications, which go to the very heart of the Atomic Energy program - the national program - which includes the defense of our nation. AEC has testified that if the interpretation of the Atomic Energy Act as set forth in the Court of Appeals' decision became binding generally, major adverse conditions throughout the entire AEC program could result. In the final analysis all of AEC's essential activities, including those vital to the defense and security of the United States and the entire free world involve the Generation, sale and transmission of electric power all over the United States, not just here in the City of Woodside. If these activities become subject to the control of local agencies of Government, an intolerable burden could be placed upon its effective performance of AEC responsibilities under the Atomic Energy Act.

I want to call your attention to another thing. We recently got through the great intertie between the Bonneville power system and California and Arizona. There will be three lines of power towers such as you see at the left here, marking the full length of California. If this decision of the Court of Appeals could stand, it might well form the basis for a challenge by every County or Municipality that wanted to challenge these overhead intertie lines from Bonneville down as far as San Diego. And if those lines had to go underground, it would cost in the neighborhood of one and a half to two billion dollars. It would cost at least \$1 million a mile, and when you're talking about 220 kilovolt transmission and greater being underground there's only 35 miles in the United States that is now underground and there's only 10 miles of that in the State of California.

So we're talking about something a lot different from putting low voltage service distribution lines which in Woodside would cost about twenty or thirty thousand dollars a mile. We're talking about tremendous voltages that create great heat and have to go through steel pipes which are under a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch of oil to remove the heat generated. And we're talking about getting into those steel pipes whenever there's a short or some other kind of trouble and fixing them. That's what Chairman Seaborg was telling you about when he said one deficiency might cost at least a month to repair. In the meantime, you'd have a

\$114 million facility standing idle with the damage to shutting it down abruptly, and you'd have hundreds of scientists waiting around.

So we're talking about something that's a lot more important than a lot of people think. As one who participated in the drafting of the Atomic Energy Act, I know that the Joint Committee and the Congress did not intend to divest the Atomic Energy Commission of powers available to other Federal agencies in carrying out their duties under the Constitution. The bills introduced by Senators Wickerlooper and Pastore and Congressman Rosmer and myself -- you notice that's two Republicans and two Democrats, although the papers haven't given the Republicans credit for going along with the two Democrats -- would reaffirm the intent of Congress that we possess the same sovereign immunity under the supremacy clause of Article VI of the Constitution that every other Federal agency possesses. This is the major purpose of these bills and it goes far beyond the present Woodcock controversy.

Now, every one of us is vitally interested in preserving the national beauty of this lovely area. We on the Joint Committee feel that the Federal government has a responsibility to take every reasonable step toward this end. Of course, those of us in Congress and the executive branch also have a responsibility to all of the citizens of this country to assure that our national programs, which are



vital to the future wellbeing and world preeminence of our Nation, are carried out efficiently and without waste of funds. We think his dual responsibility is being carried out. Various statements by opponents of the overhead lines in the press have been made concerning the cost involved in the overhead and underground method of serving the Stanford Linear Accelerator. Now, let me clearly state the facts in conclusion. An overhead transmission line of approximately 5.4 miles as now planned would cost the taxpayers \$1,052,000, and we're talking about the 65 foot metal pole line. It would be \$668,000 if it were the 120 foot tower line, but we are talking now about what we agreed to do for aesthetic purposes. The shortest underground line transmitting the limited power required to 1970 costs \$2,770,000. Another underground line will be required, according to Dr. Penofsky, after about 1971, at an estimated additional cost of \$2,640,000, for a total cost of \$5,410,000 -- \$5,410,000 in the place of \$1,052,000. That's what we're talking about when we're talking about this 5.4 mile high voltage transmission line. We are thus talking of a cost difference of about \$4,358,000 for the 5.4 miles that we need to go across the City of Woodside and the County of San Mateo to service the Stanford Linear Accelerator.

Thank you.

DR. SIABORO. I might also add, as you probably know, the Atomic Energy Commission has authorized undergrounding of

hundreds of miles of low voltage distribution lines on the Stanford campus to service the Accelerator. This is technically feasible and at a reasonable cost.

QUESTION: Dr. Seaborg, if this law is passed by the Congress, will you still try to work out a compromise solution with Woodside, or just go ahead and go overboard?

DR. SEABORG: We are open on that. As I stated, we are going to explore thoroughly the possibilities of a compromise, a cost-sharing solution involving Stanford, PNL, and if possible, if the FOMR account can legally put up money such as they have suggested but never have been in a position to make a firm offer, they would also be part of the cost-sharing proposition.

QUESTION: Dr. Seaborg, there's been a lot of talk about various sums of money involved here and the possibilities of lots more power lines and their cost. Do you have any idea on does Congress have a ballpark of how much money the Federal Government is spending on any kind of research in an effort to make the technology of undergrounding lines more feasible and cheaper? We were talking about a million dollars a mile underground. Is the government doing anything about this?

DR. SEABORG: They are doing something, but I think they're doing too little, and I think this is one of the aspects of this that perhaps Congressman Hollifield and I could help along by lending our weight to this research.

problem. This, of course, is not an area of responsibility of the Atomic Energy Commission, and I suppose doesn't come within the purview of your interest in Congress, either?

CONGRESSMAN HOLLIFIELD: Not my legislative jurisdiction; my personal interest, yes. But I think I should say that we are just on the very birth of this underground technology. I've already given you the figure of 35 miles in the United States of 220 kv or larger, and there are tremendous technological problems involved when you're putting that high voltage in a narrow space underground. You have got the heat dispersion which naturally accompanies all these high voltage lines. When they are overhead in the air, it dissipates into the air. When they are underground and confined in a steel, waterproof pipe, you've got to get that heat out some way, and this is why we have got to pump this oil through the line at a pressure of 200 pounds per square inch in order to take the heat out. Or else you'd have the melting of the copper lines.

DR. SEABORG: From a purely technological point of view, it is not yet sensible to underground high voltage lines.

QUESTION: Dr. Seaborg, I notice from the chronological record the San Mateo County Supervisors revoked the use permit. What is their present feeling on the situation?

DR. SEABORG: Oh, I don't believe I could speak for the San Mateo County Supervisors. Mr. Stallings, the

County Manager, is here. He might be able to respond to that.

QUESTION: Let's find out if Mr. Stallings has any comment on the compromise or anything else here.

DR. SEABORG: I presume that you are all acquainted with my friend, Dr. Terman, vice-president of Stanford University; and Dr. Sands, who is the Deputy Director of the Stanford Linear Accelerator facility. Dr. Panofsky is in Hamburg, Germany, today. He regretted very much having to be absent during our visit, but he had a longstanding engagement to give a talk in Hamburg, I think it is today or tomorrow. Mr. Stallings?

MR. STALLINGS: What was the question?

QUESTION: Well, I notice that the use permit has been revoked by the County Supervisors. What is their feeling now in the present situation?

MR. STALLINGS: I think they feel just as they did when the action was taken in denying the use permit to PG&E. They would still like very much to see the line go underground so as not to mar the natural beauty of the landscape, as the line will come down the hill from Skyline, crossing a scenic highway, Skyline Boulevard, and further being visible from another scenic highway, Junipero Serra Boulevard, and then traversing along the Accelerator itself to Stanford, which while being much different is certainly beautiful land and should retain its natural beauty if possible. I

don't believe that unless they are forced to permit an overhead line in the route suggested, that the Supervisors will relent one bit from their position. Their position has been unanimous even as late as yesterday.

QUESTION: Then it's not Woodside versus the AEC. It's Woodside and San Mateo County versus the AEC?

MR. STALLINGS: Well, Woodside is in San Mateo County, and we back up our local communities. And when our attitude, our expression, our feeling has been the same as theirs in this case, there's been no weakening of our position whatsoever. There's nobody -- not one dissenting view insofar as the position the County has taken.

QUESTION: Would you say, sir, your position seems sound or is made less tenable after hearing what we have just heard from the Chairman and the Congressman?

MR. STALLINGS: Not our position; perhaps the outcome.

QUESTION: This is what I mean.

MR. STALLINGS: Yes, we are still hopeful, and I'm very encouraged about Dr. Seaborg's remarks this morning about efforts to work out a compromise. We have been working toward this end, but as Congressman Holifield has stated, after 18 months we have nothing really firmed up. I was working on it this morning before I came to this meeting, and I'll be working on it this afternoon.

DR. SEABORG: As I said this morning to County Manager Stallings and to Acting Mayor Gill, I thought what had held

up progress on the compromise was the lack of firmness on the offer of \$150,000 by Woodside. I think we could have moved forward if at some time that had been a firm offer. What I'm suggesting now is that they make the most sincere effort possible to clear this up and let us know exactly what the status of that is. Once we know that, I would think that would be precedent to going forward to having discussions with the other parties.

QUESTION: How much money are you asking from the County then on this?

DR. SELLBORG: Well, I had the understanding that it's legally not possible for the County to contribute that way -- and Mr. Stallings can correct me if that is not right. Really what I was asking from the County was some tangible evidence, one, that they would put underground some of the lines that are already there and two, at least stop putting up more poles during the very period when we're being prevented from putting up only 12 additional pole structures. So that our case would be stronger with those that we have to give an accounting to. It is frankly very embarrassing to us to have to defend the avoidance of only 12 pole structures while hundreds have gone up in recent years and 60 have even gone up in just this period during which the controversy has been raging. Mr. Stallings told me -- and I was glad to hear it, and I told him it would be helpful -- that he thinks it may be possible to pass an ordinance in

San Mateo County that would put this into effect. It would at least stop the erection of the low voltage poles currently. After all, they are going up at a faster rate than the poles that we're talking about could possibly go up, that is, the 12 high voltage pole structures. And he thinks perhaps they could even make some attempt in San Mateo County to get rid of some of the existing poles on the Hillside -- I'm talking now about the Hillside overlooking Woodside -- by undergrounding. And I don't know if I misquoted Mr. Stallings, but that's the way I understood him.

MR. STALLINGS: That is correct, doctor.

DR. SEABORG: That would be very helpful to us.

QUESTION: Dr. Seaborg, in reality, though, we are talking about dollars and cents here, and yet if I understand it correctly from the statements of both you gentlemen, it isn't possible to put this underground.

DR. SEABORG: I am saying it's a great sacrifice, that it's technologically not really sensible. But we are willing to make this sacrifice technologically in the spirit of compromise. We are in effect willing to jeopardize the operation of this great national facility in the interests of local aesthetics if we can work out some kind of a cost-sharing proposal for undergrounding the high voltage line. I am glad you put it that way. That gave me a chance to really pinpoint the distance from the Atomic

Energy Commission has been willing to go. By the way, we have had this offer extant for the last 14 months, and as I say, I think it has been - as I analyze it - I think the acceptance has been basically held up by the understandable lack of firmness in the Woodside offer of \$150,000. I'm not saying that I don't understand that. What I'm pleading for now is just a clear clarification of that position. Then I think we might be able to at least go forward and explore the possibility of a compromise cost-sharing development. There is a gentleman who has been trying to ask a question for the last 20 minutes.

QUESTION: Can you tell us if you have set a time table to reach this compromise? That is, have you set a deadline?

DR. SEABORG: I don't think you can ever set a deadline on this, but it is certainly to our advantage to move as fast as we can. As I understand it, if we started undergrounding today, there would be a 12 to 18 months delay in the full power operation of this great facility, which is another consideration that should concern the whole United States. The taxpayers in the United States have put up this money. It's a facility for national use, and this is a very serious consideration and illustrates the tremendous concession that the Federal Government would be making towards local aesthetics if we should work out this compromise solution for undergrounding the high voltage line.



QUESTION: Would it not be reasonable, doctor, that there should be a deadline set under these circumstances?

DR. SEABORG: I just don't feel that I should set that a deadline will be set.

QUESTION: Would you withdraw the legislation?

DR. SEABORG: Oh, no.

QUESTION: What would happen to that?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: There would be no withdrawal of the legislation, let me assure you of this, because it is the national interest that is involved here, the denial of the right of eminent domain to be exercised in the national interest by a Federal agency. Every other Federal agency has it, and we believe the mistaken decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals takes it away from the AEC. And that is an intolerable situation. So regardless of any compromise of any kind -- I'm not ruling out a compromise -- this bill has to be passed. I couldn't face the members of Congress and allow such an intolerable situation to exist.

DR. SEABORG: I agree with that. I want to make that very clear. We need this bill to carry on the nationwide activities of the Atomic Energy Commission concerned with the national security of the United States. I just want to emphasize that as strongly as I am capable of.

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: And we are not overriding, as you say, a community by this bill. This is the power of the Atomic Energy Commission, taken away by the Circuit Court of

appeals' decision. We are merely restoring the status quo. That is what we have to do. Now, Dr. Seaborg spoke of his embarrassment in advocating this underground line in the face of the situation that exists here in Woodside. Let me speak of my embarrassment as a member of Congress, constantly harassed by the taxpayers and the Chambers of Commerce to lower our Federal expenses. How am I going to go on the floor of the House of Representatives and get an appropriation for \$4 million - and this is what will have to be done if we go ahead - for the suggested plan some time between now and the full use of the accelerator? I'll still have to go on the floor and ask for \$4 million difference between the overhead line and the underground line, and I will have to talk to members of Congress who will vote on this bill and convince them that this particular five miles of line in the United States must be -

DR. SEABORG: Consisting of only 12 pole structures outside of Starford.

CONGRESSMAN HOLLIFIELD: Consisting of 12 poles must be given \$5 million in the place of \$1 million when they have these power lines over every district in the nation.

QUESTION: Wouldn't that be a good expenditure for this research -- use the Federal Government to do research --

CONGRESSMAN HOLLIFIELD: There's no research involved in putting this type of line underground.

DR. SEABORG: It would, of course, in a perfect world be a better expenditure of the \$4 million, to do research on increasing the technical feasibility of undergrounding high voltage lines. Now, I want to be clearly understood on this. I believe that it will become technically feasible to underground high voltage lines in the future. We have solved more difficult technological problems than that. Of course, Mr. Terman should speak on this. He is the world authority on electrical power and electrical power transmission. But I do believe that it will be technically feasible following a sufficient amount of research to eventually underground high voltage lines; never at the same cost as undergrounding low voltage lines, but certainly in such a way that there wouldn't be the risk entailed as to the interruption of power that there is today in undergrounding high voltage.

QUESTION: Mr. Chairman, why won't Stanford kick in any money on this cost-sharing plan? I'm asking Dean Terman. Why?

DR. SEABORG: Why Stanford doesn't?

QUESTION: Yes.

DR. TERMAN: Well, I think the best thing I can do on that is to go back to the action of the Board of Trustees some time ago. The trustees accepted the AEC Linear Accelerator project on Stanford property with the understanding that while the University would contribute

the use of the land, which is in effect a financial contribution, that it would not realize either financial gain or loss from the operation of the project. We collect no fee for profit or anything of that sort. The Trustees have always made it clear -- and I'm really reading from the action they took -- they have made it unequivocally clear that the University cannot justify devoting its own funds, held in trust for other educational purposes, to a national facility of this kind. That is to say, the University Trustees by this action took the view that they couldn't take the money that was charged students for undergraduate tuition and use it for underground power in Woodside. Or they couldn't use endowment money that was given to the University for educational purposes and apply it to such purposes.

QUESTION: Dr. Seaborg, not to interrupt you gentlemen on this thought, but I wonder before you have to take off for the city, if we could ask you just two questions regarding your address today before the Commonwealth Club? First of all, could you summarize briefly what you are going to tell them?

QUESTION: Let's get something a little more pertinent. Dr. Seaborg, you spoke of a compromise. What would the compromise be?

DR. SEABORG: Cost-sharing; a general, acceptable cost-sharing.

QUESTION: Then it still could go underground.

QUESTION: Isn't there a bigger linear accelerator being built at Cal or somewhere?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: I'd like to speak. This planned accelerator is a two hundred billion volt machine, and will cost 260 million dollars to build. I'll say this much, that the facts of construction, and the delay that has come about as a result of this litigation in my opinion seriously jeopardize the State of California getting that big new accelerator, in the Bay area particularly. Here are the men at Berkeley under Dr. McMillan and Alvarez, who have done the design work on it. Now, how am I going to go before the House of Representatives and say that this is done here, as we did the Stanford Accelerator and have this thrown in my face: "All right, you make it there, and you're going to have to have an underground line at much greater expense. You bring it to my state and you can have all the overhead lines you want."

QUESTION: How much bigger is this?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: It is a different situation.

DR. SARGENT: It's a difference of one hundred eighty million instead of one hundred fourteen million dollars.

QUESTION: Is that a threat to punish the State of California by depriving it of a physics facility?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: A threat by whom?

QUESTION: I took it you meant --

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: No, I said this would present a problem to me on the floor, arguing to other Congressmen who may want the project in their state, as they wanted the Stanford Linear Accelerator, and it took us five years to get it for California. Now we run into this situation, and of course, the opponents to placing this new accelerator in California will bring this matter up and we will be asked how many millions of dollars will you have to pay on this one in order to put the lines underground.

QUESTION: Congressman, I get the impression from what you have told us that, regardless if a compromise is reached, as suggested by Dr. Seaborg, that Congress would still be unwilling or refuse to approve the additional expense of undergrounding these lines?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: Of course, I can't answer that question because I don't know what Congress would do. I would work in good faith to achieve any compromise that was reasonable and attainable on the floor of the House. But I will have a problem in getting legislation through and getting funding through.

QUESTION: You wouldn't care to give us what the odds are this could go through?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: No, I don't know what kind of compromise can be arranged. Let me point out something on this compromise. The EGDG has gone up about \$150,000 on their

original offer; the AEC has gone up \$350,000. The Town of Osside hasn't put up a dime in a firm offer, and the County of San Mateo hasn't put up a dime in a firm offer, and Stanford University, which I understand has more than \$100 million in their endowment fund, and which is going to have two and three-quarter miles of pole lines on their property hasn't offered to put up a dime. Now, that's the fact, gentlemen. Those are the facts that we are faced with, and I hope the press will carry these facts.

QUESTION: You're asking Stanford to put up a dime or so?

CONGRESSMAN HOLIFIELD: I'm not asking anybody. I'm just saying the AEC, the government agency, has put it up and your power company, PG&E, has put up about 50 per cent more than originally scheduled for them, and no one else has come forward.

QUESTION: Dean Ferman, would the Stanford Board of Trustees reconsider the question at their next meeting -- I believe it's July soon -- about the possibility of changing this policy and entering into a compromise?

DR. FERMAN: I'm sure the Board of Trustees would be willing to consider any proposal that is made. There's no proposal before the Board of Trustees at the meeting next week. I doubt if there will be one. They will consider it. I cannot predict their action.

DR. STABORG: Now we have to go.

--

I attended a luncheon inaugurating the Lawrence Hall of Science in the Pauley Ballroom of the Student Union (program attached). I spoke here on the "Lawrence Hall of Science: Investment in the Future." My talk was very well received. Clark Kerr thought so highly of my talk he wants to send copies to the Regents, State Legislature, etc. Molly Lawrence and six Lawrence children, John and Amy Lawrence, Harvey E. White, Bob and Peggy LeBaron, a large number of Berkeley faculty, Clark Kerr, Martin Meyerson, and many of Lawrence's colleagues were present. Following this, I participated in the groundbreaking ceremony on Cerra del Vista hill with White, Kerr, Meyerson, Molly Lawrence, William K. Holt (donor), and Ed McMillan. Afterward I toured the temporary quarters of the Lawrence Hall of Science in the quonset hut on Gayley Road behind Cowell Hospital.

I went to our Lafayette home to make arrangements for upkeep and new tenants. The Waldens, our present tenants, are leaving on June 28th.

I had dinner in San Francisco with Daniel M. Wilkes and spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Sunday, June 13, 1965 - San Francisco, California - D.C.

I flew home on United Airlines Flight No. 50 which left at 9:15 a.m. and arrived in Dulles at 4:50 p.m.

Wolfgang Panofsky called, much distressed by my offer of compromise at Woodside (an offer dictated by President Johnson's desire to keep all options for settlement open).

Monday, June 14, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I called Lee White and told him that the press conference I held in Woodside, California, on Friday, June 11th, went moderately well and now we need to move. I said I would send over a copy of the transcript of the press conference this afternoon as well as some news clips. Lee said he talked to Sterling and Gerdes and neither are unwilling to sit down and talk. I said I think we should have them do so as quickly as possible. Lee said the President is still planning to go to California on the 26th and he thinks we might resolve this problem beforehand.

I told Lee I had a call from Panofsky last night. He is a true scientist and can't understand how we can settle for anything other than our present proposal of overhead lines. I said I confidentially told Panofsky that the President has some involvement. I told Lee that it looks to me as though Stanford is the key to this and they have to come up with something. He said he would check with Dick Goodwin and maybe something could be done this week. I told him that perhaps Woodside was actually doing something. I told him I had a chance, during my address to the Commonwealth Club, to give them a rundown of the situation (actually, during the question and answer period); also, at the dedication of the Hall of Science building at the University of California. I told him one thing that worries Panofsky is the answer I gave to a question at the press conference, i.e., if we were pressing for a deadline and my reply of no. I assured Panofsky, however, we would have a deadline. I said that Panofsky is so distraught that he wants to come in to see the President, but I didn't think he should do this. White said he has a legitimate position and is entitled to make that request, but somewhere along the line he should have confidence in my capacity to describe the time problem.



# PROGRAM

For invited guests attending ground  
breaking ceremonies of

## THE LAWRENCE HALL OF SCIENCE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA Berkeley, June 12, 1965

- 9:45 a.m. Report to the Marshall at the South Gate Entrance to California Memorial Stadium for Commencement Exercises. Guests will be seated in special area.
- 10:00 a.m. Candidates for degrees will be seated.
- 10:20 a.m. Academic Procession will enter.
- 10:30 a.m. Commencement Exercises will begin.
- 12:30 p.m. Exercises are completed. Guests should proceed down Bancroft Way to the Student Union where lunch will be served.
- 1:00 p.m. Lunch in the Ratley Ballroom.  
Host: President and Mrs. Clark Kerr.
- 1:45 p.m. Greetings from:  
Clark Kerr, President, University of California  
Martin Meyerson, Acting Chancellor, Berkeley Campus  
Harvey E. White, Director, Lawrence Hall of Science  
Address by:  
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
The Lawrence Hall of Science—Investment in Our Future.
- 2:45 p.m. Buses will transport all guests to the site where ground breaking ceremonies will take place.
- 3:15 p.m. Buses will return guests to the Cowell Memorial Hospital parking lot, where the Lawrence Hall of Science staff will escort them through the temporary quarters. There the staff will exhibit some of the newly designed science laboratory teaching demonstration equipment that they have recently constructed.

White said he has talked to Panofsky and he didn't think he was an unreasonable person. I said I wouldn't press this matter with Panofsky. I told him he might be interested in knowing there are 1,700 Republicans and 700 Democrats in Woodside.

At 9:45 a.m. I called Pief Panofsky and told him that Donald Hornig is in Cambridge, Massachusetts, this week and he said he knew this since he tried to reach him. I told Pief I didn't see how it would help much if he came in, but he certainly could if he wished. Pief said he still wanted to talk to Hornig--the problem is that he has to attend a meeting of the Stanford Board of Trustees on Thursday to discuss the SLAC matter and he has to communicate with the prospective users of SLAC because of the delay in start-up. He said he has sent out a letter to 600 high energy physicists throughout the country. I told him I thought his doing this was a gamble, but he said he didn't think so because the time on undergrounding is still almost a year. I told him there is a strong feeling here in the White House (their legal talent) that you might get power sooner underground than overhead. (Evidently, there are other Federal laws they can go to other than the AEC Act.) Pief reminded me that my own legal staff says this can't be done, and I told him we would check with them again. I said I knew Holifield quoted several sections of other laws such as ones having to do with the Federal Power Commission, and other aspects of Federal law, where they can challenge certain sections if they wanted to do this. They think they will win on each one of these, but they are afraid each one will take a year. Pief said he thought the only way to change the compromise in a practical way, in view of total investment, is to say we would take the overhead lines down as soon as they have kept the terms of their bargain. He reiterated that he is against this situation which is totally open ended, unless we can do something about it. I told him we would have to protect him, and we are hoping to settle the matter before the President comes out on the 26th of June.

He then asked about contributions from other countries, and what our procedure will be if they say no. I told him we would have to go back to the President to see which way we go. Pief said he is trying to get some policy about answering the various editorials; he has had the New York Times editorial sent to him so many times by various people that he wants to write the New York Times. I told him he would have to get an opinion from Don Hornig on this. I told Pief that there is talk of inviting various representatives including someone representing Stanford, to come East this week. He said that Stanford wouldn't have any power to negotiate without the Trustees.

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 123 at which the Commission approved the Order dated June 14, 1965, concerning First Atomic Transport, Inc., Docket No. 50-238.

I received a telephone call from Senator Mike Mansfield. He asked if I were going to meet with the Governor of Montana and his delegation this afternoon. I said I was. He said the governor has what information he could get together for a proposal for the site of the 200 BeV Accelerator and wondered whether they could have a little more time. I told him he should get something in by tomorrow; that we are on a schedule where everything is moving very fast with subsequent deadline dates. He said they would have something in, but they might need a little more time. He wants us to keep in mind that they think they can fulfill all the requirements.

I received a telephone call from Martin Sweig of Speaker McCormack's office. Sweig said that McCormack's nephew is interested in Page-Wilmorite (Page Airways, Inc., and Wilmorite, Inc.--a joint venture), one of eight groups that submitted bids for the

support services contract for the Hanford project. He said they know them very well and they are very good people. He asked whether they can do anything to be of help to them. I said if we need any information we will let him know. He asked when the contract award would be made, and I said probably within four to six weeks. He says he has information it will be between June 15th and July 1st. I said we have been running a little behind schedule. He said that Page-Wilmorite are offering a lot of services: a third airline into Portland, a trade school, a \$125,000 donation to the University of Washington, a motel, a shopping center, etc. I said that all bids will be carefully evaluated by a contract selection board. Sweig asked whether I could put in "a good word" for them. He asked that I make a note of his call, and I keep the Speaker's interest in mind.

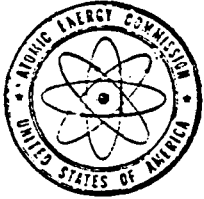
At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 490 (notes attached). I sent a letter to President Johnson suggesting topics I might discuss at Cabinet meetings - U.S. - Soviet exchange, siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator, IAEA safeguards, siting of large reactors, nuclear desalting, and implementation of private ownership.

At 11 a.m. I called Donald Hornig. I reached him at Harvard University and told him that Panofsky would be trying to reach him, and he said he had tried already but that he had not talked with him. I told Don that the press conference at Woodside on Friday, June 11th, went all right; that I had said we are still open to a compromise solution. When I was asked if we would place a deadline on the compromise, I replied that we would not. I said that Panofsky can't understand the whole thing: why this can't be settled on the basis of scientific merit, which is an overhead line; and my statement that there would be no deadline. I said I tried to assure him that, of course, there would be some kind of a deadline. I told Don the Stanford Trustees are meeting on Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and I thought we might be able to do something before then.

Don said one of the things worrying Panofsky is a deep wedge is being driven between the Trustees and the accelerator project. I told him that Panofsky asked me about writing a letter to the New York Times and, offhand, Don's thinking was that he shouldn't write it, mainly because he feels so strongly about the thing. I said he also wants to come in to see the President and I had so advised Lee White, but White thinks it would be hard to arrange this and keep the whole picture in context. I told Don I thought we would have to take the responsibility to press through for a decision on this matter, and if we get no offers for money from Stanford and PG&E, then somehow the decision will have to be made as to whether the government will put up the money. He agreed, and said we have to move now. He expects to be back in Washington on Friday.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with members of the Marine Technology Society at the Washington Hilton. I sat at the head table. Rear Admiral Edward Stephan presided, Jacques Cousteau was present, and Bob Morris spoke.

At 2:15 p.m. I called Richard Goodwin. Since he hadn't talked with the Lee White, I told him that my news conference at SLAC went all right from our point of view, and I would send over to him a copy of the transcript as well as news clips. I said our problem now is Stanford--Panofsky is unhappy. Dick said the President wants an objective outside person to look at the problem. He then read from a letter: ". . . try their hand before I or anyone else tries their hand." Dick said he was thinking of sending Laurence Rockefeller to California to look at the situation. He said he didn't know how the President would feel about this; he states in a letter that he has great doubts whether we should underground the line. Dick asked if I have talked with PG&E and I told him that Lee White has talked to both Sterling and Gerdes. I told him that one of the things that bothers Panofsky is that this could delay the operation of the accelerator in an almost



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 14, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 490

10:30 a.m., Monday, June 14, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. N. S. SAVANNAH MARVEL-SCHEBLER DRIVES (General Manager's June 9 Memorandum)

Mr. Hollingsworth commented briefly on the schedule of tests on the rod drive system which are now due to be completed on July 30. The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation noting that they wish to review the matter of installation upon receipt of the decision by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. (AGMR-GC)

2. Reactor Site Criteria (Mr. Ramey's June 9 Draft and the General Manager and Director of Regulation's May 27 Draft)

Mr. Ramey's draft was approved with revisions. The statement is to be cleared with the ACRS and the Joint Committee and given to the regulatory review panel. It is to attach a copy of the supplementary program and/<sup>be</sup>described in the hearing as an internal document which may later be released. The Commissioners requested a report on the supplementary program as to scope and cost. (RDT-AGMR-DR)

3. Proposed Letter to Mr. Chet Holifield re Brookhaven Report

The Chairman said he had discussed the draft with Messrs. Holifield and Conway on Friday and the letter may now be sent to the Joint Committee. The Chairman requested Mr. Conway be telephoned prior to the transmittal. (DR-Rubin)

4. Testimony for the Price-Anderson Hearings, June 22

The draft testimony was approved with some changes and may now be sent to the BOB. The General Manager noted the present schedule calls for a round table discussion on June 24. (DR-GC)

5. Report on Malibu Hearing

Mr. Beck reported on the planned schedule for the hearings and the Commissioners requested Mr. Hennessey to discuss the proposed schedule with Mr. Jensch. (GC)

6. Commissioners' Visit to Canada, June 23

7. Telephone Call from Mr. Martin Rubin re Support Services Contract at Hanford

The Chairman noted the query and request for a return call. (Rubin)

8. Mr. Horace Busby's June 10 Memorandum re Cabinet Meeting this Week

The Commissioners requested a letter to Mr. Busby today suggest AEC discussion of the U.S. -USSR scientific exchange program this week and mention for discussion at future Cabinet meetings such items as

- a. International atomic power program,
- b. IAEA Safeguards,
- c. 200 BEV Accelerator site,
- d. nuclear desalting program, and
- e. private ownership. (AGMA-IA)

9. B&W June 4 Letter re Meeting with the Commission

Now scheduled for 11:00 a.m., July 7. (Secy)

10. General Manager's June 10 Memorandum re Meetings with Industrial Representatives

The Commissioners accepted a schedule of meetings with specific companies in the revised listed order. (IP-Secy)

11. Representative Daddario's June 8 Letter re Subcommittee on Scientific Research and Development July 6 Hearings on the National Science Foundation

The Chairman requested preparation of testimony for his use.  
(AGMRD)

12. Nuclear Rocket Program (See Mr. Ramey's June 10 Memorandum and Mr. Harold Finger's May 19 Memorandum with Attachments)

The Commissioners agreed a meeting should now be scheduled with NASA officials to discuss the joint AEC-NASA position on test dates. The General Manager will telephone Mr. Seamans, NASA.  
(EAGM-Secy)

13. AEC 901/97 - Visit of USSR National to ORNL

The Commissioners approved a four day visit and requested information on the possibility of a U.S. request for a U.S. scientist visit to an equivalent USSR installation. (IA)

14. Pending Contractual Matters, Report No. 104

Noted. (PAR)

15. U.S. -USSR Civil Uses Agreement

The Chairman noted the importance of advancing the schedule for renewal of the bilateral and said Mr. Chet Holifield had discussed with him briefly his concern regarding the Commission's proposed position on IAEA safeguards. The Chairman requested the scheduling of an executive hearing with the Joint Committee. (IA-Cong. -Secy)

16. U.S. -U.K. Exchange of Special Nuclear Material

Mr. Ramey expressed concern regarding the possible need for amending legislation. The Commissioners requested recommendations by the end of the calendar year. (IA-AGMPP)

17. Access to JCAE Records (Secretary's June 10 Memorandum)

The Chairman said the proposed letter was acceptable to him and requested the Commissioners give their comments to his office. (Rubin)

18. SLAC Power Line

The Chairman reported briefly on the press conference at Stanford last Friday and said the transcript of the conference will be circulated. He has suggested the White House invite Messrs. Sterling and Gerdes in for a meeting. Mr. Hennessey is to review the problem of additional legal delaying action and the Chairman requested he call Mr. Panofsky. (GC)

19. N. S. SAVANNAH New York Ship Claim

The General Manager reported that in a meeting with Maritime Administration he had made it clear the AEC could not offer additional funding and suggested Maritime Administration should now attempt to obtain supplemental authorization.

20. General Manager's Meeting with Senator Gore re Oak Ridge Diversification

The General Manager said he had met with Senator Gore on Friday and that the Senator seemed satisfied with his report.

21. Field Managers One Day Meeting in New York July 9

The General Manager noted the Field Managers will be meeting on that day and said the Commissioners are welcome to attend, if their calendar permits.

22. Lease of Enriched Uranium to West Germany for GKSS Maritime Reactor

Mr. Bloch reported that, in view of the Maritime Administration position that operating manuals, etc., on the N. S. SAVANNAH should not be released for transmittal to the West Germans, West Germany may now terminate the negotiations and try to obtain the material from the U. K.

23. Commissioners' Meeting with Alan S. Boyd, Under Secretary for Transportation, Department of Commerce

The Chairman said he had discussed with Mr. Boyd the desirability of a joint meeting to review the maritime program and Mr. Boyd agreed a joint meeting should be held. (Rubin-Secy)

24. Chairman's Discussion with Dr. John Foster, LRL

The Chairman said Dr. Foster had expressed interest in a basic reactor technology program for the Laboratory such as SNAP 50. Dr. Foster had also expressed his concern regarding the funding cuts in the bio-medical program. (B&M-OC)

25. Dockets 50-184 and CA-164

I will schedule these matters for early consideration.

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Dr. Beck\*  
Mr. Lowenstein\*  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Rubin

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5



open-ended way. I said we have to settle the joint financing before we can even begin. I said I answered no to the question asked at the press conference if there is to be a deadline, but I tried to assure Panofsky that we are going to have some kind of a deadline. I told Dick that the President might want to have Sterling and Gerdes come to Washington, and not use Rockefeller. I reminded him that the Board of Trustees of Stanford will meet on Wednesday and Thursday, and I thought we should do something before then, if only telephone calls. I told him that Panofsky wants to come in to see the President and he said he thought I could represent Panofsky. I also mentioned that Panofsky wants to write the New York Times and I told him to clear this with Hornig; Dick thought he would be left out on a limb there. Dick will read the transcript that I am sending over.

Many groups came in today to give us their site proposals for the 200 BeV Accelerator. These included Carroll Hochwalt (Weldon Springs, Missouri), Luther Hodges (North Carolina) and Senator Jordan (Kentucky), Montana Governor Tim Babcock and a large group which included Mark Jacobson and President Robert Johns of the University of Montana and Senator Richard Russell and a group from Georgia--all of which I saw with the staff, (Paul McDaniel, et al.). Our AEC staff saw many more.



Submission of Site Proposal for the 200 BeV Accelerator by North Carolina Group

L to R: Paul W. McDaniel (Director, Division of Research, USAEC), Senator B. Everett Jordan, Luther H. Hodges (Chairman, Research Triangle Foundation), Seaborg, William P. Saunder (Conservation & Development Director)



Submission of Site Proposal for the 200 BeV Accelerator by Georgia Group,  
June 14, 1965

L to R: Robert F. Lovett (Chairman, Chatham County Board of Commissioners),  
Seaborg, Georgia Representative G. Elliott Hagan, Savannah City Mayor Malcolm  
MacLean

At 5 p.m. I called Harlan Cleveland. We discussed the material he had sent over--Secretary of State's memorandum for the President of June 14th, on the subject of the UN Anniversary meeting in San Francisco, June 26th. I mentioned two things that might be added: 1. safeguards and to recognize that they are in effect now and we are looking forward to their increased effectiveness, 2. the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty--he said the President wants things that go beyond the existing policy, and he wondered if there were something new to say on this. I said we would have to have a meeting of the Principals on this, on short notice. He said the purpose of this memo is to state policy which might be decided between now and Saturday which can be used in a speech. I mentioned the section on demonstrated destruction of weapons, and said this is a complicated matter as one runs into security problems here. He asked if the ACDA was involved in this and I said they are and I would have someone here talk to someone in ACDA.

At 5:30 p.m. I called Professor James C. Warf, USC, Los Angeles, California. I told him I had received a letter from Halton Arp, Chairman of the Los Angeles Chapter of the Federation of American Scientists, which enclosed "A Report on Nuclear Power." I said this is not a very good report because it is not up to date, but aside from being critical, it would reflect much discredit to their Chapter. I passed on to him some of the particularly glaring mistakes in the report and commented that he could pass them on if he wished. I said I would send him a copy of our Nuclear Power Report to the President in 1962, as well as copies of some of my speeches which would help to bring him up to date.



Submission of Site Proposal for the 200 BeV Accelerator by Kentucky Group,  
June 14, 1965

L to R: (Unknown), Beardsley Graham (President, Spindle Top Research, Inc.,  
Lexington, Kentucky), Kentucky Senator Thurston B. Morton, Seaborg, City of Louisville  
Mayor, Wilson Wyatt, John Oswald (President, University of Kentucky), James T.  
Ramey, Gerald Tape, Kentucky Representative Frank Stubblefield, John G. Palfrey



Submission of Site Proposal for the 200 BeV Accelerator by Montana Group,  
June 14, 1965

L to R: Tape, Fred Honkala (Dean Graduate School, University of Montana),  
Montana Governor Tim Babcock, Seaborg, Mary Bunting, Montana Congressman Arnold  
Olsen, Mark Jacobson (Professor Nuclear Physics, University of Montana), Montana  
Congressman James Battin

Senator Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska called me to express his concern about the future of the Hallam Reactor. He expressed his gratitude to the Commission for arranging meetings with representatives of the Consumers Public Power District to discuss this subject. Senator Curtis said he was sure I would explore all possible means of solving the Hallam problem in view of the impact that abandonment of this reactor would have on the community. He emphasized that the government had been very successful in getting trained personnel in the area and it would be unfortunate if we had to abandon the project. I informed Senator Curtis the Commission discussed this subject with Emerson Jones.

Tuesday, June 15, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from F. A. Schmickrath of Pratt and Whitney, East Hartford, Connecticut, who called to ask if he could come down specifically to see me to discuss CANEL (the Connecticut Advanced Nuclear Engineering Laboratory). He knows our staff hasn't presented their paper yet, but he wondered if I could give him any information. I told him it would not be worthwhile for him to come to Washington yet as I could not give him any guidance. In the event we make the decision to close CANEL, he asked if we would give them some time to take care of 1,250 people. He said he wasn't trying to influence our decision, but he would like some notice. I told him I understood and we would try to let him know as soon as possible what we plan to do. He expected to be in Europe for about ten days and will contact me when he returns.

I called Lee White at about 9:40 a.m. He said he has not had a chance to read my transcript of the press conference at SLAC, but Dick Goodwin has a copy. He asked what the reaction has been in the newspapers and I said not too bad--I said I have sent copies of the clips from Saturday's papers over to him. He asked if I have heard anything from Sterling or Gerdes and I said we won't be hearing anything from them. He then asked if I thought it would be appropriate to ask them to come here and I said I thought it would be. He asked if I thought Sterling usually got what he asked for from his Trustees--I told him I had the names of the Chairman of the Trustees and the Vice-Chairman: Richard E. Guggenime, Chairman, an attorney in San Francisco, and Morris Doyle, Vice-Chairman, law firm of McCutcheon, Doyle, Brown, Tautman & Emerson in San Francisco.

I told him the Trustees were meeting tomorrow and Thursday, so a trip here before their meeting probably wouldn't be feasible. He wondered about the propriety of asking busy people with full-time outside activities to come here at their expense and whether we should attempt to handle this by telephone or have one of our own people go out. He asked what Congressman Holifield's reaction was last week. I said he was in it too, as he could see from the transcript. I said I thought it would be better for someone from the White House to go out, and he said maybe Dick Goodwin could go. I suggested he might want to be out there during the meeting of the Trustees, and that perhaps he should see Gerdes too. I asked his guidance on answering the avalanche of mail we are receiving here as well as what we are receiving from the White House. I said we could answer them here over my signature, or they could be written for someone's signature at the White House. However, since they are criticizing the AEC, he might wish to sign them.

At 9:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Chet Holifield. He had just finished reading the transcript and wished to make some changes, which we agreed upon. He said he was glad that I had made it clear that there were other people interested in the matter of overhead or underground lines for SLAC except Woodside; that I made it clear I would consult with PG&E and Stanford. He feels that people in the area are creating the impression that if Woodside raises the

\$150,000, AEC will go ahead without any contribution from Stanford or PG&E. Holifield thinks Woodside will raise the \$150,000, and if they do, we will have bitter people on our hands unless there is a contribution from Stanford and PG&E. He suggested that I send them a letter and ask them to give me a firm offer within a two week time limit, and say I am sending the same kind of a letter to Stanford and PG&E. I told him I am trying to get someone from the White House to go out there and see the Stanford Trustees and Gerdes.

He pointed out that the \$150,000 against the \$4 million (which the government will supply) is a small contribution, and he wondered if I should have a representative there. I told him I didn't think it rested on my decision, and I didn't know what the President wants. He mentioned the better coverage in the California newspapers today, and particularly mentioned the telling points I made during the Commonwealth Club question and answer period. I mentioned that the Justice Department attorney in California is asking for a 60-day extension; he cannot go ahead until the JCAE legislation is passed. This extension would start about now (before June 20th), and he has gotten the Woodside people to agree to the stipulation. He said he understood the Justice Department has approved the Bill and sent it to the Bureau of the Budget. He said if I could call Budget and ask them to get a letter to the JCAE, he would try to push for a full Committee hearing. I said I would call the Bureau of the Budget.

At 10:30 a.m. I called Elmer Staats (Comptroller General) and told him about my interesting weekend at Stanford with the press conference, along with Congressman Holifield, on SLAC. I said I thought we stemmed the tide a little bit for the President who is concerned. However, we might wind up undergrounding the poles. We just didn't know how it would turn out. I said I understood the clarifying legislation, Section 271, was in his shop, having been sent over from the Justice Department, and Holifield would like to get on with that aspect of it. Staats said he would get on this right away.

At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch with Allan Labowitz and Arnie Fritsch.

I sent Dick Goodwin my comments on suggestions for the President's proposed San Francisco June 26th speech at the UN; I suggested he put in a good word for IAEA and safeguards.

At 1:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Edward J. Gurney of Florida. He said he has been advised that today is the last day for submission of a proposal for the high energy accelerator site, but their letter won't get over to us until tomorrow. He asked if this would be all right. I told him we wanted the proposal in by midnight tonight, but the backup material could continue to come in. He asked what our plan is with regard to selection. I told him we would choose those proposals with the most merit and turn them over to the Site Selection Committee at the National Academy of Sciences. This process should be completed by the end of this month or the first week of July. He said they would get their letter over, and appreciated my extending the time to file.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with and gave welcoming remarks to the Board of Contract Appeals--Paul E. Gantt (Chairman), James P. Murray, Jr., James A. Cohen, John W. Whelan, William T. Barnes, Carmine S. Bellino, Lawrence R. Caruso, Valentine B. Deale, G. Kenneth Green, Henry B. Keiser, Leonard J. Koch, John T. Koehler, E. Riggs McConnell, John A. McIntire, Charles G. Sonnen, John M. Stoy, Robert M. Underhill, and Daniel B. Ventres.



At 3:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from Dick Goodwin (White House). He said that the White House wants Laurence Rockefeller, a member of the President's Council on Natural Beauty, to visit Woodside to take a look at the situation; they want Rockefeller to come to Washington this week, for a talk with Hornig and me. I asked whether anyone would be going to Woodside with him, and Goodwin said he would check with Lee White. Having a "beauty expert" will be a protection for us. Goodwin said he thought the transcript of my news conference was excellent. I said I didn't know how far the JCAE would go along with our negotiations. I asked whether anyone would call Sterling and Gerdes, and he said White probably would. He asked that I send a copy of the press conference transcript to Bill Shannon of the Editorial Board of the New York Times. I mentioned that we have delegations coming in from all over the country, trying to get the 200 BeV Accelerator for their area, and they all guarantee that they can get city ordinances that we will be able to put in overhead lines and towers.

Numerous groups came in to deliver proposals for siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator. Among these I saw the Ohio delegation: Governor James A. Rhodes, Senators Stephen M. Young and Senator Frank J. Lausche, the Mayor of Cleveland, and the Indiana group: Frederick L. Hovde (Purdue University President) and Elvis Starr (President of University of Indiana).

The Bay Area papers are giving us much more unbiased, and hence better, coverage as a result of the Friday's press conference and our talk last week with Frank Conniff of Hearst papers. We began to send our replies to people protesting the Woodside power line matter, including the enclosure of transcripts of Friday's press conference.

At 6:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from Douglass Cater (White House). He said that the Commission on Education has been successful beyond expectations and the President will probably announce the results on Friday. As a result of the fine performance of this group the President would like to have Ink remain on for a while--two to three months--and serve on an advisory and fact-finding group with the same task force (with replacements for the BOB and CSC representatives), to advise on what other reorganization may be necessary in the fields of health and welfare. He said that the problem will have to be faced as to whether a reorganization plan should be sent forward by January to Congress on HEW. HEW is the only agency that hasn't had a reorganization, and the Administration feels that it needs it. I said that having Ink away has been hurting us. Cater asked whether it would help to transfer Ink to the BOB payroll. I said we don't want that.

I asked whether the President himself asked for Ink and Cater said that the President asked whether the same task force could be used. Cater asked whether Ink might be made available on a less than full-time basis; I replied that this would be better from our point of view. Cater said the President, himself, will write a letter to Secretary Celebreeze proposing this study group. I asked Cater whether he talked to Ink. He said he had in a tentative way. Ink has mixed feelings: he has a strong need to get back to the AEC, but, of course, a request from the President can't be regarded lightly. I said I would talk to Ink and call Cater back tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 16, 1965 - Germantown

I continued to work on the SLAC matter and answered many letters from Woodside adherents, enclosing transcripts of my press conference--I also sent transcripts to Gill, Stallings, San Francisco newspapers, the New York Times, JCAE, California Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy, California Representative J. Arthur Younger, Al Friendly of the Washington Post, etc.

At 10 a.m. I called Lee White and asked if he had an opportunity to read the proposed answers to the President's mail on SLAC and he said he hadn't yet. He said he would like to call the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees at Stanford today, and I told him I thought he should because we were somewhat committed to this. I reminded him that the Trustees are meeting today and tomorrow, probably convening at 10 a.m. I told him he might want to also call Gerdes. Also, we should think in terms of somebody coming to Washington or someone going out there. Lee said they have a plan which the President has advanced which is interesting, and that is to have Laurence Rockefeller go out and look around. I asked if someone from here should go with him, and he said that probably someone from the AEC staff should go with him to answer specific questions. He will not be talking to Woodside or Stanford people. I suggested he might interview Gill and Stallings as well as Panofsky. Lee said that his own instinct tells him that Rockefeller, because of his interests and what he stands for, will come back with a firm recommendation for the lines to go underground. Lee said that if Rockefeller comes to Washington today or tomorrow, I can sit down and talk with him. He thinks I should wait on informing Holifield of this proposed plan. I told him I have talked with AEC General Counsel Joseph Hennessey regarding increased delay due to legislation involving other statutes, etc., and I don't seem to be able to dissuade him that this is totally impossible. White said he would be willing to talk with Hennessey. I reminded him that the compromise is sort of based on cost sharing between Stanford, PG&E, as well as Woodside. He said the ideal way would be to have all five major parties contributing even if the money isn't equally spread. I said I didn't think San Mateo should be put on the hook. I told him I would wait to hear from him.

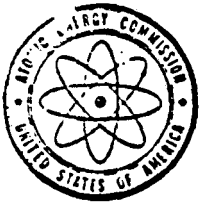
At 10:10 a.m. I called Senator John Pastore as a result of his call of a few minutes earlier, when he talked to Arnie Fritsch because I was on another call. I said that the President is going to San Francisco on Saturday and he wanted to have all the possible solutions available to him, which is the reason for their advocating corrective legislation while, at the same time, AEC is negotiating a compromise. He said he understands the President's position, but not that of Holifield, or Hosmer. He is in favor of doing what the President wants, but he thinks we might flub things with this legislation.

He did say that, if it means we take \$150,000, then we may just as well do the whole thing ourselves; he said that if the President decides to spend the \$5 million then he'll be glad to go along. Pastore feels that some of the people don't want to retreat, and they are taking the position that this is inconsistent with the President's beautification program. He said he told Mike Manatos (White House) that it is up to the Administration to decide whether it is worth \$5 million. I said that the White House is calling representatives of Stanford and PG&E to press them on a negotiated settlement. He felt that somebody should talk to the President and find out from him whether it would be wise to report this bill out today. He said the JCAE has a meeting at 11:30 a.m., but he doesn't plan to attend. I urged that, in view of his strong feelings, he should attend. I said we will send a copy of the transcript of my press conference to him.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 491 (notes attached).

At 11:20 a.m. I called Douglass Cater and told him I have talked with Dwight Ink and he desperately wants to come back to the Commission, but obviously he is in a dilemma if the President wants him to stay on with the task force to advise on what other reorganization is needed at HEW. I suggested that he call Ink to get his first-hand feelings. He asked my opinion of his mentioning a conceivable way of doing it on a less than full-time basis, and I told him no, that he had mentioned





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

UNCL. BY 1342  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 16, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 491  
10:30 a.m., Wednesday, June 16, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Personnel Detail
2. Joint Committee Hearing on U. S. -U. K. Civil Uses Agreement

In response to the Chairman's query, Mr. Hollingsworth said there is a possibility of a hearing Thursday or Friday. Testimony for the Chairman's use is in preparation. Mr. Ramey mentioned the alternative of a one year extension if the ten year term is not acceptable. (IA-Cong)

3. Commissioner Bunting's Testimony for the Research and Technical Programs Subcommittee of the House Committee on Government Operations Hearing Tomorrow

The Chairman noted Dr. Bunting had requested comments by noon today on her proposed testimony and said he had no problem with it.

4. Replies to Senator Eastland's Several Letters of May 4 with Respect to S. 1809, McClellan Bill, S. 1899, Long Bill, and S. 789, Saltonstall Bill (General Counsel's June 11 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested revision to the letter to the BOB to suggest the desirability of continuing with our policy under the Atomic Energy Act mentioning the consistency of that policy with the President's position, statutory changes in 1954, review by the Congress in 1959 and 1960 and further review to assure continuing consistency with the President's policy. (GC)

5. AEC 1093/49 - Symposium on Radioisotopes in Industry and Geophysics - Warsaw, Poland, October 18-22, 1965

Approved. (IA)

The staff review of the IAEA symposium schedule was mentioned in response to Mr. Ramey's query.

6. AEC 1143/33 - Proposed Study by the University of Washington of Diversification Efforts at Richland

Mr. Hennessey mentioned the GAO review of AEC legal authority for diversification at Richland. The Commissioners approved the General Manager's recommendation. (EIC)

7. SLAC Power Line

The Chairman requested Mr. Hennessey to call Mr. Lee White, White House staff. (GC)

8. AEC 328/30 - Proposed Letter to Congressman Hosmer re U-235 Production Classification Policy

Approved, with revisions in the format of the attachment. (EAGM)

9. Pending Contractual Matters, Report No. 105

- a. Memorandum of Understanding with ISOCHEM, Inc. - The General Manager noted the BOB has not yet cleared this item.
- b. Letter Contract with U. S. Rubber--Martin Marietta for Operations at Richland - Approved.
- c. Computer Services Contract at Richland - Mr. Ramey queried the degree of activity. Staff will check.
- d. Operating Contract for Reactors (100 Area) and Fuel Fabrication Facilities at Hanford - the Commissioners agreed staff may accept the Douglas Aircraft - United Nuclear request for an expression of commitment regarding assignment of the NPR and no further segmentation (during the contract term). (AGMO)

10. Personnel Action (General Manager's June 15 Memorandum re Space Nuclear Activities)

Approved. (AGMA)

11. Recommendations on the SNAP 50 Program

The General Manager discussed his preliminary position and said a staff paper will be submitted shortly.

12. Personnel Interview (General Counsel's June 14 Memorandum)

The Commissioners agreed discussions should now be held with Department of Justice representatives and Senator Anderson. (GC)

13. Transmittal of Proposed Memorandum of Understanding re DON Reactor (Mr. Kratzer's June 14 Memorandum)

Approved. Previous information to the Joint Committee regarding the amount of SNM is to be checked. (IA)

14. Negotiations with West Germany re GKSS - Otto Hahn

The General Manager and Mr. Kratzer reported no progress in discussions with the Maritime Administration of their position regarding the availability of operating and training manuals for transmittal to West Germany under the proposed arrangement. The Commissioners requested they be informed of the results of discussions between the Department of State and the Maritime Administration and approved negotiation of an interim lease arrangement in the absence of further progress. (IA)

15. Commissioners Luncheon Meeting with NASA Representatives, July 2, 12:00 noon, D. C. Office

16. Joint Committee June 29 and June 30 Hearings on Federal Radiation Council Action Guides

Commissioners Bunting, Ramey and Tape will attend. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (Fritsch)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg    Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Ramey     Mr. Vinciguerra  
Dr. Tape       Mr. Hennessey  
                 Mr. Kratzer\*  
                 Dr. Fritsch

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 13 and 14

another name--Allen Dean. Cater said this is a very sensitive thing; they want some degree of acceptance at HEW (they think they can work with Dwight). Cater will call Ink to see what can be done.

I received a telephone call from Jack Valenti. He returned my earlier call and I informed him that I had succeeded in softening up the San Francisco press on the power line situation. In answer to his questions, I told him that the cost of going underground would be about \$4 million more; the cost of maintenance for underground lines is terrific, especially if you have a break in the lines. He said the reports he has gotten have been good.

I told him that he may have heard that the President told me he would be glad to have me go along with him to San Francisco next week, and I certainly would like to do this. I told Valenti, if at all possible, I would like to suggest to the President the possibility of his visiting either the Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, or, if he didn't have time for Livermore, the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley. I would like for him to see some of the weapons and briefly meet some of the scientists. I said we could do this in either of two ways: 1. spend an hour or two at Livermore, which is about a 15 minute helicopter trip from San Francisco; or 2. bring him into the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and show him the hardware there. I said that we did this for President Kennedy when he visited the University of California and it worked very well. I said this would not only give him an insight on our work, but would have a terrific effect on the scientists. Valenti said he didn't think the President would have time to visit on this trip but he would take it up with him.

I called Bill Jenkins and told him the family was coming to Philadelphia on July 11th for the game between the San Francisco Giants and the Philadelphia Phillies. We thought we would drive up on Saturday, July 10th, and stay overnight in Wilmington. I asked him to make reservations for us at a motel close to his home. He said this would not be necessary, that the whole family could stay with them. (Mrs. Seaborg will call Mrs. Jenkins, also.) I asked him about reservations for Winterthur for Saturday afternoon for all of us, and he will get them.

At 11:30 a.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 124 at which the Commission requested the Staff to revise the Order for the National Bureau of Standards, Docket No. 50-184, for consideration at an early date.

At 11:50 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2115 (action summary attached).

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Perry Barber (White House). He said he was calling at Valenti's request to ask whether I needed to see the President and whether anything would be taken up that could be put on the record and then told to the press. I said there are things we could discuss with the President, whereupon Barber set up an appointment for 1 p.m. tomorrow. He asked that I send him a memo this afternoon, outlining what I would want to take up with the President, and what we can tell the press afterward. (I sent the letter at 5 p.m. today with a list of topics for discussion--the 200 BeV Accelerator siting, IAEA safeguards, U.S.-USSR exchange, civilian nuclear power, the SLAC problem, a Livermore visit by him--some of which I might use in a press conference following my appointment. Copy of letter attached.)

At 2:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2116 (action summary attached).

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Lee White. He said he has talked to both Guggenime (Chairman), and Doyle (Vice-Chairman of the Trustees at Stanford)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DCL  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

June 16, 1965

Approved

R. E. H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2115, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1965, 11:50 A.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meeting 2108

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.

2. AEC 398/22 - Reducing the Possibility of Unsafe Use Abroad of U.S.-Supplied Radioisotopes

Approved, as revised.

The Commission agreed staff should explore the various possible procedures with the State Department and the domestic radioisotope industry.

The Commission also agreed, however, that concurrently, the IAEA should be encouraged to consider developing an appropriate system and that an announcement, as suggested by the Division of Biology & Medicine, should be made in the form of letters to foreign governments. (IA)

3. AEC 881/77 - AEC's Second Base Load  
AEC 881/78 - Chemical Processing Services

Discussed.

The Commission agreed the approach proposed by the Division of Reactor Development & Technology should be more fully explored. In particular, more detailed data should be developed on the availability of highly enriched fuels. (RD&T)

R. E. Hollingsworth  
Action Summary - 2115

-2-

June 16, 1965

Information Item

Reactor Siting Statement

The revised draft is to be circulated for review by the individual Commissioners. Cost data should be omitted from the public statement but provided to the Commissioners. (DDR)

cc:  
Commissioners

June 16, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. President:

In anticipation of our meeting tomorrow, now scheduled for 1:00 p.m., I should like to submit a possible agenda of discussion items you might wish to consider.

(1) Site for the 200 BeV Accelerator - Tuesday, June 15 was the last day for receipt of site proposals for the new, large high energy physics accelerator (construction cost, \$300 million; annual operating cost, \$50 million). The AEC has received 77 proposals from 41 states requesting that consideration be given to siting this accelerator. Many of the proposals were presented in person and the groups included numerous Senators and Congressmen. The site proposals will now be screened by the AEC and submitted to a committee of the National Academy of Sciences for their guidance and counsel. The NAS committee plans to submit comments regarding the site for this basic research facility to the AEC by late 1965. It is my hope that it will be possible to select the site by early 1966 and to begin construction in late 1966. *P. 67.*

(2) The International Atomic Energy Agency's Safeguards System and Non-Proliferation - The International Atomic Energy Agency has in effect today an international system of inspection and control to prevent the diversion to military purposes of nuclear materials and facilities supplied for peaceful uses. At present, facilities in 15 countries are being inspected by IAEA teams. This inspection system has had support of both the U. S. and the USSR. I believe that you should consider including a paragraph in reference to the IAEA's important contribution to non-proliferation and world peace in your San Francisco speech.

(3) Progress Report on Nuclear Power - Nuclear power plants are being selected by American utilities from economic considerations alone. Following a decision in December 1963 by Jersey Central to build the 620 MW electrical Oyster Creek plant, the Niagara-Mohawk and Commonwealth Edison have decided to construct equally large nuclear power plants. About 20 utilities are actively considering such large plants and several are on the verge of announcing their orders. Our estimate of 5,000 MW of nuclear generating capacity by 1970 and 70,000 MW by 1980 seem reasonable. The AEC-Department of Interior program on desalting also seems very promising.

(4) US-USSR Exchanges in Atomic Energy - This program is making a very effective, positive contribution to US-USSR relations. Ambassador Kohler has emphasized to us the value of this program. During my visit to the Soviet Union in May 1963, my counterpart Chairman Petroysants and I signed a memorandum of understanding in the peaceful uses of atomic energy which has since provided for numerous scientific exchanges. In the last two years, four (7 to 10 man) US teams have visited the USSR and four Soviet teams, the US on a reciprocal basis. Three American scientists have been sent to the USSR on an extended basis and reciprocally three Soviet scientists have come to the US. The success of this program has furthered my hope that science can serve as a common ground between East and West even in these troubled times. (If this item is discussed at the forthcoming Cabinet meeting, you may not want it discussed with the press following my appointment with you.)

(5) Power Lines to the Stanford Linear Accelerator - Congressman Holifield and myself participated in a press conference on Friday, June 11, at the SLAC site. The conference was successful and we have retained your flexibility of decision in this matter, but a decision will be required soon. Press comment since the conference has been extremely reasonable. I presented a possible compromise solution to the matter, based on a generally acceptable, cost-sharing by the Stanford University, PG&E, and the Town of Woodside. Also the County of San Mateo would have to cease constructing poles in the scenic area in question (over 60 poles of the same average height as these high voltage transmission poles were constructed on this hillside in the past year). Congress is considering at present clarifying legislation which would rectify the decision made by the 9th District Court of Appeals regarding the AEC's right to construct and operate such a power line. (The above item should probably not be discussed with the press.)

(6) San Francisco Trip - Visit to Livermore Weapons Laboratory - In light of your position as Commander in Chief and your interests in the command and control of nuclear weapons, you may wish to consider visiting this weapons laboratory located some 25 miles from San Francisco. It, together with Los Alamos, are the heart of our nuclear weapons program. A personal visit by you would have a tremendous impact. If you prefer that your visit not be connected with the nuclear weapons facility, a meeting with the Livermore people and a briefing and exhibit by them could be arranged on the UC campus. (The above item should probably not be discussed with the press.)

If there are any other items that come to your attention, I would be pleased to discuss them.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

June 16, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2116, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 16, 1965,  
2:15 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GF

## Information Item

JCAE Hearing on Superseding Civil Uses Agreement for Cooperation  
Between the U.S. and U.K.

The Commission noted the hearing would begin at 10 a.m.

## Commission Business

### 1. AEC 1143/32 - Contract Support Services at Hanford

The Commission requested further discussions with FEC and Sundt/Smith. (AGMO)

### 2. Oral Status Report on Practical Value Determination

The Commissioners requested presentation of the technical aspects after the Price-Anderson Indemnity Hearings. (OGC)

cc:  
Commissioners

R. E. Hollingsworth  
Action Summary - 2115

-2-

June 16, 1965

Information Item

Reactor Siting Statement

The revised draft is to be circulated for review by the individual Commissioners. Cost data should be omitted from the public statement but provided to the Commissioners. (DDR)

cc:  
Commissioners

and, at great length, with Guggenhime. He said that Guggenhime was exceedingly easy to talk with. Guggenhime made it clear to White that the business about a "no gain, no loss" manner in which they entered into this was something handed down from Mt. Sinai. Secondly, they, too, are feeling the heat of this thing and they want to find some graceful way out.

Guggenhime was concerned about the magnitude of the contribution they would have to make. White told him he wasn't in any position to make a commitment on the magnitude of their contribution. However, he told him that we were most anxious that it be total participation; how it was split up was of secondary importance to us. Guggenhime did not make any commitment as to what he would say to the Board of Trustees, nor did he undertake to predict what they would do. He will try to call White on Friday to let him know the outcome. I asked if Doyle added much to the above, and White said he didn't. He said there was no resentment on the part of either to his call, and neither gave him the impression that the Board was put in a corner where they couldn't get out. However, they are feeling the direct heat of telephone calls, etc. White feels that the position I took in terms of the Commission's actions might make it easier for them. Also, he gathered that Woodside did take some action last night, and this might make it easier for them too.

I asked him if he tried to reach Gerdes and he said no; he feels a little "squeamish" about him. (Evidently, Gerdes has told someone that the White House is in political trouble.) White said he understood that Holifield sent a memorandum or made a telephone call to Larry O'Brien saying that he hoped the President doesn't have to cave on this. White says that this is at variance to what Holifield told him a week or so ago when he saw him. At that time, White thought that Holifield felt the government was right; the people at Woodside, et al., were selfish, unreasonable and unrealistic. Now, he says, however, if the President has to give in, he, Holifield, will understand. I said he has said this to me too, but he has also said the opposite.

I told him that Pastore called me earlier today; he understands the President's position and is worried about putting the legislation through before the President goes to California. I said I thought there might be a split within the Joint Committee on this. White asked if Pastore was trying to sympathize, and I said he started out by asking if we were trying to compromise and ended up by saying why don't we go ahead. Of course, Pastore was talking about the timing--why go through this if we could settle by compromise first. White doesn't think we can persuade Holifield to hold off on legislation. I said I hope we could get more than a "token" contribution from Stanford and White said he told Guggenhime he was fearful if the word "token" ever emerged it would make it look like a facade and would be harmful as it could lend itself to something phoney where the Federal Government is concerned. I asked him if he knew the particulars of Laurence Rockefeller's plans, and he didn't.

At 3:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Senator John Pastore. He said he is being criticized by the press at home because he didn't do anything about having a proposal submitted from Rhode Island for the 200 BeV Accelerator site. He said he didn't know about this, and he wondered what kind of public notices went out. I replied that it was a press release that got very wide coverage. He asked whether we could give a 15-day extension of the deadline, which expired yesterday, for the submission of proposals. I said I would check. I suggested that the Rhode Island people contact Paul McDaniel immediately and notify him that they are submitting proposals; I suggested that they make the submission in less than 15 days, if at all possible. I suggested that they get something in immediately, and then supply

the details later. He said that the JCAE was ready to take action today on the corrective legislation regarding SLAC, but he talked the Committee into holding off another week, at which time they will take a look.

At 3:55 p.m. I called Senator John Pastore back and told him that if somebody in Rhode Island is interested in submitting a proposal for the 200 BeV Accelerator site, they should send a wire to McDaniel immediately, notifying him of their interest. I assured him there would be no difficulty. I said McDaniel would tell them what they should do. Also, I said we would send a set of criteria to Pastore.

At 4:30 p.m. I called Ambassador Llewellyn Thompson and told him we were scheduled to go into executive session with the Joint Committee tomorrow morning on the U.S.-UK bilateral agreement on civil uses of atomic energy and I thought it required some fairly high level State Department participation and I wondered if he didn't want to go along. He seemed to think the main argument would be technical and he felt that his presence would give it a political atmosphere which he didn't think would be helpful. He asked about Jeffrey Kitchen or Letty and I told him that Kitchen would be acceptable.

Horace Busby's office called and said I am scheduled to talk at the Cabinet meeting (probably Friday) on the U.S.-Soviet exchange program on atomic energy.

Thursday, June 17, 1965 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I appeared, along with Jeff Kitchen of the State Department, before the JCAE executive session to discuss renewal of the U.S. bilateral agreement with the U.K. on civil uses of atomic energy--the big issues were whether safeguards should be included. We said this would be illusory because of our weapons cooperation, but Senator John Pastore and Congressman Chet Holifield insist they should. We are seeking a compromise in which the matter could be reviewed in a year.

I had an appointment in the Oval Office with President Johnson which, with the followup activities lasted from about 2:30 p.m. to about 6 p.m. I began by handing the President a copy of the Shoupp-Davis letter inviting him to speak at the AIF/ANS dinner on November 16, 1965, in Washington. He said he would be glad to accept this invitation, on the assumption that he would be in the country at that time. He asked me to prepare a good speech for him to use on the occasion. (I later told Valenti about this conversation; he also asked me to prepare a letter of acceptance that the President might send to Shoupp and Davis.)

In connection with the following topics I discussed with the President, he had the pertinent passages from my letter of June 16, 1965, which I furnished as a basis for this appointment, before him for ready reference. I first took up the matter of the IAEA safeguards system and its contributions to nonproliferation. I pointed out that much progress has been made and I think he should refer to this in his forthcoming speech at San Francisco on June 26th to the United Nations on the occasion of its 20th anniversary. He said that he would be glad to do this, and asked that I furnish his office with a possible draft of material to be used for this purpose, and later he mentioned Dick Goodwin in this connection. (Later I also told Valenti, Moyers and Cater that I was going to furnish this material, and the material referred to below, for the President's San Francisco speech.)

I then went on and made a short progress report on the status of civilian nuclear power in the U.S. The President seemed to be quite impressed by this and suggested that I arrange to have a group of utilities interested in nuclear power to the White House for him to speak to them about the importance of starting construction



To Gene Seaborg  
Another fruitful discussion - from his friend  
Lyndon B. Johnson

Seaborg meeting with President Johnson in the Oval Office, June 17, 1965

projects as soon as possible in order to help alleviate the economic situation.

The President raised the question of the U.S.-USSR exchanges in atomic energy, following, as a lead, the discussion of this in the memorandum. I mentioned this was a positive contribution to improvement of relations with the Soviet Union because science could act as a bridge and a common language between the two countries. He immediately took this up as an idea for his San Francisco United Nations speech and asked that I furnish some text on the theme of science acting as a bridge and a common language between the east and west. He suggested that there be reference to the AEC and his Science Adviser, along the lines that they were going to be asked to help work out, through the United Nations, means of implementing the exchange of a thousand scientists a year.

This also brought to the President's mind other possibilities for the San Francisco U.N. speech, and he emphasized that he wanted me to try to find some dramatic suggestions for the speech--two or three real proposals, if possible. The President suggested that I develop for him some text along the lines of a world-wide desalting program, perhaps suggesting that the U.S. would express a willingness to spend \$100 million for this purpose, on the basis that it would be matched by the other countries involved. He said the speech might suggest that, with the cooperation of the U.N., a real breakthrough in the saline water problem might be achieved, and we might express the hope of bringing the price of water down to some designated cost. He asked me to see Hornig to help work out these suggestions.

Referring to the idea of exchanges between East and west, the President went on to say that the San Francisco U.N. speech might also suggest the expenditure of some \$25-50 million to bring different types of people from Africa, East Europe, etc., to the U.S. He asked that I get in touch with Harry McPherson and Senator William Fulbright to see whether I could work out some more ideas in such an exchange program.

I also brought up the matter of the site selection for the 200 BeV Accelerator, although that part of my June 16, 1965, letter had not been included by the President's staff in his memorandum. He said he is generally familiar with this project and thinks it is a good thing. He suggested that perhaps we should get some kind of a cost-sharing from the state or the people involved, that is, make them put up something toward the cost of the accelerator.

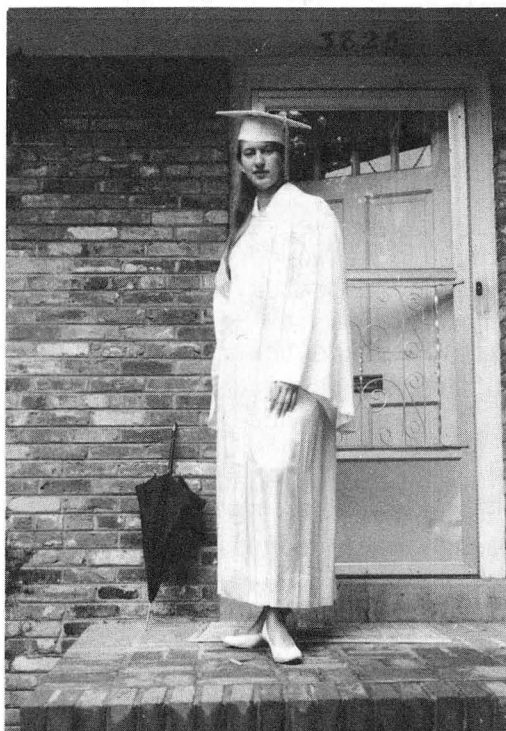
He then raised the question of the status of the power lines to the Stanford Linear Accelerator, and asked whether I had contacted the Hearst papers, the Washington Post, and the New York Times. I said that we had contacted the Hearst papers and the Washington Post, and I have sent a copy of the transcript of my Stanford press conference to Bill Shannon of the New York Times. I said that the press conference at Stanford University last Friday went very well. He said that the tie-in of this to the beautification program made it very difficult and it might be necessary to underground the lines. He referred to the involvement of Laurence Rockefeller, but said he didn't know how his recommendation would come out.

I invited the President to visit either the Livermore Laboratory or the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley. After a little discussion with Moyers, who was present during this part of the appointment, it was decided that a visit to Livermore might not be consistent with his mission to the U.N. The President did indicate that he would be glad to visit the Radiation Laboratory, provided it was put on the basis of peaceful uses--i.e., a totally peaceful aspect. I told him that this would be possible, and that I would arrange for such a visit and for some

text that he might use in a talk to the scientists at the Laboratory. (Following the meeting I talked to Valenti about this, and he suggested that the visit might be either before the President's 10:30 a.m. talk to the UN in San Francisco, or more likely, about 1 p.m., following the talk. It looks like the President will be leaving for San Francisco on Friday, June 25th, if this can be made consistent with his schedule.)

The President had his lunch--a bowl of soup--during this conference, since his schedule in greeting astronauts McDivitt and White caused him to be running late. He also took numerous phone calls and placed a number of calls to people like McNamara, etc., during the conference. At the end of the appointment, the President asked me to stay on for the press conference that was to take place later in the afternoon. It was in the intervening period that I talked to Valenti and others at the White House about the President's visit to the Radiation Laboratory and about his request to me to help in the preparation of the San Francisco U.N. speech. I participated in the press conference, sitting behind his desk with the President and the Vice President. At the press conference the President read almost verbatim from the material furnished with my letter of June 16, 1965, the sections on the IAEA safeguards system, on nonproliferation, the progress report on nuclear power, and the U.S.-USSR exchanges in atomic energy. The press conference ran until almost 6 p.m.

At 7 p.m. Helen, Pete, and I attended Lynne's graduation exercises at Woodrow Wilson High School (held inside due to rain) after which the Seaborg family, Lynne's friend Karen Shinberg, and the Shinberg family, had dinner together at the Silver Fox Restaurant on Wisconsin Avenue.



Lynne Seaborg, High School Graduation, June 17, 1965

Friday, June 18, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 492 (notes attached).

At 10:15 a.m. I called Lee White and told him that the Stanford Trustees met last night and they are standing firm; not one cent for undergrounding the electrical lines. I said I had an appointment with the President yesterday, and we got into the SLAC/Woodside matter. I said the President asked whether we contacted the Hearst papers, the Washington Post, and the New York Times. I told Lee that I had the impression from Dick Goodwin that the visit to the New York Times had been called off; Lee said he had the same impression.

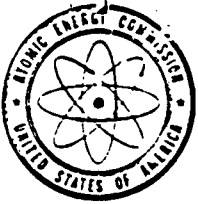
I continued that the President said that the tie-in to the beautification program was unfortunate, and he didn't know whether we would have to underground or not. The President also mentioned Laurence Rockefeller and presumed that he would get into this, but he didn't know how he would come out. I asked whether somebody could check on the Rockefeller matter. White said Goodwin has been handling that; I said I knew that, but I have been unable to reach Goodwin because he's in New York. I said that San Mateo County can't do anything either. The supervisors don't want to do anything, except maybe after a few years. I said it might be cheaper to underground in a few years because of improvements in technology, etc. I said we thought of offering that but we were afraid it might sound cynical. White said that now that we have put our proposal to them, and since they say they will do it in the future, maybe we can say that we, too, will do it in the future. This may make it possible now for the President to be in a position to allow us to put in overhead lines. I again asked him to have somebody run down the Rockefeller matter.

At 10:25 a.m. I called Clark Kerr in California and told him that I saw the President yesterday and that, among other things, I invited him to visit the Berkeley Radiation Laboratory. The President agreed to do this at the time of his visit to San Francisco on June 26th, in connection with the 20th anniversary of the U.N. I told Kerr he could mention this to the Regents, but in executive session; furthermore, I pointed out that the President's schedule is always subject to change. Kerr was delighted and he said the University of California is planning a convocation, celebrating the 20th anniversary of the U.N., in the Greek Theater on Saturday afternoon, June 26th, and he wondered whether the President could attend, and afterward visit the Radiation Laboratory.

I said the timing sounded excellent and that I would try to work it out. Kerr told me the following will attend the convocation: U Thant of Burma (Secretary General of the U.N.), Alex Quaison-Sackey of Guinea (President of the U.N. General Assembly), Carlos Romulo of the Philippines (Former Secretary General of the U.N.), Sir Percy Spender of the United Kingdom (Head of the World Court), and from Pakistan the former President of the U.N. General Assembly. Kerr said that the four last ones would receive honorary degrees. (U Thant had been awarded one on a previous occasion.) He asked that I let him know as soon as I have some further information. I again cautioned him to keep this confidential.

I attended a Cabinet meeting from 11 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. where Secretary of State Rusk and Secretary of Defense McNamara discussed Vietnam. Present were: the President, Rusk, Katzenbach, Conner, Celebreeze, Raborn, Freeman, McNamara, Shriver, Weaver, Gronouski, Schultze, Ellington, Macy, Fowler, and others; also, Goodwin, Bundy, Valenti, Ackley, O'Brien, Haworth, Reedy, White, Cater, Busby, Moyers, Watson and others.





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

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 18, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 492

9:30 a.m., Friday, June 18, 1965, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Chairman's Meeting with the President Yesterday

- a. Invitation to the President to speak at the AIF meeting, November 16, 1965, Washington, D. C. - an early affirmative response is to be prepared.
- b. Additional material for the President's speech.
- c. SLAC Power Line (Woodside) - Mr. Lawrence Rockefeller should make an early visit, if possible, and perhaps be accompanied by Mr. Erlewine.
- d. Visit to Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley. (EAGM-Fritsch)

2. Letter to Sir William Penney

Approved. (Fritsch)

3. Letter to Congressman Chet Holifield re Brookhaven Report (Secretary's June 17 Memorandum with Attachment)

Approved, with a revision on page 2. The Commissioners agreed the AIF and APPA should be informed prior to transmittal of the letter by the close of business today. (DDR-Fritsch)

4. Activities Related to Reactor Safety (June 17 Memorandum from Messrs. Clifford Beck and Milton Shaw)

Approved. (DDR-RDT)

5. Supplementary Testimony on Price-Anderson Legislation (Dr. Beck's June 17 Memorandum with Attachment)

Approved, subject to review with Commissioners Ramev and Tape.  
(DDR)

6. June 14 Letter from Dr. Albert V. Crewe Regarding Service on Board of Directors, Scott, Foresman & Co.

The Chairman requested early review and response. (GC)

7. General Schriever's June 16 Telegram re SNAP-50/SPUR Program

The Chairman requested preparation of an early response. (RDT-EAGM)

8. AEC 997/85 - Technical Advisory Panel of Peaceful Use Safeguards

Approved, subject to review after one year of operation. (IA)

9. U.S. -U.K. Bilateral

the question of

In response to the Chairman's query, Mr. Hollingsworth said/re-consideration in one year is in review.

10. AEC 914/10 - French Request to Purchase Enriched Uranium for EL-4

Approved. (IA)

11. AEC 751/347 - Request from EURATOM to Lease Enriched Uranium

Approved. (IA)

12. NTS Events (Military Application's June 17 Report)

Noted. (MA)

13. Agenda for the Week of June 21

Approved. (Secy)

14. Commissioners' Visit to Canada

The Commissioners requested a departure time of 2:00 p.m., June 23, Andrews Air Force Base.

15. Congressional Mark-up of FY 1966 Budget

The Commissioners approved appeal items and Mr. Abbadessa will now prepare an appropriate appeal document (see AEC 1151/29 - Congressional Mark-up of FY 66 Budget). The Chairman will call Senator Anderson regarding the LASL meson factory. (Fritsch-OC)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg  
Mr. Ramey  
Dr. Tape  
Dr. Bunting

-Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Ink  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Dr. Beck\*  
Mr. Lowenstein\*  
-Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Attendance for Items 3, 4 and 5

The President opened the meeting by saying this was the eighth meeting of the Cabinet this year. He welcomed the new Director of the Bureau of the Budget, Charles Schultze, to the group. He said that this meeting would be devoted to international affairs. He called attention to the many valuable reports that had been prepared by Cabinet and Agency Heads for this meeting, saying that these could be read in the case where it was not possible to have oral reports due to limitation of time. He then made a number of announcements as follows: 1. He said that he was approving today new Federal Employee Health Insurance guidelines. He wants the Federal employees to have privileges equal to those of private industry. On the other hand, he said that the average sick leave per year is about 20 days, and he feels this could be cut in half. 2. He emphasized the importance of using the zip code in correspondence through the mails. 3. He expressed satisfaction that the Excise Tax Bill had been passed and said he would sign it on Monday. 4. He called attention to the written statement by Celebreeze regarding the reorganization of the Office of Education, which was among the handouts for the meeting. 5. He called particular attention to the reports of the Cabinet and Agency Heads that had been issued for today's Cabinet meeting.

The President then asked Secretary Fowler and Director Ackley to make short summary reports, calling on Ackley first. Ackley said that the May increases in business activity showed a continuing upward trend, and the Gross National Product for 1965, estimated to be about \$660 billion, needs to be revised upward a billion or two.

The President then called on Secretary Fowler. Fowler referred to the recent decline in the stock prices and said this has drawn attention away from the highly encouraging performance of the financial markets. For example, the basic markets for capital and credit have been unusually good and perhaps little noticed in the light of the stock market. The Treasury is in an especially good cash position.

The President then went on to speak about the international situation. He said that this, of course, is not rosy but that it could be worse. He said he is occupied with it every day, and that he spends much time briefing other nations in conveying our picture to other people. People should know this is a government of peace. The worst problem in his 18 months in office is Vietnam. He said he would have the Secretary of State describe the efforts we have made to reason out a solution here. He said he has made it clear that he is willing to go anywhere at any time to discuss the situation. He wanted to negotiate but the opponents have said they wouldn't because our bombs drown out the negotiations and what is needed is a pause. They had a pause, but still they didn't negotiate. They certainly won't stop now until the monsoon season is over. They think they are winning and we think we are winning. He said he would call on the Secretaries of State and Defense to make reports and said we might want to take notes so that we can discuss this. The members of the Administration need to have a united position; need to understand the international situation, perhaps criticize it in places like the Cabinet meeting, and then he expects us to support it publicly. He then called on Secretary Rusk.

Rusk said that Viet Nam offered a good focal point for comment on the total world situation. He said that Vietnam is of concern to 42 of our Allies as well as the U.S., and that the integrity of these Allies depends on the U.S. Many of these nations wish us well, mostly privately. He said the Vietnam situation must be understood in the context of tensions in the Communist world, and especially the tensions between Moscow and Peking. If the South Vietnam problem could be solved peacefully it would be a great step toward world peace, but this is not an isolated chapter in the struggle; it is part of the struggle in a choice between a United Nations world or a Communist world. If the U.S. hadn't held its ground in the

United Nations, then Cambodia, Thailand, Malaysia, The Philippines, etc., would have been taken over by Communists long ago. He recalled the patience of the U.S. in taking over 100,000 casualties in Korea to avoid nuclear escalation. He said that the U.S. doesn't have a belligerent attitude and wants a peaceful settlement, and doesn't want this to grow into a major engagement. He described the efforts over many years to explore a settlement with Moscow, and indirectly with Peking and Hanoi, and efforts through such intermediary countries as Poland.

Rusk said it was thought the Agreement of 1962 did form the basis for peace, but the North Viet forces didn't withdraw or reduce their numbers as they were supposed to. Following this, Poland suggested a conference and Hanoi and Peking refused. Cambodia and other countries attempted to take the lead in attempts at negotiation, and these were rejected. There were attempts to bring the United Nations into the picture in a constructive way, in motions supported by the U.S., but again Peking and Hanoi said no. They refused to allow a visit by U Thant, who had offered his services to mediate. Patrick Gordon Walker offered to go to Asia to try to work out a settlement, but Peking and Hanoi refused. President Johnson, in his Mark Hopkins speech, offered to undertake unconditional discussion, but again Peking and Hanoi rejected this. The Seventeen Nation Disarmament group suggested unconditional discussions, and again Peking and Hanoi refused. The President of India made a proposal for peace negotiations and again they refused. The Canadian Government contacted Hanoi and received no response.

The recent bombing pause of five and one-half days only led to an insulting response from Gromyko. The latest offer from Prime Minister Wilson of the U.K. just a day ago is that he, together with four other heads of state, offered their services to negotiate a settlement, but it is not clear how this can be done. President Johnson welcomed this offer toward negotiation of a settlement. Many other contacts were undertaken, some of them covert, but none have led to positive results. The problem is not one of lack of contact. The problem is that we have made many, many contacts with no response. Peking has announced that Thailand is next on the list for conquest. There is a proclaimed appetite--a military doctrine of world revolution on the part of the Communists. This is just as clear as Hitler's Mein Kampf was previous to World War II. It is not surprising that there are numerous governments in South Vietnam in view of the continuing crisis. During the Greek crisis, for example, which was finally weathered, there were eight different governments. It is not easy to maintain governments during such crises.

We have contacted governments all over the world and 60 to 70 wish us well. 30 such governments are giving us assistance in South Vietnam and ten additional ones say that help is on the way. 25 governments are disinterested or neutral, and about 25 governments are opposed to us in South Viet Nam. This is all part of an old problem--we have had differences with the Communist World since 1945, but there are limits to the possibilities of what we can do when there is no cooperation from the other side and, of course, the Free World has the problem of deciding what to do. There is, of course, some agreement between us and the Communist World--there is a common understanding that there should be no use of nuclear weapons. Also, there seems to be an understanding that in today's war we can't send mass troops across frontiers any more because this is too dangerous in possibly triggering a nuclear war. The U.S. is studying ways of meeting these so-called wars of liberation. Moscow, however, is not converted to these views regarding the non-use of nuclear weapons and mass troops across frontiers. Their caution is due to prudence and self interest, because they know that NATO has spent a trillion dollars to be ready for defense. There is no doubt as to what the eventual outcome of this will be because we will eventually have our philosophy prevail, but in the meantime we are engaged in what amounts to a dangerous war. We must keep all doors open to a peaceful settlement.

The President asked if there were any questions. Fowler said the military approach had been outlined pretty well, but he wanted to know the possibility of economic action, that is, the withdrawing of economic aid to Peking and Hanoi by all of our Allies. Rusk said he didn't believe that such economic sanctions could do very much good. Peking's foreign trade amounts to about only one or two percent of their overall trade.

Conner said the people he met with in business fully understood our plan and fully support it.

The President said that the Communist menace had been placed on the back burner among American people because of the two opposing extremes of McCarthy and Goldwater. This makes it possible for a number of devotees of our system to espouse the Peking line almost as soon as it appears. In the case of the Dominican Republic, he said he would still take the same action, consult the same people, etc. if he had it to do over again today. He said that we are going to get action out of our government when others shoot at our ambassadors and people in the embassies forcing them to hide under their desks to save their lives.

Rusk said that the action taken by the President was crucial to the attempts of the OAS to find a course somewhere between the direction of Trujillo dictatorship and Communism.

The President then went on to say that he wanted his Cabinet and agency heads to inform the White House when they intend to have a press conference as far in advance as possible so there will be no conflicts. He said he wanted the ten Cabinet Heads and the ten others, who are effectively Cabinet Heads and who meet with the Cabinet, to have as many press conferences as possible. He wants appearances on television on such programs as "Face the Nation," "Meet the Press," etc., and he wants press conferences in such nearby cities as Baltimore, New York, Boston, etc., which can be reached without too long a period away from Washington. He said that he didn't expect us all to be experts in foreign affairs, but he wanted us to do our best. He pointed out that the Presidential popularity in the Gallup poll was up to 70% and 69% in the Harris poll.

The President wants us to work the peace theme and how to get peace into as many speeches as possible.

Goldwater was mad because the President had his press conference yesterday just at the time when Goldwater had his, but the President said he didn't even know that Goldwater was having a press conference.

The President reiterated again that the Cabinet and Agency Heads shouldn't be quiet on peace and should get on as many television shows as possible, and also have the top men in their agencies get on television.

The President then asked us to watch our June spending and if we didn't some of might get what he called a "reverse Oscar."

He then called on McNamara to give a summary on the military issue. McNamara began by saying that we had just heard of the 12 to 14 steps in the diplomatic field which had been taken by our State Department in an effort to settle the Vietnam matter. He said all of these had been rebuffed because the Communists apparently are set on obtaining their military objective. He said that we could stop them by moving toward a stalemate. During the past year the Viet Cong have infiltrated large amounts of men and equipment into South Vietnam. This military equipment

does not come from captured equipment in South Vietnam as is claimed, and it is a shame that Senator McGovern repeated this falsehood again yesterday on the Senate floor. This is just sheer fantasy--the captured weapons are from China and we have even identified the specific arsenals in China where the weapons are made.

Out of the 150,000 captured weapons about 135,000 have been identified as coming from China and 15,000 coming from North Vietnam. There are about 64,000 North Vietnam regular troops and about 80,000 to 100,000 irregulars, making a total of about 160,000 men facing the South Vietnam troops. Facing these is a South Vietnam force of about 550,000. Thus, the ratio is about four to one, whereas a ratio of about ten to one is required to offset guerrilla warfare. We are trying to augment the South Vietnam forces by about 100,000 men, but we need more. The Koreans are sending in men to help. The total U.S. military strength will be about 70,000 to 75,000 men, of which about 15,000 to 20,000 will be of combat strength. We ran a B-52 raid last night striking a heavily canopied jungle area, demolishing stocks of food and capturing 7,500 pounds of rice and several hundred weapons. The alternatives are difficult. A forced win at any cost would cost too many lives, and withdrawal is impossible.

McNamara said that a German correspondent told him recently when he was in Berlin that the Germans regard our action in South Vietnam as necessary because it is a direct link to our guarantee of Berlin.

Secretary Celebreeze questioned the wisdom of the public use of the word, "stalemate." McNamara said that it would be more accurate to use as a public word, the word "victory."

President Johnson then went on to say he wanted each of us to read the statement by the President to the Cabinet on the budgetary situation. He emphasized particularly the third paragraph in the statement. He asked each of us to set up a task force, headed individually by us, and with perhaps three to five other people, to look for cuts in this year's budget (presumably this means the fiscal 1966 budget) which can be applied to next year's budget (presumably fiscal 1967 budget), and to report this to Busby and by some date yet to be specified.

At this point The transcript of his press conference of yesterday was then distributed. The President said he would have another Cabinet meeting within two or three weeks. The President read the entire statement on the excise tax reductions which was handed out to those present. He also went on to say that he was shocked by the lack of generosity by the members of his Cabinet to the Democratic dinner coming up next week. He said this was something each of us might take a judicial look at. he said he wanted each of use to be prudent in our prophecies and not overstate the future prospects.

The President then concluded by saying that perhaps some of the items that were bypassed at this Cabinet meeting could be taken up at the next Cabinet meeting. He asked the photographers to be brought in and said that following that he would have the press in, and that Secretary Rusk would make a statement to the press during which he would want to talk to some of his Cabinet members in his office. After the photographers had finished, the press came in and the President made some introductory remarks. Afterward Rusk made a statement on the Vietnam situation which was similar to the statement he had made to the Cabinet.

The President released a statement by me on the success of the U.S.-USSR atomic energy exchange program, along with other reports (copy attached).

June 19, 1965

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

REPORT TO THE CABINET

FROM : Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

SUBJECT : Scientific-Technological Exchanges in the Peaceful  
Uses of Atomic Energy with the Soviet Union and  
Countries of Eastern Europe

I believe that the visit last week to the United States of a group of Soviet scientists offers us a concrete example of that common bond of science about which the President has spoken. Though this visit received little public attention, it was a noteworthy example of the way in which scientific exchange can add significantly to better international relations.

This was the fourth group of Soviet scientists to visit the United States in the last year or so, balanced by the visits of four similar American groups to the Soviet Union.

These visits which I will review later confirm our hopes that science can serve as a possible bridge to span the gap which continues to exist between many countries. The language of science has increasingly become identified as a common tongue that transcends regular language barriers and political differences. I strongly believe that to be understood is essential to peace, and no understanding is possible where there is a want of communication. The field of science is an area in which incipient understanding can take root and grow.

I should like to take this opportunity to tell you of our experience in the scientific-technological exchanges in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

In May 1963, I visited the USSR as the head of a U. S. delegation at the invitation of Mr. A. M. Petrosyants, Chairman of the State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy. Our delegation was warmly received at a number of civilian research laboratories and reactor plants, including several which had never before been open to foreign scientists from either the East or West.

During the visit, Mr. Petrosyants and I reached agreement on a new Memorandum of Cooperation which provided for an expansion of the exchanges previously conducted, as well as a program of new exchanges involving the assignment of researchers in each other's unclassified facilities. This Memorandum of Cooperation represents part of more inclusive agreement negotiated between our Department of State and the U. S. S. R.

Later that year a team of ten Soviet technical personnel under the leadership of Mr. Petrosyants visited U. S. installations comparable to those we had visited. In a coast-to-coast tour the Soviet visitors were shown many of our most recent advances in those areas in which we believe it is to our mutual advantage to exchange information.

more



Important mutual benefits were derived from this initial exchange. In our visit to the Soviet Union and in their visit to the U.S. each was able to obtain a more detailed picture of the comparative status of our two countries in reactor development, controlled fusion, nuclear chemistry, high energy physics and other disciplines.

In addition to opening many aspects of the Soviet nuclear energy program to U.S. scientists, a large amount of good will was engendered between responsible American and Soviet scientists. After the initial exchange of senior program administrators was completed, the way was clear for more detailed exchanges under the Memorandum of Cooperation.

I am pleased to report that in the past year or so we have achieved considerable success in implementing the Memorandum. This has led to a substantial improvement of our knowledge of Soviet scientific research in the fields of controlled fusion, solid state physics, civilian power reactors, and the disposal of radioactive wastes. Delegations of up to ten scientists in each of these fields have spent two weeks visiting the leading facilities in each other's countries. The opportunity for U.S. scientists to examine in detail Soviet research, development, and operating facilities has permitted the AEC, and U.S. science in general, to make more accurate appraisals of the relative standing of American and Soviet science in these fields.

I have had the pleasure of meeting with each of the Soviet delegations upon completion of their tours of U.S. facilities, and in every instance they have expressed their appreciation for the hospitality received throughout their travels, their admiration of the achievements of U.S. science and technology, and their earnest desire to continue this program.

A recently implemented feature of the Memorandum of Cooperation is the exchange of a number of research specialists to work and study in each other's installations for periods of up to one year. In the past few weeks, two Soviet scientists from the Yerevan Physics Institute completed a three-month assignment at the Cambridge Electron Accelerator while Dr. and Mrs. Fischer, from our Cambridge program, completed three months of work in Yerevan. (Incidentally, Mrs. Fischer is the daughter of former Presidential Scientific Advisor, Dr. George Kistiakowsky, and a competent scientist in her own right.)

A scientist from Moscow spent six months with the high energy physics group at the AEC's Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island, and, in return, a Brookhaven scientist is currently participating in the research of the Moscow Institute of Theoretical and Experimental Physics. The participants of these exchanges have been provided broad opportunities for professional and personal travel, in addition to having the rather unique distinction of being the first actually to conduct research in each other's nuclear energy programs.

Last month, Foy D. Kohler, our Ambassador in Moscow, confirmed our belief in the international importance of these exchange programs when he informed me that he is looking forward to the arrival of more AEC delegations this summer. In his opinion, these scientific exchanges are especially useful in improving our bilateral political relationships during these troubled times. High Soviet officials have expressed similar sentiments.

We are maintaining a continuous flow, in both directions, of reports and doctoral dissertations on recent research in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. The number of documents exchanged to date has exceeded 500. As a result of this and other informal exchanges of information, the USSR is one of the leading foreign contributors to our compilation of reports in the nuclear sciences.

The Memorandum provides for further exchanges of delegations in the use of tracer compounds in medicine, radioneurological research, nuclear physics, high and low energy physics, and accelerator design, as well as the long-term exchanges of research specialists in controlled fusion and reactor techniques. In addition, we plan to hold joint conferences on specific scientific problems of mutual interest.

One specific area of exchange which I wish to bring to your attention is in the field of desalination, including the use of nuclear energy. This program is carried out by the Department of the Interior, and the AEC. As a result of President Johnson's invitation for cooperative efforts in this very important field, a Soviet group toured U. S. desalination facilities and reactor plants last summer. In November an agreement to cooperate in the field of desalting was signed in Moscow and a U. S. group made a return visit to Soviet installations engaged in this work. We have made a good start in exchanging information in this area and look forward to further exchanges as the programs develop.

Of course not all exchanges in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy are carried out under the Memorandum of the Desalination Agreement, for there are other programs which involve AEC facilities and permit AEC and other scientists to visit Soviet scientific centers. Both sides have also facilitated participation at professional meetings and, for example, AEC scientists have recently participated in scientific symposia and seminars in Minsk, Novosibirsk, and Yerevan. A large group of U. S. scientists also will attend a meeting in Moscow later this month of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry. It might also be of interest to note that there are currently several dozen Soviet scientists in the United States at work in many areas of study and at many facilities across the country.

In addition to our exchanges with the Soviet Union we engaged in similar activities with a number of the countries in Eastern Europe. For example, Polish scientists are working in a number of atomic energy installations and universities in areas which do not involve national security. Among a number of such projects, a young Polish scientist, sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency, is now spending a year at the Brookhaven National Laboratory studying theoretical physics and another is participating for four months in the Laboratory's medical research program. Other young Polish scientists are participating in unclassified AEC-sponsored research at various universities such as Stanford, Notre Dame, Marquette, and the California Institute of Technology. U. S. scientists visit Polish institutes and the AEC supported a post-graduate researcher who spent a full year at the leading Polish nuclear energy research center. A very important aspect of our exchange program with Poland is the AEC depository library which is maintained in Warsaw. In return, we receive a substantial number of Polish reports, mostly in English, in sufficient copies to supply all of the domestic depository libraries.

AEC Commissioner, Dr. Mary I. Bunting, recently completed a trip to Poland at the invitation of the Polish AEC. As both a scientist and appointee of President Johnson to a high-level position in his administration, her visit is worthy of special note.

I would hope that the wider exchange of information and ideas in the peaceful uses of atomic energy will continue and expand the desire for constructive cooperation. While the Soviet scientists live in a society different from ours in many ways -- a society whose political principles clash with our national ideals -- in the laboratory, the Soviet scientist behaves in much the same way as the American scientists. It is our hope that the message of free inquiry which the scientists around the world must apply in their work will increasingly contribute to better understanding.

Science certainly will not remove all of the differences and resolve all the conflicts between East and West, but it is an approach that offers some promise of results. And in this nuclear age, I do not think that we can afford to neglect any path that offers hope of increasing international understanding.

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At 3:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Alvin Weinberg in connection with the turndown by the House Committee on the Oak Ridge linear accelerator, which he called inexcusable, and he asked that the Commission appeal this "real hard." He called it a major scandal that the AEC does not have a device like this in a single one of its laboratories, whereas every one of the foreign national laboratories has it. I said we would appeal it. He said that this has higher priority than the MIT machine; he feels that Senator Edward Kennedy pushed on this one, whereas the Oak Ridge machine had no champion.

At 4:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from John Finney. He wanted to know what is really behind the presidential reference to the IAEA. This is the first time he can remember any presidential notice of the Agency, and he wondered what might have motivated it. I told him I didn't know of anything except that I had called it to his attention during my appointment with him before the news conference, but it was gratifying. He asked about the pending plutonium proposal made by William Foster in February a year ago, i.e., when Foster said the U.S. was going to shut down one of our reactors for international inspection. I told him nothing had come of this and I thought probably nothing had been done about it because we have had no response from the other side. I told him ACDA probably should be his point of contact on this. I did say, however, that this has not been a topic of conversation that I know of since that time. He then mentioned the fact that the British have made the same offer. I said I have just heard that and mentioned it to the President.

He said it seemed to him that we have a new initiative here that we could take. Finney then mentioned that he has heard from some members of the Joint Committee that the Dutch are reviving the idea of getting some assistance from us in getting a nuclear submarine (either nuclear fuel or technology). I told him this was news to me, that I haven't seen anything formal, nor heard anything informally. We then briefly discussed the special television program about the University of California, Berkeley, the other night.

At 5:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Donald Hornig. He said he understood that the Trustees at Stanford have turned down flat the proposal that they contribute toward undergrounding the lines for SLAC. I told him that was correct; however, the President may still want to have Rockefeller go out there. If Rockefeller does go out, it is very clear that he (Hornig) and I are to talk to him beforehand. I said I wasn't having much luck in finding out where this stands. I told him the President asked me whether we had seen people of the Hearst papers, the Washington Post and the New York Times, and I told him we had seen representatives of Hearst papers and the Washington Post and I had sent a transcript of my press conference to the New York Times, which seemed to satisfy him. I said I thought it was clear that the staff has called off the New York Times contact without consultation with the President. I said I thought we should try to bolster him up a little; he had mentioned this whole matter to me yesterday in connection with his beautification program.

I told Hornig that the President has asked me to develop three themes for his talk next Saturday, and to consult with him on them. They are: 1. universal language of science and increased scientific exchange; 2. the IAEA and their safeguards system. I read to him, very hurriedly, the material I had prepared; 3. I also told him we were sending over a paper on desalting on how we would increase our efforts to reduce the price of water, this being done through the cooperative efforts of the UN and the IAEA, mentioning in particular the International Desalting Symposium which will be held in Washington in October 1965. These all seemed to meet generally with Hornig's approval. We undoubtedly will have rewrites on the material I am sending to the White House today.

At 6:05 p.m. I called Ed McMillan at Berkeley and told him the President expects to give a speech in San Francisco on Saturday at the 20th anniversary of the U.N., and I have invited him to visit Berkeley and the Radiation Laboratory. Of course, this would all be on peaceful uses of atomic energy, but people from the Livermore Laboratory could come down. We did discuss the possibility of having a room set aside in the chemistry building which the President could step into at a propitious time to see some of our nuclear weapons hardware, but decided that would not be the time to do this. I told him this would take place about 1 p.m. or immediately following his U.N. talk in San Francisco. I said, also, Clark Kerr has advised me that the University is planning a convocation in the Greek Theater that afternoon at 2 p.m. and we are inviting the President to attend that. I suggested the meeting with the Lab people be held in the auditorium; I suggested the President might visit the Bevatron, the HILAC, the chemistry building and the 88-inch cyclotron. I asked him to keep this rather quiet until he heard from me definitely that the President could do this.

At 6:20 p.m. I called John Macy. We discussed the appointment of a new commissioner and he asked if I discussed this with the President yesterday. I said I had not because I didn't think we were quite ready to discuss it with him. He asked if I had any other names, and I mentioned Catherine McBride, Murray Joslyn, and Crawford Greenewalt. He said he would review the whole file over the weekend and call me. I told him I would be in town until Wednesday noon, at least.

At 6:30 p.m. I called John Foster at Livermore and told him the President might come out on Saturday, June 26th, but everyone generally feels he should not visit Livermore because of his connection with the United Nations on this trip. I said it looked as though he might be able to visit Berkeley, but we don't know yet. I have invited him to speak at the Convocation at the Greek Theatre on the 26th, and if he does this, I will try to get him to visit the Radiation Laboratory. This would be about 1 p.m. Johnnie asked if I wanted some models, etc., and I asked him to let me think about this.

At 6:35 p.m. I received a telephone call from Ed McMillan regarding the timing of the proposed President's visit to the Laboratory on Saturday; I had mentioned that the Convocation in the Greek Theatre would be at 2 p.m. and Ed said the invitations, posters, etc., all read 3:30 p.m., with the academic procession beginning at 3 p.m. I told him we couldn't get the President to stay that late, as he would want to leave fairly early for Texas. I said I would call Clark Kerr back and perhaps we could change the timing. Ed then asked about security; I said I was sure the White House would send someone out, but we would also have Howard Brown come out. I told him we would have to be flexible on this as the plans at the White House are not yet firm. In any event, we will be in touch with him.

I talked to Richard Goodwin about the passages in the President's U.N. speech that I am preparing and got the text to Goodwin about 7 p.m.

I sent a letter to President Johnson (copy attached) regarding the tentative plans for his visit to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.

I received a letter from Mayor Robert F. Gill, Town of Woodside, enclosing two resolutions passed by the Town of Woodside regarding the SLAC power lines, committing Woodside to an expenditure of \$150,000 for application to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC power line.

June 18, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. President:

I have outlined below the tentative plans for your scheduled visit to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory which we discussed in your office yesterday. No specific time has as yet been set.

The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory is located in the hill overlooking the campus of the University of California at Berkeley, about 15 miles from mid-town San Francisco and can be reached in 20-25 minutes by motorcade using existing freeways. Use of helicopters can be arranged from certain locations in San Francisco to the bottom of the hill approaching the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory but the time that could be saved is marginal.

I would suggest a visit that will require about one hour at the laboratory and the transportation time, plus one additional appearance you may wish to consider that I have noted at the end of this letter, will require about two hours from your departure to return to San Francisco.

Primarily, I would hope that you would address the assembled senior staff of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in the Laboratory Auditorium. Appropriate draft remarks that you can make to the assembled senior staff will be provided early next week along with a possible press announcement of your visit.

You may wish to consider briefly touring the 6 billion electron volt accelerator (Bevatron), where some of this country's most important high energy physics work is being carried on; the Heavy Ion Linear Accelerator (MILAC) where experiments leading to discovery of the most recent new elements were conducted; and the chemistry and biology facilities where important advanced research is under way.

As to timing for the visit to the laboratory, you may wish to consider your visit in light of another scheduled activity in the University Greek Theater located at the foot of the hill approaching the laboratory. At 2:00 p.m.

on Saturday, June 26, a convocation commemorating the founding of the United Nations is scheduled to be held there on behalf of all the colleges and universities in the San Francisco Bay Area. Arrangements have already been made for U Thant to be present, as well as Quaison-Sackey (of Ghana), President of the Assembly of the U.N., Carlos Romulo (of the Philippines), and Sir Percy Spender (of Australia), Head of the World Court. I personally recommend that you make a brief appearance at this convocation, in addition to visiting the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. You will, of course, have as your hosts President Clark Kerr and other top University officials, as well as members of the University Board of Regents such as Regent Edwin Pauley.

A suggested schedule might be to time your visit so as to arrive at the laboratory at 1:00 p.m., to be followed by a 15-minute appearance at the Greek Theater shortly after 2:00 p.m.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

Saturday, June 19, 1965 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until 3 p.m.

At 9:50 a.m. Nicholas Johnson returned my call. I had called him about the agreement with Euratom and Germany on exchange in the nuclear maritime field. I said I thought we would get a great deal out of it--access to design and construction and operating results of a reactor which is seven or eight years newer than the Savannah, as well as good relationships with Germany. Johnson says his instinct is to share information fully; he has no problem with this, but he must know specifically what State Department wants. Up until now he has not received information from State. He will have his men start work on this the first thing on Monday morning. I suggested that we meet with him and his new boss, Alan Boyd; he thinks this is a good idea and will mention it to Boyd.

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Earl Bolton (Vice President of the University of California, Berkeley). 1. We discussed further the possibility of the President visiting the Berkeley campus on Saturday, June 26th, after his speech at the U.N. ceremony, and the logistics involved in getting times changed, etc. We also discussed the possibility of demonstrations by the students at Berkeley, and the resulting effect. 2. I asked if Clark planned to attend the meeting of the university presidents at the National Academy of Sciences tomorrow and he said he believed Meyerson was coming instead. I said the purpose of the meeting was to organize a group to handle the 200 BeV Accelerator and I thought the University should be represented by the President or Chancellor. 3. I told him I have spoken to McNamara about the presidio and he is quite favorably inclined, but will require a concrete proposal. 4. I said I was under an injunction from the President to come up with two or three spectacular ideas for the San Francisco U.N. speech, along the lines of peace, and I would appreciate any ideas Clark may have. I said I have come up with one on using science as a bridge through the massive exchange of scientists among countries; also, a large attack on desalting to give fresh water to countries which need it. I asked him to hold this confidential.

At 12 noon I called Harry McPherson (White House) and told him that in a conversation with the President on Thursday he asked me to work up some material on two or three thoughts he might use in his speech for the U.N. anniversary ceremony in San Francisco. The President asked that I confer with him to see whether he had any ideas as to how we might exploit the exchanges between nations as a point for this speech.

McPherson said that Senator Fulbright has a Bill in now which he thinks the Administration will be solidly behind; it would use the tremendous sums we have around the world in excess currencies to create foundations in each country to invest the money in education and science. In India this would be a minimum expenditure of about \$400 million with an annual interest of between \$10 and \$20 million and Chester Bowles reminds the President of this each time he is in. He feels the President could say something like this: we ought to make use of our excess currency, working in cooperation with other countries to develop scientific training, teacher training, etc. I asked him to contact Dick Goodwin on this, and said I would send over to him the material I sent Goodwin last night.

I also talked to Dick Goodwin about my ideas for the President's U.N. speech.

I had lunch at the Old Angus with Julie Rubin.

At 2 p.m. I received a telephone call from Earl Bolton. 1. He said that both Meyerson and Murphy would attend the NAS meeting of university presidents tomorrow as they are entitled to two votes. 2. Regarding ideas for the President's ~~speech~~ **speech**,



Kerr says at a recent panel meeting of Jim Webb's there was an interesting discussion of giving modern educational equipment, taping machines, etc., to underdeveloped countries. The concept would be to have a central transmitting station and then use in remote places television receivers, hoping in this way to raise literacy standards. 3. We then discussed the tentative plans for the President's visit to the campus on Saturday: a. since their arrangements with the U.N. secretariat was to have the ceremony at the University no earlier than 3 p.m. their request to move it up appears to be a bit of double dealing by the University; b. the U.N. people apparently have a similar feeling since it makes a rather impossible schedule for the delegates to the luncheon, etc.; c. the University can definitely accommodate the president at his convenience. We talked then about his only visiting the Radiation Laboratory. 4. I told Bolton I would let them know at the White House that the time definitely set for the Greek Theatre is 3:15 p.m. instead of 2 p.m.

I notified Jack Valenti, Horace Busby, Marvin Watson, and Dick Goodwin of the White House that the time of the Greek Theater Convocation at the University of California is 3:15 p.m. not 2 p.m. after my talk with Earl Bolton by phone in which I ascertained that a change in time is not possible.

I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Steve.

Bill and Hank Puppa had dinner with us.

Sunday, June 20, 1965

I attended the meeting of presidents and presidents' representatives of about 30 universities at the National Academy of Sciences to discuss progress in forming an association of universities to act as contractor for operation of the 200 BeV Accelerator. I discussed the problems ahead with the Executive Branch and Congress in getting the required \$280 million authorized and appropriated, the need to work together and support the site ultimately chosen and the central role which the AEC will have to play. Fred Seitz and Commissioner Tape also attended. I had lunch with the group.

I played miniature golf in the afternoon, at the Putt Putt Course in Rockville with Dave, Steve, Eric and Dianne.

We had Acting Berkeley Chancellor Martin Meyerson over for dinner with our family. We discussed the Berkeley situation. Apparently Clark Kerr survived a possible ousting by the Regents at the last meeting (Thursday and Friday) and perhaps things will be easier for him in the future--the Berkeley Chancellor may be chosen at the July meeting of the Regents.

Monday, June 21, 1965 - D.C.

The Commissioners, staff and I met with representatives of Consumers Public Power District (Emerson Jones, General Manager D. W. Hill, R. D. Wilson, R. L. Schacht, and R. F. Kamber) and Atomics International (Chauncey Starr, Roger Moeller, Robert Loftness and Don Stohr) to discuss the future of the Hallam reactor which is inoperative because of failure of the cladding of the graphite moderator and swelling of sodium-soaked graphite. They want the Commission to convert it to a fast reactor at a cost of some \$40 million and I explained why this would be very difficult; they threatened to cause us great difficulties and make us pay substantial termination costs unless we given them such a fast reactor contract as a substitute.

At 11:30 a.m. the Commission met with Brookhaven Laboratory Director Maurice Goldhaber as a part of our series of meetings with the laboratory directors.

The Commissioners and I gave a luncheon for Mrs. Bunting (the five of us) at the University Club as a sort of farewell. We gave her an autographed color picture of the five Commissioners and a glass bowl.

At 3 p.m. the Commissioners (except Palfrey), staff, and I met with representatives of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, George D. Woods (President), J. Burke Knapp (Vice President), Siem Aldewereld (Vice President), B. Chadenet and M. Piccagli, to discuss their future role in giving loans to developing countries for nuclear power projects.

At 4:15 p.m. I met with Robert Lowenstein, Assistant Director of Regulation, AEC, who came in to tell me he is leaving the AEC because he is accepting a full professorship in law at the George Washington University Law School, where he will specialize in Metropolitan problems and possibly relationships of the atom and the law. He plans to start at George Washington in September, but will leave in July in order to take on a consultant position in the Philippines regarding their regulatory problems in atomic energy.

At 9 p.m. Jack Valenti called me at home and said the President has changed his plans and is going to speak to the U.N. in San Francisco on Friday morning, June 25th, instead of Saturday, June 26th. Therefore, he would not be able to visit either the Radiation Laboratory or attend the convocation in the Greek Theater. He said I was welcome to go along with the President on his trip. This is quite a blow because we have made so many plans.

Tuesday, June 22, 1965 - D.C.

Commissioners Ramey and Palfrey testified before the JCAE in favor of the ten year extension of the Price-Anderson Act.

At 10:40 a.m. I called President Clark Kerr (University of California) and told him that the President isn't going to be able to attend the ceremonies at the Greek Theatre on Saturday, nor will he be able to visit the Laboratory--he will leave San Francisco immediately after his speech on Friday for Texas. I said I would be coming with him and would be staying on. Clark invited me to attend the ceremonies at the Greek Theatre where he will introduce me. I told him I would like to come. He will have academic garb provided for me. I told Clark I passed on to Dick Goodwin his idea for inclusion in the President's speech, but we won't know whether it is used or not until the speech is made. I asked if he had gotten the word on McNamara's message on the presidio, and Earl Bolton passed it on. I told him that McNamara wants a definite proposal for use of this site by the University.

At 11 a.m. I called Ed McMillan and told him the President will not be able to visit the Radiation Laboratory on Saturday after all as his plans have been changed. He expects now to fly to Texas on Friday immediately after his speech in San Francisco. I said we hope to arrange a visit for him to the Laboratory at a later date. I told him I would be staying over and would be making a visit to the Laboratory.

At 11:45 a.m. I met with Emerson Jones (President, Technical Management, Inc., Lincoln, Nebraska). He handed me a letter, dated today (copy attached), in regard to Consumers Public Power District and its meeting with the Commission yesterday. He also gave me a copy of his curriculum vitae, with respect to a possible commissionership.

TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT, INC.  
502 First National Bank Building  
Lincoln, Nebraska

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

June 22, 1965

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Chairman Seaborg:

Consumers Public Power District greatly appreciates the time and attention given us during the June 21, 1965, meeting with the Commissioners. In an effort to provide you with the background of Consumers' problems, current position and future needs, it was logically necessary to compress many ingredients and years of background into a relatively short time period. In so doing I may have clouded Consumers' proposal which we believe to be mutually beneficial. It may be summarized as follows.

Consumers must move promptly to obtain a firm power supply by purchasing a boiler to replace the reactor. Limitations on Consumers issuance of revenue bonds prohibits using this method of obtaining funds to purchase the boiler.

Your staff stated that to them it did not appear prudent to continue operation of the existing concept. The options which then remain open are to terminate the contract or select a feasible continuing use of the facility. Based on the best information available to Consumers on the Commission's fast breeder program and from data supplied to us by manufacturers, it appeared that the Atomics International proposal most logically served our mutual interests at the least cost and was, therefore, presented as an example of potential continuing use of the facility. Shortness of time has not permitted the full technical and economic evaluation by Consumers or your staff of any future use of the facility. However, this activity requires more time to effectively analyze than is available to Consumers for firming its power supply or is available to the Commission for avoiding unnecessary expenditures at the site or further contract violations.

Consumers, therefore, proposed that we obtain the mutually needed additional time by implementing minimal contractual changes which would

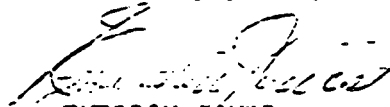
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
June 22, 1965  
Page -2-

result in the return of Consumers' investment in the nuclear facility (and there is mutual agreement that this would result whether there is a termination or a continuing use of the facility) for the purchase of a boiler and the Commission would be relieved of unnecessarily spending funds at the site or becoming involved in further contract violations. This added time would be used to obtain information needed to prudently decide whether termination or some continuing use is compatible with our mutual objectives. Prior experience strongly indicates that this decision can be mutually agreeable.

The alternative appears to be to terminate now with incomplete information and analysis with its attendant and unrewarding legal and political battles. It was not Consumers intent to imply that these same battles would result if Atomics International was not authorized promptly to design and initiate construction of a fast breeder modification at Hallam.

Again may I thank you for your consideration and wish to assure you of our fullest cooperation in providing any needed additional information as promptly as possible.

Sincerely yours,



EMERSON JONES

EJ:jmk

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape, John Erlewine, and Arnie Fritsch at the Roger Smith Hotel to discuss the next moves in the Woodside problem. Mayor Gill called Erlewine to press for action; I tried to get action at the White House through Dick Goodwin and Donald Hornig but it is difficult to get any decisions.

At 2 p.m. I met with Governor Rolvaag and a group from Minnesota to discuss the possibility of a site for the 200 BeV Accelerator near Minneapolis.

At 3 p.m. Paul McDaniel and I met with Bob Ellis of Time magazine to discuss the 200 BeV Accelerator situation.

I sent my biweekly letter report to the President (copy attached).

At 4:05 p.m. I called Dick Goodwin and asked him about the President's speech and he said he would let me know as soon as it is possible to circulate it. I mentioned that I would be going to Canada tomorrow afternoon to stay over through part of Thursday, and I wondered if he would be wanting to consult with me. He said in his opinion I should not postpone the trip. He mentioned that Laurence Rockefeller will be in town on Friday to see me. I told him I thought Hornig could handle this since I would be leaving with the President for California on Friday about 8 a.m. I said I would be staying on in California and returning to Washington on Sunday. He said that Rockefeller probably would be going to California this weekend and be there on Monday. I asked him if he thought I should talk with Gill and he asked me to discuss this with Don Hornig.

Helen was elected president of the Independent Agency wives group last Saturday.

Wednesday, June 23, 1965 - D.C. - Canada

At 9:05 a.m. Donald Hornig returned my earlier call. I told him I was sending him copies of the draft which I had sent to Goodwin on Friday and a copy of excerpts from the President's press conference so he will know where things stand. I mentioned there is a pitfall in the President's speech if he makes mention of destruction of nuclear weapons. I said we have to be careful because there are security aspects involved in destruction of weapons and he might wander into something on thermonuclear weapons where it would lead to difficulties. He said he has been promised a chance to inspect the speech and he would watch for this. I mentioned I was leaving the office about 1:30 p.m. for a trip to Canada, and I wondered if it were safe for me to go from the standpoint of the President's wanting to talk to me. He said as soon as he was able to find something out he would call me. Hornig told me he is seeing Laurence Rockefeller at 10:30 a.m. on Friday. I asked him to find out whether Rockefeller plans to go to California and, if so, what time. I said I could probably meet him at his plane or see him at his hotel. I said there is still some question in my mind as to whether I should go to Palo Alto on this trip to California.

At 9:10 a.m. I greeted the U.K. Fast Reactor Group here to visit U.S. facilities--S. Fawcett (Director UKAEA Fast Reactor Project), V. H. B. Macklen (Technical Operations Reactor Group, Risley), R. L. R. Nicholson (Risley, AEA Coordinator for Fast Reactor Exchange in U.S.).

At 9:30 a.m. I called Lee White and said I am still worrying about the Stanford thing and Gill's statements. He mentioned Rockefeller's coming in on Friday, and I said he would be seeing Hornig at 10:30 a.m. I said I was debating whether I should go to Palo Alto this weekend or not, and whether I should mention that the Trustees of Stanford have been contacted by him. He said he would ask about this.

June 22, 1965

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. Stanford Linear Accelerator Power Line (OUO)

We have kept Mr. Lee White and Mr. Dick Goodwin informed on a day-to-day basis of specific developments in the controversy over constructing the high tension power line through Woodside, California. In brief summary:

- (a) The Town of Woodside adopted a new resolution on June 14 which provides that the Town will make available the sum of \$150,000 to be used either: (1) to commence the undergrounding of other lines within the city, or (2) as a contribution toward undergrounding the SLAC power line if that is determined to be legally possible.
- (b) On June 17 a resolution was approved by the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo County that included a statement of present policy:  
"...that wherever it is reasonably practical all utility lines in scenic areas and new subdivisions be placed underground." The exact effect of the term "reasonably practicable" remains to be determined.
- (c) The Stanford Board of Trustees met on June 17 and decided that they would not make any contribution to a compromise cost sharing plan for undergrounding the high voltage line. This will make a compromise settlement very difficult to accomplish.

(d) The U. S. Attorney has filed a motion with the Circuit Court of Appeals to extend the period during which a request for a hearing may be filed on the decision that is one of the key issues in the present dispute. We understand counsel for the opposition is agreeable and action by the Court is expected momentarily.

2. Site Proposals for National Accelerator Laboratory

The AEC received 89 proposals recommending sites for the proposed new national accelerator laboratory by the announced cutoff date of June 15. The sites proposed are located in 42 states.

Following a preliminary screening, proposals best meeting the criteria will be transmitted to the Selection Committee named by the National Academy of Sciences. The next scheduled meeting of the Selection Committee is July 25-26.

3. Report of House Appropriations Committee

In reporting out the Commission's appropriation for fiscal year 1966 on June 17, the House Appropriations Committee is recommending an operating expense appropriation of \$2,117,000,000 compared to our request of \$2,231,000,000, a reduction of \$114,000,000. The recommended appropriation for plant and capital equipment is \$237,995,000, compared to the request of \$250,000,000, a reduction of \$12,005,000. An appeal is planned in a number of specific areas affected by the cut.

4. Amendment to U. K. Agreement for Cooperation (OUO)

The JCAE met in executive session June 17 with AEC and State Department representatives to explore why the proposed 10-year extension of our Civil Uses Agreement with the UK does not contain a safeguards section providing for inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency. It was pointed out that the requirement for IAEA safeguards inspections relating to transfers of special nuclear material to foreign countries is

primarily in support of nonproliferation, and therefore unnecessary in the case of the UK who have a nuclear weapons program with which we are actively cooperating. Also, it was noted that the usual guarantees of nondiversion for military purposes, but without inspection, would be given by both the U. S. and the UK.

JCAE members present, especially Chairman Holifield and Vice Chairman Pastore, all felt that it would improve our posture with other nations to include the provision for IAEA administered safeguards in the UK agreement. The Department of State was asked to reopen the question with UK representatives. The Committee indicated that open hearings are planned by early next month, after final agreement has been reached with the UK.

5. Commissioners Plan Canadian Visit

The Commission and the Board of Directors for Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (a government crown company) will meet in Canada on June 23-25. The purpose of the meeting will be to review all areas of U. S.-Canadian cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, and to exchange views on both national programs. The Commission will visit Canadian nuclear research facilities at Chalk River and the NPD power station at Rolphton, both of which are located about 125 miles west of Ottawa, and also the CANDU power station at Douglas Point, located on the southern part of Lake Huron.

6. AEC Initiates New Part-Time Program For Professionally Trained Women

Twenty women, the first participants in AEC's part-time employment program for professionally trained women, will meet on June 23 at AEC Headquarters for an informal conference. AEC's part-time employment plan is designed to give women with professional skills and



training a chance to enter the job field on a part-time basis. Professional training of these first candidates ranges from physics and chemistry to law, finance and personnel administration.

One of the highlights of the day's schedule will be a luncheon with Commissioner Mary I. Bunting. Dr. Bunting has helped to institute a number of programs over the last decade in an effort to encourage government and industry to take advantage of the country's potential womanpower.

7. Stimulating Underground Flow of Natural Gas

El Paso Natural Gas Company presented a formal proposal to the Commission on June 17 for joint conduct of an experiment to test the technique of stimulating natural gas reservoirs by use of nuclear explosives. The proposal offers to make a site available about 55 miles east of Farmington, New Mexico, in the Pictured Cliffs formation in the San Juan Basin for the experiment. Also, the company offers extensive technical information and assistance in preparing, conducting and evaluating the experimental nuclear detonation.

The use of nuclear explosives to increase the recovery of gas from certain fields has been jointly studied by representatives of El Paso Natural Gas Company, the Bureau of Mines, and AEC in a project called "Gasbuggy" under AEC's Plowshare Program. A feasibility report made public on June 16 representing 18 months of joint study indicates that underground nuclear explosions in low permeability natural gas fields may increase their total production of gas to about seven times the amount now attainable.

8. First Commercial Use of SNAP Electric Power Source

A nuclear generator designed to operate unattended for five years is being installed this week to provide power for navigation aids mounted on an offshore oil and gas platform in the Gulf of Mexico. The 60-watt

generator, designated SNAP-7F, is installed 40 feet below the water line and will power two flashing light beacons and a foghorn.

The project is a government-industry effort in which the Phillips Petroleum Company has worked with us on behalf of the Offshore Operators Committee, the trade association representing all offshore oil and gas producers in the Gulf of Mexico.

9. Congressional Hearings:

(a) Possible Conflict of Present Federal Research Practices With Nation's Goals for Higher Education

Commissioner Bunting participated as one of a panel of ten representatives of the Executive Branch in a discussion held June 17 by Representative Reuss, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Research and Technical Programs (House Committee on Government Operations).

(b) Protective Action Guides of the Federal Radiation Council

Representative Melvin Price has invited AEC to present testimony to the JCRS Subcommittee on Research, Development and Radiation on June 29 and 30 covering AEC policies with respect to application of the Protective Action Guides developed by the Federal Radiation Council.

(c) National Science Foundation Operations and Relationships

Representative Daddario has invited me to appear as a witness on July 6 at hearings to be conducted through most of the summer by his Subcommittee on Science.

Research and Development (House Committee on Science and Astronautics). The hearings are concerned with various aspects of the operations of the National Science Foundation, and I expect to speak about AEC-NSF relationships.

Respectfully submitted,

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: McGeorge Bundy

JHR:lg

He plans to call Guggenhime, and he will let me know what transpires. Also, we need to know whether Rockefeller's visit is "on" or "off" the record. I mentioned that we have a letter here (sent over by Busby) from Congressman Jake Pickle of Texas, enclosing a statement by the American Institute of Architects. White said that Pickle represents the President's district. I said in this event the letter needs special handling. White said he has a letter in process which may be used as a model for answering these letters, but we can use our own judgment in most of them.

At 9:35 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 493 (notes attached).

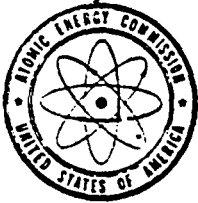
At 11 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2117 (action summary attached).

At 11:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from Ed McMillan telling me that the University will announce today the retirement of Wally Reynolds as Business Manager as of August 31st for reasons of health (angina pectoris). Richard P. (Dick) Connell will be named the new Business Manager, and Bill Hartford, now running the Business Office at Livermore, will be the Deputy. Elmer Kelley will continue in his job.

At 12:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Dick Goodwin. He gave me the background on the nonproliferation speech which Senator Robert Kennedy delivered today. The Senator had submitted the draft to the State Department several days ago, and Goodwin had called him and tried to dissuade him from speaking on this subject, but was unsuccessful. Goodwin said that the President now may not include this subject in his U.N. address; I reminded Dick that in his June 17th press conference the President mentioned that he would be saying something about the IAEA. I said that Kennedy had not checked with AEC regarding his speech; Goodwin said that he did, however, with the ACDA. I mentioned two points of the Kennedy speech. Senator Kennedy criticized the Canadians for building a reactor that is not subject to IAEA inspection. I pointed out that it does, however, have in the agreement for cooperation, the pledge not to use the material for weapons. Secondly, he criticized the sale of enriched uranium to EURATOM without requiring its plants to be open to IAEA safeguards. I explained that EURATOM has its own safeguards, and that the State Department has gone along with this because it's our national policy to build up EURATOM.

I asked whether I would be needed this afternoon or tomorrow, and Goodwin said he doubted it. I told that I would be going to Canada this afternoon and returning tomorrow afternoon, but that I would be available by phone. Goodwin said he has arranged for Laurence Rockefeller to come in Friday morning to talk to Hornig. Rockefeller would prefer to go out to California privately for a quick, quiet trip. I asked whether this trip could be on the public record (which I advocate) but he said he didn't think so; however, when we make a decision, we should let him know, and he would then talk to Rockefeller. I explained that Woodside is becoming restive again, and the Mayor called yesterday but we're holding off. Goodwin said that we should tell them that the matter is being worked on at all levels of government. A lot of people are giving this serious attention, and if they would hold off, we would probably have an answer for them next week. I said I may see Sterling and Gerdes this weekend to show that we're still working on this.

The entire Commission, plus W. B. Lewis, Arnie Fritsch, Bob Hollingsworth, Allen Vander Weyden, and Myron Kratzer flew to Canada, Bonnechere Airport on a MATS convair which left at 3:30 p.m. and arrived at 6:30 p.m. We were met by AEC Representative Miller Hudson and driven by AECL cars to Deep River where we had dinner at the Chalet with Loren Gray, W. B. Lewis, AECL Directors, C. A. Grinyer, R. L. Hearn, D. M. Stephens and others.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 23, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 493

9:35 a.m., Wednesday, June 23, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Secretary of Defense's Speech to NATO Defense Ministers' Meeting  
(Secretary Vance's June 22 Letter with Attachment)

The Chairman requested review and discussion later. (EAGM-Secy)

2. Commissioners' Visit to AECL, Canada
3. Presidential Request re FY 1967-66 Budget Review

The Chairman discussed briefly the Presidential request at the June 19 Cabinet meeting. Staff will determine the specific nature of the review requirement. (OC)

4. U.S. -U.K. Conference Under the Fast Reactor Agreement

The Chairman noted the meetings today in the D. C. Office and said he had greeted the U.K. group.

5. Security Procedures

The Chairman commented briefly on his discussion with Mr. Perlman of the Radiation Laboratory and requested a review of existing procedures. (AGMA)

6. White House Conference on Education

The Chairman said he would be pleased to serve. Mr. Ink will provide staff support. An affirmative response to Mr. Douglas's Cater's letter is to be sent today. (AGM-Rubin) *Dave*

7. Chairman's Speech at the 9th General IAEA Conference, Toyko, September 21, 1965

The Chairman noted the request for a recommendation. (IA)

8. GAC Vacancy

The Chairman suggested executive session discussion next week. (Rubin)u)

9. Discussion on the Sea Level Canal (Mr. John Irwin's June 17 Letter to the Chairman)

The Chairman and Dr. Tape cannot attend and suggested Mr. Palfrey and Mr. John Kelly plan to attend the July 16 meeting. A response for the Chairman's signature is to be transmitted today. (Rubin) - Secy *Done*

10. Finding of Practical Value (Senator Sparkman's Undated Letter to the Chairman)

Mr. Ink will discuss the request with the Senator's Assistant prior to preparation of a reply. (AGM-EAGM)

11. Proposed Letters to Secretary of Defense re Dispersal

Approved. (MA)

12. Topics for Commissioners' Discussion with the General Advisory Committee at the July 12 Meeting, LRL

Dr. Tape suggested consideration for discussion next week. (Secy)

13. FY-66 Budget Appeal to the Senate

Mr. Hollingsworth recommended, and the Commissioners agreed, to the following disposition of items left open at Information Meeting 492:

Raw Material

\$2,770,000 reduction - do not appeal

(Mr. Ramey requested appropriate internal instruction to DRM re procedures on claims.)

Reactors

SNAP 50

\$2,000,000 reduction - appeal

Medium Power Reactor Experiment

\$500,000 reduction - no appeal

SNAP 10-A

\$6,000,000 reduction - Tentatively will prepare appeal, subject to further discussion with DOD. May decide not to appeal. (OC-RM)

14. LARC Claim Against Sperry Rand (Mr. Schur's June 17 Memorandum to the Commissioners)

Mr. Hennessey requested consideration next week following review with Mr. Ramey. (GC-Secy)

15. Selection of NRTS Contractor (General Manager's June 18 Memorandum)

The Commissioners accepted the General Manager's recommendation. (C)

16. Letter to the Joint Committee re AEC Contractor Selection Policy (General Manager's June 21 Memorandum)

Approved. (EAGM)

17. Proposed Letter to Mr. Stephen Dunn, National Coal Association (Mr. Milton Shaw's June 22 Memorandum)

The Commissioners requested further review and consideration. (AGM-RDT)

18. Joint Committee Request for GAC Report on Nuclear Maritime Program

Mr. Hollingsworth noted the request from the Joint Committee for the report which will be submitted later and said it is his understanding that such GAC reports are not submitted to the Joint Committee on a routine basis but only when specifically requested. He proposed to inform the Joint Committee that the report will be provided when available. The Commissioners agreed and requested the GAC be informed. (EAGM)

19. Pending Contractual Matters (Report No. 106)

Noted. (PAR)

20. Transmittal of N. S. SAVANNAH Operating and Training Manuals to West Germany Under the GKSS Agreement (Otto Hahn)

Mr. Hollingsworth reported Mr. Gulick, Maritime Administration, had telephoned him to say he and Mr. Nicholas Johnson have approved the request for transmittal of this information under the proposed agreement. Mr. Gulick also mentioned Maritime Administration interest in the development of advanced nuclear maritime systems.

(IA-RDT)

21. Appointment of Manager at Richland

Approved. (PER)

✓ 22. Commissioners Meeting with Under Secretary of Commerce Alan S. Boyd, 2:30 p. m., July 8

Mr. Ink is confirming the proposed meeting schedule. (AGM-Secy)

✓ 23. Joint Committee Executive Session Hearing, 10:00 a. m., Friday, July 2 re Hallam

The General Manager noted the Hearing is scheduled. Dr. Tape will testify. (RDT-Cong.)

24. AEC 1169/4 - Proposed Letter to Executive Director, JCAE, re Comments on National Coal Association Letter of April 6th

Approved. (GC)

25. Commissioners' Report on the Joint Committee Price-Anderson Indemnity Hearings



26. Visit to Yankee Reactor to Observe Inspection System

Mr. Palfrey said in a meeting with Mr. Charles Robbins, AIF, the desirability of a visit to Yankee had been discussed. The Commissioners agreed and suggested interested ACDA and other officials be invited to accompany the Commissioners. (IA-SAD)

27. Intelligence Item

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Palfrey*	Mr. Bloch
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Ink
Dr. Tape	Mr. Vinciguerra
Dr. Bunting	Mr. Hennessey
	Mr. Abbadessa
	Dr. Fritsch
	Mr. Rubin
	Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 23, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_ R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2117, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 23, 1965,  
11:00 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GP

## Commission Business

### AEC 1000/100 - SNAP-50/SPUR Program

Approved, as revised, subject to discussions with the BOB, DOD and NASA.

The Commission accepted your recommendation that the technology program be transferred to LRL and that the matter be discussed with Mr. Bradbury, LASL.

The Commission noted the JCAE would be notified at the appropriate time.

cc:  
Commissioners

I spent the night at the Staff Hotel in Deep River.

Thursday, June 24, 1965 - Canada - D.C. - Kansas City, Missouri

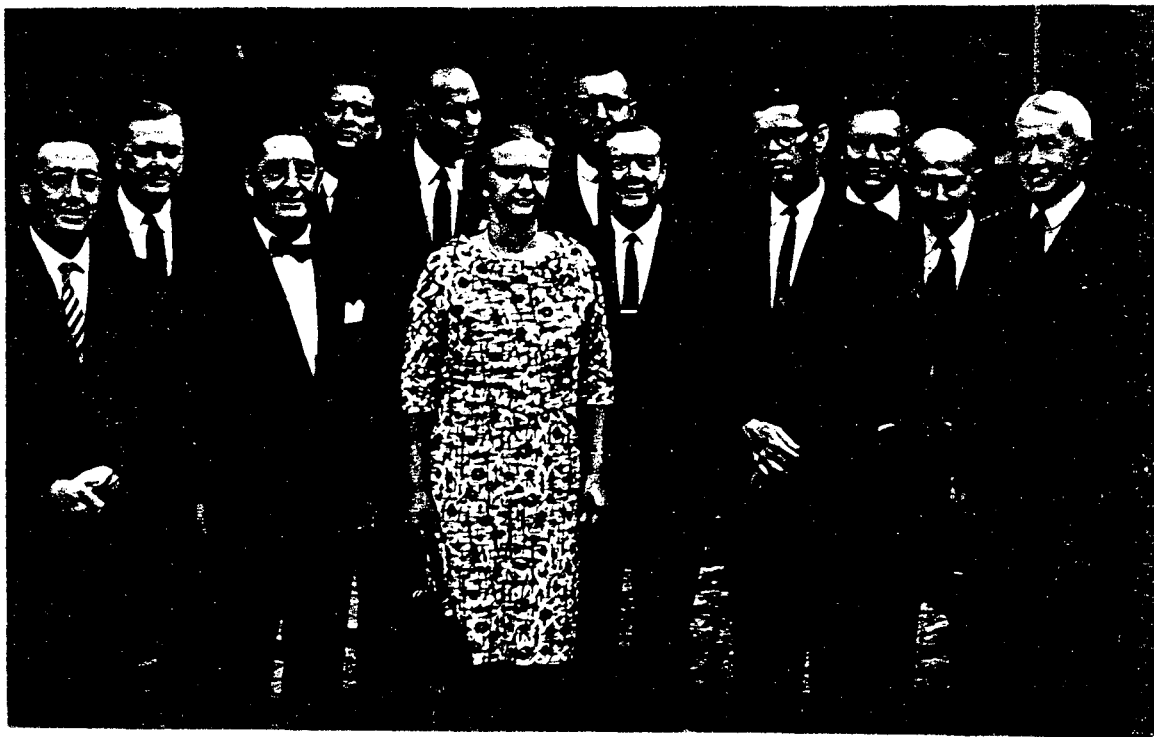
We visited the Chalk River Laboratory where we were briefed by Loren Gray, W. B. Lewis and others. We visited the NRX and NRU Reactors. R. F. Errington (Vice President, Commercial Products), R. F. Wright (General Manager, Works), G. H. Sprague (Treasurer), L. R. Haywood (Vice President, Engineering), A. H. M. Laidlaw (Secretary and General Counsel) were also at the joint meeting of AEC and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. I was photographed with David Arnold Keys (Scientific Adviser to the President, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.). We flew back to Washington on the MATS convair which left at 1:30 p.m. and arrived at Andrews at 4 p.m.

I spent about one and one-half hours at the D.C. office.

Pete and Bill Puppa attended the Democratic National Convention (\$100) dinner at the National Guard Armory.

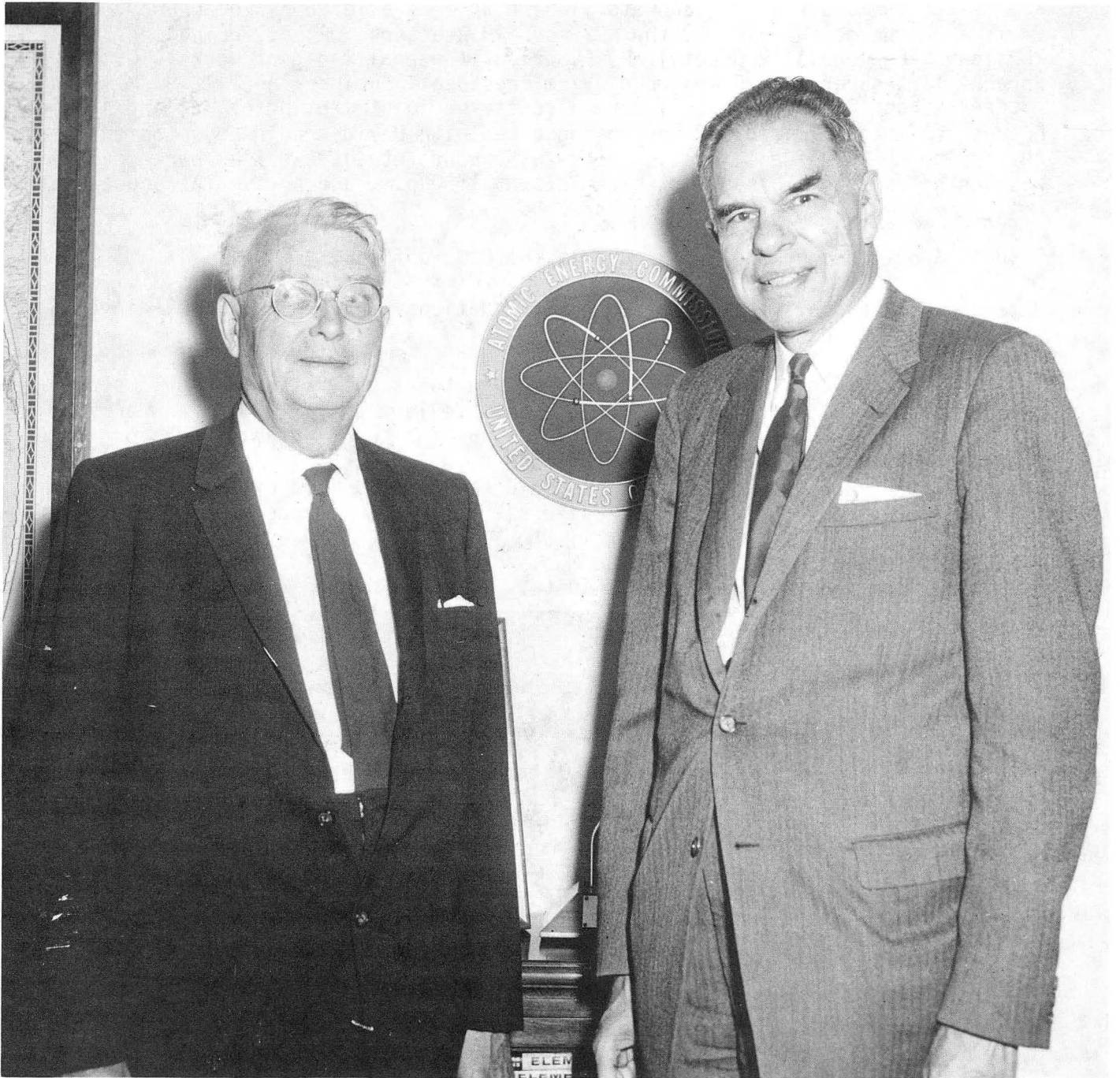
I flew with President Johnson on Air Force One to Kansas City, Missouri, staying at the Muelbach Hotel, enroute to San Francisco. We left at 11:10 p.m. and arrived at 1:20 a.m. (for a total flying time of two hours and ten minutes). Senators Frank Church and Frank Carlson, Horace Busby, and Jake Jacobson were also on board. We talked to the President on Vietnam--he said the Joint Chiefs of Staff want him to bomb the imported jet planes and missile sites and I encouraged him not to do this.

I participated in a motorcade to the Muelbach Hotel in Kansas City and stayed on the 11th floor near the President's suite.



Visit to the Chalk River Laboratory, Canada, June 24, 1965

L to R: J. T. Ramey, G. Tape, J. Lorne Gray, Myron Kratzer, Seaborg, Mary Bunting, R. Hollingsworth, W. B. Lewis, J. Palfrey, Les Staebler, D. M. Stephens, R. L. Hearn



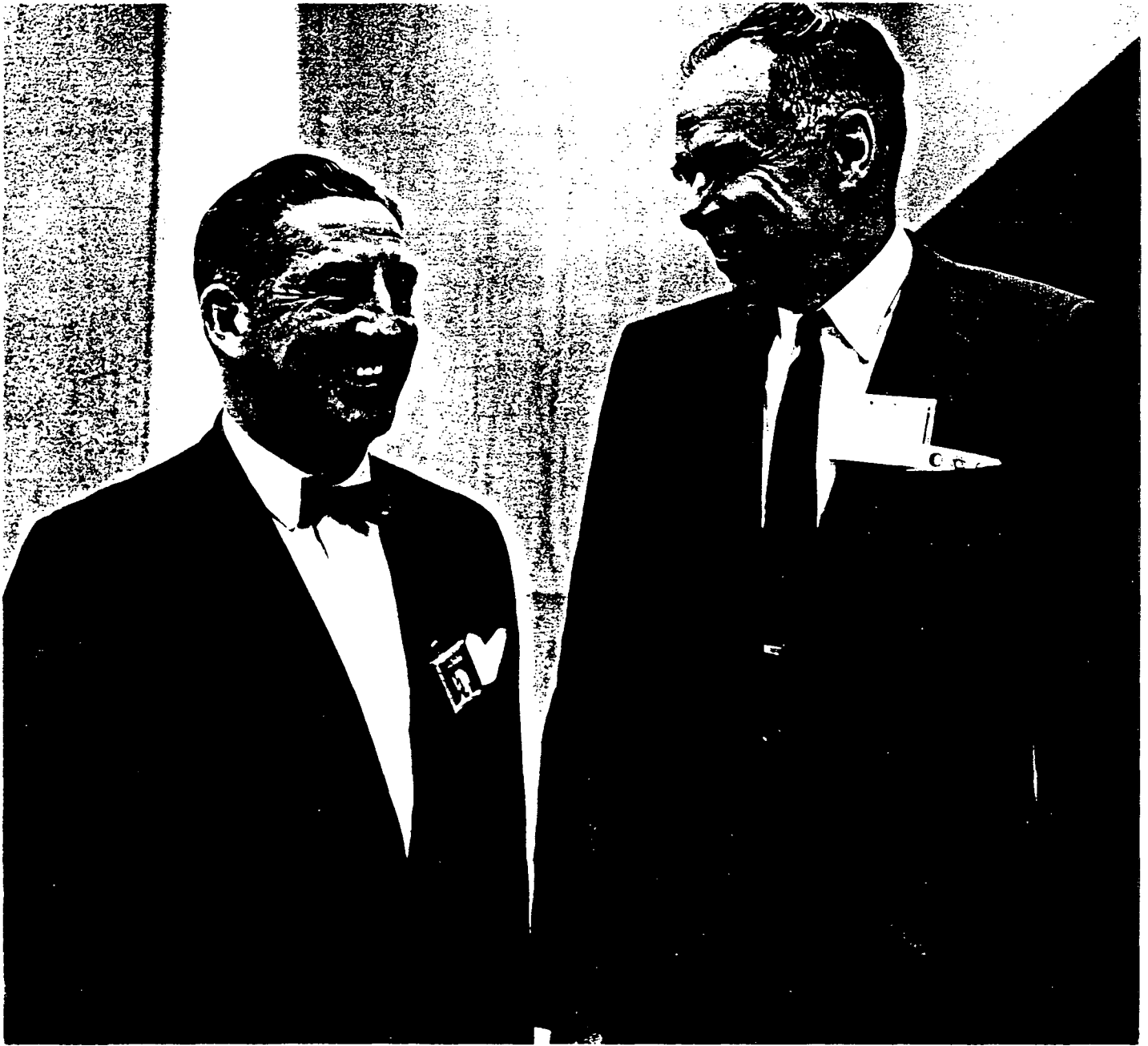
Chalk River, Canada, June 24, 1965

David Arnold Keys, Scientific Adviser to the President, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. and Seaborg



Chalk River, Canada, June 24, 1965

W. Bennett Lewis, Senior Scientist, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd.,  
and Seaborg



Chalk River, Canada, June 24, 1965

Loren Gray, President, Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd. and Seaborg

Friday, June 25, 1965 - Kansas City, Missouri - San Francisco, California

President Johnson had breakfast with former President Harry Truman. I had breakfast with Senator Frank Church in the coffee shop. I participated in a motorcade to the airport. President Johnson presented me to Truman in front of the press and news and television cameras. (I recalled to Truman that I had been a member, upon his appointment, of the first GAC of the AEC.)

Air Force One left Kansas City at 8:15 a.m. and arrived at 10:30 a.m. for a total flying time of three and one-fourth hours. (This is the same plane and the same pilot who flew us to Moscow in 1963.) Aboard, the President and I discussed a number of matters, including the situation in Vietnam. The President said he is under pressure from the Joint Chiefs of Staff to bomb the Russian supplied jet planes (RL-28s) and the surface-to-air missile bases in North Vietnam. He said that he is using his own less expert judgment to overrule the JCS and not bombing these objectives, and I encouraged him very much to continue that policy. He felt very strongly about the aggressive actions from the north and by the Viet Cong, and said that he intended to resist them and to protect Americans in South Vietnam as well as continue to bomb inanimate objects, such as bridges, etc., in North Vietnam.

I briefly described to the President the situation with respect to supplying high voltage power for the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center. I told him about the type of poles AEC would use, the large number of poles already present in the area, and the high rate at which additional poles were being added. I also told him about the technical difficulties in undergrounding the line, pointing out that there would be a one-month shutdown if repairs were needed, and an 18-month delay in the full operation of the machine. He seemed to understand this; but, was much concerned with the tie-in of this with his beautification program and seemed to be very definitely considering undergrounding the line. He said that Laurence Rockefeller would be looking into this for him very soon.

We talked about the impending return of Commissioner Bunting to Radcliffe, and he said he would be glad to have me bring her in for a visit with him before she leaves. He said that he would like to have her succeeded by a lady, and he called my attention to Mrs. Arthur Krim. He said that Mrs. Krim, born in Switzerland and living in New York, is about 45 years old and has a Ph.D. in science. He also mentioned Jane Hall of Los Alamos as possible Commissioner. I mentioned to him the possibility of Katherine McBride, President of Bryn Mawr, as well as Mrs. Elinor Heller of San Francisco, and Dorothy Simon.

I then called his attention to the problem with the Gilpatric Report. I said that as a result of George Reedy's announcement at a press conference that the report was in the hands of a number of agencies, like the AEC, ACDA, and the Department of State, we have received a request for a copy of the report from the JCAE, and I have received a call from James Reston of the New York Times (which I have not yet returned). He suggested that we regard the report as an oral report only and that the only written material was a memorandum of notes.

He said we should not give any copy to the JCAE and that we should say that this is in the hands of the President. He then called Reedy over and suggested that we discuss the matter with Mac Bundy to see whether a statement should be prepared.

(I saw Mac Bundy, together with Bill Foster, at a meeting in the Situation Room on the morning of Monday, June 28th, and described my discussion with the President. Bundy said he thought it would be impossible to regard the Gilpatric Report as an oral report and that he would discuss this with the President. He said we should not make the report available to the JCAE but say that the disposition of any report was in the President's hands.)

We flew over the flood area of the Arkansas River in Kansas, including such towns as Hutchinson, Great Bend and Dodge City. Senator Frank Carlson (Kansas) and Senator Frank Church (Idaho) were aboard and participated in viewing the flood area and also in the conversations regarding Vietnam. Photographs were taken during the trip by White House photographer Yoichi Okamoto. Movies were made by USIA people--Ray Long (cameraman) and John Peckham (director). Jake Jacobson, Horace Busby and secretaries Marie Fehmer and Vicki McCammon were also aboard.

After having read the President's speech, Busby told me in confidence that the reason the speech didn't have my IAEA, scientist common ground between nations, and desalting proposal in it, is that the President was annoyed by Senator Robert Kennedy's speech on nonproliferation yesterday. Busby thinks this material, including Gilpatric's Report, was leaked to Kennedy through the State Department people and Bill Foster, because he used some of the same language as the State Department and his draft speech material. The President then asked me how I liked it and I was somewhat noncommittal, saying I liked the section where he referred to the future through science. He replied, somewhat annoyed, and said, "Is that the only part you liked?"

Upon arrival in San Francisco I rode in a motorcade with Senators Church and Carlson and Representative Phillip Burton (San Francisco) to the Opera House where we met Governor Pat Brown, Cleveland, Mayor Shelley, and others. The President gave his short speech and it seemed to be received with some disappointment by the audience because they had been led to expect more. The President apparently was also annoyed by this unjustified expectation, which is another reason he changed to a less substantive speech. Also, he hadn't been able to clear some sections, like that on the U.N. financial crisis with members of Congress.

I spent the afternoon with John Erlewine calling successively on Trustees Richard E. Guggenime, M. Doyle, and Frederick Terman and Dr. Wolfgang Panofsky of Stanford; Robert H. Gerdes and Robert Joyce of Pacific Gas and Electric; Mayor Gill of Woodside--all in their San Francisco offices, and Stallings in his Redwood City office, where we explored further the possibility of a cost sharing arrangement for undergrounding the SLAC power line. (Attached is a copy of John Erlewine's notes on the above conversations.)

I had dinner in Palo Alto (omelette) with Pief and Adele Panofsky and John Erlewine, after touring SLAC.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel, Berkeley.

Saturday, June 26, 1965 - Berkeley, California

I had breakfast at the Durant Hotel with Iz Perlman and Al Ghiorso and then spent the morning at the Hilac with Ghiorso. An interesting experiment with the rebuilt Hilac to produce element 126 (Th+Kr) is planned. Ghiorso and I went to my Lafayette house where I talked to Ben Freshman (Mason McDuffie Realtor) about our proposed tenants, the Eugene Levines, and then to our outgoing tenants the Waldens, and to our neighbors the Peerys and Perlmans, and about various problems in the upkeep of the grounds of our house at 1154 Glen Road.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Files

DATE: June 29, 1965

FROM : John A. Erlewine, Assistant General  
Manager for Operations

EXCL. BY DOP  
NOV 86

SUBJECT: SLAC POWER LINE -- CONVERSATIONS IN SAN FRANCISCO JUNE 25

Chairman Seaborg and I met with persons indicated below to discuss progress toward achieving a cost-sharing compromise for the burial of the SLAC power line.

## 1. Trustees and Officials of Stanford University

The meeting was held at the office of Richard E. Guggenlime. Attending for Stanford were Mr. Guggenlime, President of the Board of Trustees of Stanford University; Mr. M. Doyle, Trustee; Mr. Frederick Terman, Provost and Vice President of Stanford; and Dr. Panofsky, Head of the SLAC Project.

In response to a query from the Chairman concerning the meaning of the recent resolution of the Board of Trustees concerning the SLAC power line, Mr. Guggenlime stated that the resolution represented the current position of the Board of Trustees. He said that the resolution was passed after a discussion of the SLAC power line problem that lasted more than two hours. Mr. Doyle informed the Chairman that at that meeting of the Trustees, several members of the Board indicated a possible willingness to contribute to the cost of undergrounding the power line. Mr. Doyle and Mr. Guggenlime both stated that there was no possibility of the Board of Trustees modifying their stand against contributing to undergrounding the line unless the Town of Woodside first pledged itself firmly to donating \$150,000 to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC line. In reply to a question they stated that it would make no difference whether Woodside raised its money by private donation or by taxes.

It was pointed out to them that recent newspaper articles emanating from Woodside had suggested that if Stanford did not contribute, consideration should be given to constructing the line underground only to the border of Stanford property at which point the line would go above ground. When asked as to what the Board



of Trustees might say to such a proposal, Mr. Guggenhime stated that to be consistent with their recent resolution, the Board could not oppose such a proposition. However, on further discussion it was quite apparent that such an arrangement would be most distasteful to Stanford.

With regard to the possibility of Stanford contributing to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC power line, Mr. Guggenhime and Mr. Doyle emphasized that if AEC requests reconsideration they should name a specific amount that they want Stanford to contribute.

2. Discussions with Pacific Gas and Electric

Mr. Robert H. Gerdes, Chairman of the Board of PG&E and Mr. Robert Joyce attended the meeting which was held in the office of Mr. Gerdes. When asked by Dr. Seaborg as to what PG&E's current position was on contributing to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC power line, Mr. Gerdes stated that he thought that the most they could do was a contribution of \$1,012,000 which had been offered in the previous proposal which Mr. Gerdes again affirmed. Reading from a memorandum prepared by Mr. Joyce, Mr. Gerdes urged the Chairman to reconsider proposal "B" that PG&E had made to AEC in November, 1963. Under proposal "B", PG&E would provide capital in the amount of \$1,012,000 toward the cost of the underground circuit. AEC would provide the remaining capital needed, i.e., \$1,628,000. PG&E would own the terminal facilities at Jefferson substation and PG&E and AEC would own respective segments of the line equalling 33% and 67% of the total length of the line (i.e., ownership in proportion to capital provided for the cost of the line). PG&E would operate and maintain the line without cost to AEC. According to Mr. Gerdes, this arrangement would result in an annual savings of about \$70,000 per year to AEC primarily because of exemption from taxes of 2/3 of the line.

Mr. Gerdes talked at some length of the problems they were having with Woodside concerning undergrounding existing lines. He indicated that PG&E were about ready to agree with Woodside that if Woodside put up \$150,000, PG&E would bear the cost above that amount to underground a two or three block section of lines running through the heart of Woodside. The total cost for this undergrounding is expected to be around \$211,000. I asked Mr. Gerdes if AEC insists that Woodside use its

\$150,000 for the cost of undergrounding the SLAC line rather than for undergrounding existing Woodside lines, would PG&E be willing to consider making an additional capital contribution toward the SLAC line. Mr. Gerdes did not give me an affirmative answer but indicated that the company is quite disturbed by all this pressure from Woodside to place existing line underground and they would be greatly relieved to find a way out of the dilemma if they can.

3. Discussion with Acting Mayor Gill of Woodside

The meeting was held at Mr. Gill's office at 675 California Street, San Francisco. The Chairman told Mr. Gill that based upon his discussions, it was now quite apparent for there to be any chance for working out a cost-sharing compromise Woodside would have to make a donation of \$150,000 to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC power line. The Chairman told Mr. Gill that even if Woodside makes such a firm offer, he is by no means certain that a compromise can be worked out. Mr. Gill stated that the town had still not found a way out of their legal problems of making such a contribution but supposed that the concept of buying scenic easements coupled with private donations seemed to be the best alternative which had as yet evolved. I asked Mr. Gill if he could not avoid the legality problem by raising the \$150,000 through donations by private citizens. Mr. Gill stated he thought that was quite possible, but he was afraid of the public reaction to doing this. He felt it would present Woodside image of being a rich community, where a few individuals could easily pay the tab. However, he did not reject the idea outright. At the end of our discussion with Mr. Gill, he summarized the following points which he would proceed immediately to explore:

- (a) Making a firm commitment to contribute \$150,000 to the cost of undergrounding the SLAC power line.
- (b) If the SLAC power line goes underground, the Town of Woodside would relieve the Government of any financial responsibility for any further line relocation costs.
- (c) Exempt the line from the tax base.

Mr. Gill asked for two weeks to try to work out such an arrangement but said he would work as fast as possible to better that time.

4. Discussions with County Manager Stallings

The meeting was held in Mr. Stallings' office in Redwood City. The Chairman reviewed previous conversations with Mr. Stallings and discussed the possibility of working out a cost-sharing compromise. Mr. Stallings stated that the County could contribute nothing because it does not have legal authority to own or operate utility lines as does a town such as Woodside. During the course of discussing the legal problems which Woodside appears to have in donating money to undergrounding the SLAC line, Mr. Stallings came up with the suggestion that Woodside, as a city of the sixth class, might be able to cooperate with the Federal Government as a joint venture in undergrounding the line and thus be able to legally use its tax funds. He stated that he would call Mr. Gill that evening and discuss this possibility with him. With regard to removing the underground SLAC line from the tax roles, Mr. Stallings stated that the assessment of public utilities was done by a State Board not by County or City officials and that any exemption would have to be worked with that Board. He said there would be no problems he could see for exemption of any portion of the line which AEC might own.

The recently passed resolution of the Board of Supervisors of San Mateo was discussed and the Chairman pointed out the apparent loopholes in the wording of the resolution. Mr. Stallings stated that these were not intended to be loopholes insofar as applicable in the area around the proposed SLAC power line but were needed because of differing conditions along the coast where the population density is very low and also to provide for the existing PG&E high voltage transmission line. The Chairman suggested that it would be useful if the resolution were clarified to make these distinctions.



20th Anniversary of the United Nations  
Greek Theater, University of California, Berkeley, June 26, 1965

Adlai E. Stevenson and Seaborg

I attended the convocation, "Honoring the United Nations on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary," at the Greek Theatre, where U Thant, Carlos P. Romulo, Alex Quaison-Sackey (President of the General Assembly) spoke. I escorted Adlai Stevenson in the Academic Procession. Clark Kerr presided and introduced Stevenson, Ralph Bunche and me. I sat on the stage between Bunche and Stevenson. Stevenson unburdened his soul to me in a long recitation of all the trouble he is having with President Johnson, who, he says, is not very knowledgeable or sympathetic about international affairs.

Dan Wilkes and I had dinner at New Joe's in San Francisco.

Sunday, June 27, 1965 - Berkeley, California - Washington, D.C.

I flew back to Washington (Dulles Airport) on TWA Flight No. 64 which left at 9:15 a.m. and arrived at 4:45 p.m.

I worked on papers all the way and continued working on them after I arrived home.

Monday, June 28, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I and other Commissioners met with the delegation from Savannah, Georgia, as follows: Representative G. Elliott Hagan, Mayor MacLean, Robert Lovett (Chairman of the Board), Richard Head (Chairman, Community Resources Council), John McIntosh (Chairman, Savannah District Authority), Charles Morris (Owner, Savannah Morning News and Savannah Evening Press), and Beryl Sellers (reporter, Savannah Evening Press) to hear their presentation on their proposed site for 200 BeV Accelerator. Pictures were taken.

At 10 a.m. I met with the Review Committee on Underground Testing to review the following: 1. the Palanquin venting, 2. future procedures in unusual shots (Donald Hornig will be involved), and 3. the fiscal year 1966 underground testing program (FLINTLOCK series).

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Commissioner Tang (of the Taipan Atomic Energy Group), Ambassador Chow, Wong, Tong, and Chang of the Chinese Embassy, AEC staff, Congressman Chet Holifield, John Conway, George Murphy, Charles Johnson, Herman Pollack, and others. I spoke briefly and Chow responded.

At 3 p.m. I was interviewed at the U.S. News and World Report headquarters by Marvin L. Stone, Owen L. Scott, Howard W. Flieger, William MacDougall, John H. Adams, Ellis M. Haller, Max S. Johnson, and J. Frank Diggs. This covered practically all aspects of peaceful uses of nuclear energy, nuclear proliferation, the Chinese problem, etc.

I wrote to my mother to tell her about my visit to San Francisco and Lafayette last week and to give her a copy of my recent letter from President Johnson.

At 5:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Martin Sweig (Speaker McCormack's office) regarding his call of June 14th regarding the Page-Wilmorite bid for the support services contract of the Hanford project, and asked how their proposal looked. I said that the decision has not yet been made. I explained that we have a point system for rating the proposals, but that this company does not rate as high as some others. He asked that I let him know what happens.

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended a ceremony in the East Room of the White House where President Johnson spoke to an assemblage honoring the 15 winners of White House Fellowships. In the reception line of President and Mrs. Johnson, following the ceremony, President Johnson said to Helen, "I certainly appreciate very much the fine contribution to our country which is being made by your husband." 680

Following a reception in the main dining room there was a buffet dinner on the south lawn. Helen sat next to Dr. Michael DeBakey, the Houston heart surgeon. We talked to David Rockefeller (head of the selection commission), the Averell Harrimans, the O. Meredith Wilsons, the Henry Cabot Lodges, John Gardner, most of the Fellows, the Douglass Caters, Horace Busby, the Robert Oppenheimers, the Dean Rusks, the John B. Oakes, etc.

I explained to Oakes (Editorial Page Editor, New York Times) the situation with respect to the high voltage power line to SLAC. I mentioned the number of poles already in Woodside and on the hillside overlooking Woodside, and the fact that 60 poles have been erected on the hillside during the period of the controversy. He seemed particularly impressed by the latter fact and said that this had not been called to his attention. I also explained to him the one-month delay that would be entailed in repairing a break in an underground line and the 18-month delay in the full operation of the accelerator pending installation of an underground line. He seemed appreciative of this information. He referred to the long telegram from Panofsky and I asked him why this wasn't published. He said it was too long, to which I replied that it could be shortened. He said he would get in touch with Panofsky regarding shortening this so that it could be published in the New York Times as a "Letter to the Editor."

Tuesday, June 29, 1965 - D.C.

At 9:20 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 494 (notes attached).

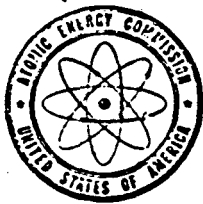
At 9:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from Congressman Chet Holifield. He said he had a letter from Bob LeBaron which follows up several conversations he has had with him regarding writing a type of history of the years 1949-1951, when he was closely associated with top people of the Administration, such as George Marshall, etc. This, of course, would include material on the H Bomb, and LeBaron has asked if he could have access to JCAE files. Holifield told him he was in no position to give him access to the records, and he wasn't sure what the Committee would do. He said he planned to call LeBaron and ask him to present a formal request, in writing, to the Joint Committee for access to the material and outlining the procedure for financial arrangements, etc. He said LeBaron indicated he wanted the money to go to the George Marshall Foundation.

Holifield, of course, is aware that the AEC historian did not have access to the Joint Committee records, and he wouldn't want to do anything to hurt the Commission; on the other hand, he feels LeBaron could bring forth material which has never been published before, having participated in many high level meetings. Chet asked my feelings about this. I said I supposed we should encourage him to go forward with the project, but we should certainly bear in mind that the Commission is committed to write that portion of the history as well as the balance.

I said I thought Hewlett's first book was well received. This covered the years 1939 to 1946, and the next volume would cover the next five years 1947-1952, and I would hope that LeBaron would be reasonable in using material that he would otherwise give in an interview with the AEC historian. Chet said when LeBaron comes to the Commission asking for access to our files would be the time to make this bargain with him. I said we should also bear in mind the rights of the government in this matter.

At 11:05 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2118 (action summary attached).

At 11:35 a.m. I called William Mitchell and told him that I thought we should regard his report as a draft and then discuss it at a closed session, with ju **681** the



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

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 29, 1965

INFORMATION MEETING 494

9:20 a.m., Tuesday, June 29, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Commissioners' Meeting with Regulatory Review Panel, 10:00 a.m. July 1, 1965

The Commissioners discussed briefly the format of the meeting noting receipt of the draft report. The Chairman will call Mr. Mitchell. (Fritsch)

2. June 18 Letter from Dr. Prentzel re FORATOM Meeting, 29 September, Frankfurt on Main

The Chairman requested a response designating Commissioner Palfrey or Tape to give the speech. (Fritsch)

3. Commissioners' Meeting with the General Advisory Committee, LRL, July 12, 13 and 14

The Commissioners agreed the following subjects are perhaps desirable for discussion with the Committee.

- a. 200 BEV Accelerator
- b. SNAP program
- c. Fermi Award (June 16 Letter to the Joint Committee)
- d. Toll Enrichment

The General Manager suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, the breeder program should be discussed with the Committee at its October meeting. (Secy)

4. June 28 Letter from Congressman Chet Holifield Requesting a Report on the Maritime Study

The General Manager noted no action at the BOB pending receipt of the General Advisory Committee and Maritime Administration studies. The Chairman requested preparation of a response which would speak to the status of this matter. (RDT)



5. Status of Special Report

The Commissioners discussed appropriate responses to any queries from the Joint Committee. (GM)

6. June 28 Letter from Congressman Chet Holifield re U.S. -U.K. Bilateral

Mr. Hall discussed briefly the recent conversations in London at which time the U.K. was queried with regard to its position on placing U.K. facilities under IAEA safeguards. He reported no possibility of a response prior to August 1 and recommended negotiation of an extension of the existing agreement for one year with an appropriate letter exchange on the safeguards matter. The Commissioners agreed he should proceed on this basis with discussions with the Joint Committee and Department of State in sufficient time to meet the July 20 expiration date, if possible. The Chairman will telephone Secretary of State Rusk, if necessary. (AGMIA)

7. NTS Events (General Crowson's June 25 Memorandum)

Noted.

8. History of the Decision on the Super

Congressman Chet Holifield telephoned the Chairman during the meeting to discuss the possibility of Mr. Robert LeBaron writing a book on this subject.

9. Exchange of Information with the U.K.

The Chairman discussed briefly the conversation with Mr. Harold Brown, DOD, yesterday during which the Secretary of Defense's May 28 letter query was mentioned. The Chairman requested a determination of the position of the Department of State on this matter and said he wished to be informed if it would be necessary for him to telephone Secretary Rusk. Mr. Ramey requested a review of the proposed scope of information exchange as related to AEC 988/152 - Exchange of Weapon Information with the U.K. (MA-IA)

10. Request from Mr. William Lawrence to Retain the Atoms, USA, Exhibit for the Hall of Science Building, New York World's Fair

In staff review. (AGMA)

11. Commissioners Meeting with Under Secretary of Commerce Alan S. Boyd, 2:30 p.m., July 8

The following items will be discussed:

- a. Advanced Reactor Designs
- b. PLOWSHARE
- c. AEC-Maritime Administration joint office.

Appropriate briefing material is to be prepared for the Commissioners. (RDT-PNE)

12. June 25 Letter from Mr. Stanley Learned, Phillips Petroleum Company, re NRTS Contract

The Chairman requested preparation of an appropriate response. (DC)

13. June 22 Memorandum from the Director of the Bureau of the Budget Charles L. Schultze re FY 67 Budget Preview

Mr. Abbadessa reported the preview will be discussed with the Commission the week of July 12 and with the BOB the week of July 19. The Commissioners noted the task force which was requested by the President will consist of the Chairman, Mr. Hollingsworth and Mr. Abbadessa. (OC)

14. June 24 Letter from Mr. John Macy re Meetings with Federal Executive Boards

The Commissioners noted the desirability of meeting with the Boards when possible. Mr. Ramey said he would enjoy a meeting with the Chicago area Board. Appropriate coordination was requested. (AGMO-Secy)

15. Access to Restricted Data by Qualified Historians

Mr. Palfrey suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, procedures for access by qualified historians to Restricted Data under E. O. 10501, as amended by E. O. 10964 be explored. (AGMA-Secy)

16. Draft Seidman Report (Dr. McDaniel's June 25 Memorandum)

Staff will review with the Commissioners for consideration later this week. (EAGM-Secy)

17. AEC 1187 - Execution Data for a Portion of FLINTLOCK I Events

Deferred. (Secy)

18. Contract for Preparation of Power Reactor Technology (Mr. Brunenkant's June 22 Memorandum)

In response to the Commissioners query, Messrs. Brown and Brunenkant explained that, on balance, they had considered it desirable to assign this project to a Laboratory now with the possibility of consideration of use of a consulting firm later. The Commissioners approved assignment of the contract on a short term basis to Argonne with the understanding that Argonne will arrange for the services of an industrial consultant. (TI)

19. Pending Contractual Matters, Report No. 107

A report on the proposed Controlled Expansion Development Program was requested. (DC)

20. Personnel Item

Mr. Ramey said he and the General Counsel had met with Deputy Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Mr. Clark is satisfied regarding this matter and will be willing to discuss it with Senator Anderson. Mr. Ramey will now discuss it further with the Senator.

21. Possible Merger of Nuclear Industrial Companies

Mr. Ramey suggested, and the Commissioners agreed, it would be desirable to discuss this matter with the Anti-trust Division, Department of Justice.

22. Career Development - Secretariat Personnel

Dr. Bunting commented briefly on the Secretary's May 20 report with attachments and suggested consideration in light of career development possibilities. The Commissioners agreed and the Chairman suggested additionally it would be desirable to consider ways in which this and other career development and educational programs be kept on the Commission's active calendar of business. (AGMA-Secy)

PRESENT

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ramey	Mr. Vinciguerra
Mr. Palfrey	Mr. Hennessey
Dr. Tape*	Mr. Abbadessa
Dr. Bunting	Mr. Hall**
	Mr. Brown***
	Mr. Brunenkant***
	Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

\*Partial Attendance

\*\*Attendance for Item 6

\*\*\*Attendance for Item 18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 29, 1965

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R. E. H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2118, TUESDAY, JUNE 29, 1965, 11:05 A.M.,  
CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:AJ

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2107, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, and 2114

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey with the exception of Meeting 2107 which I will reschedule.

2. Status of UNC Request for Consolidation of Quinta Property

You said you would present a later report.

3. AEC 16/51 - President's Directive for FY 1966 SIM Production and Utilization Program

Approved with minor revisions in the letters to the President and the Chairman, JCAE. (NMM)

cc:  
Commissioners

Commissioners and maybe one or two staff people present; after that discussion we could decide how to proceed. He said that was fine, and he mentioned that Harold Price has seen the next to the last draft so as to get his comments.

At 11:40 a.m. I met with Norris Bradbury, who is here as the first of a series of people from the AEC weapons laboratories to spend a number of days each month at AEC headquarters.

At 12:10 p.m. I called B. A. Schmickrath, Pratt & Whitney, Hartford, Connecticut. I returned his call of yesterday. I told him that the AEC has been forced to the decision of closing CANEL. We are trying now to go through orderly processes within the government and this has held up notification. Right now we are working out meetings with the Air Force, with whom we have a joint agreement. He asked when I thought they would get the notice, and I told him someone would be talking to him before the end of the week; I understood that Finger is having someone in on Thursday of this week. He said he would be down to see Finger on Thursday and I told him I would ask the General Manager to talk with him then. I said what we planned is to have an orderly closeout over a number of months. (After talking with Schmickrath I called Bob Hollingsworth and he said that he would see him on Thursday when he is in Washington.)

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and Al Little.

At 2:30 p.m. Julie Rubin and I met with John Kuranz, Chairman, Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development. Kuranz reviewed a number of areas in which he indicated he would like some guidance from the Commission. The first area dealt with the membership and organization of the Advisory Committee. At the present time, Kuranz noted there was representation from industry and universities with no particular established mix. Kuranz did not feel that it was the Committee's responsibility to establish the makeup of the Committee, but I invited his comments anytime there are deficiencies or something constructive to offer. Kuranz made a specific suggestion that steps be taken to maintain continuity on the Advisory Committee and indicated this could be done by early selection of a Vice-Chairman for grooming as his successor. At the present time, the Vice-Chairman is officially listed as Paul Abersold. The presence on the Committee of an AEC representative offers certain disadvantages in Kuranz's view that made this assignment questionable. I indicated that we would look into whether there is a requirement that someone from the AEC serve on this Committee, and agreed with the desirability of maintaining continuity.

Kuranz noted that the Committee has previously met on a once a year basis with Subcommittee meetings approximately four times per year. It is his view that the full Committee should meet at least twice a year and I agreed with this practice. I also suggested that the meeting be held in Washington initially and that if it were advantageous, meetings could be held in the field at some later date. With regard to the operating organization of the Committee, Kuranz advised he would send me, around August 15th, the identification of subcommittees and their chairmen.

One problem area that Kuranz noted would require attention by the Commission and his Committee is that involving Co-60 pricing and distribution. It is his view that consideration of this problem to date has not resulted in any sound conclusion and that some objective thinking on the part of particular industrial representatives and a full appreciation for the problem by the AEC were needed in order to set a desirable course. He plans to have the Committee make a recommendation to the Commission in this area at an early date. He spoke of a possible joint AEC-industry program in this field.

Another area that Kuranz identified as requiring attention by the Commission is in the coordination of R&D work between the universities, national laboratories and private companies. It is Kuranz's view that maximum use should be made of the capabilities in all three groups and at the same time pay attention to identifying any gaps in achieving overall Commission objectives. Kuranz stated that he would like to plan on greater contact in his capacity as Chairman of the Advisory Committee with Spofford English as Assistant General Manager for Research and Development. I saw no problem in this and agreed to discuss this with English.

Kuranz described briefly his views on the desirability of having a strong director of the Division of Isotopes Development. Ideally, the director should be, according to Kuranz, a Nobel Prize winning scientist with the business capability of the President of General Motors. While he recognized that obtaining someone of this caliber for this position would be difficult, he suggested that the Commission may wish to consider contacting Clark Goodman to try to interest him in this job.

As a parting question, Kuranz inquired of me to what extent his Committee should permit itself to get involved in matters in the international area. I said that there were certain areas in which they may be of help and that anything Kuranz desired to bring to the attention of the Commission would be welcome. I suggested further that Kuranz may wish to explore with John Hall any area of activity in the international field in which he has questions about the appropriateness of the Committee's consideration. Kuranz plans to correspond with me in some of the areas covered in the above discussions where he feels a formal response is required or would be of use in his Committee's work.

At 3:35 p.m. I met with Harold Price and Cliff Beck who have changed their minds and want to recommend a hearing before the Fermi reactor can increase its operating power which would be a concession to the controversy and pressure from the JCAE (Senator Clinton Anderson).

At 3:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Larry Hafstad. He wanted to bring up two points with me before the next GAC meeting. 1. In looking at the new AEC organization chart, the question has been raised as to why the Statutory position of the Director of the Division of Military Application is under the General Manager. They feel this position is relatively downgraded in comparison to the others, and perhaps should be given a title of Assistant General Manager as well as Director of Division of Military Application. 2. Also, the organization chart shows an undue number of lines of command to the National Laboratories. Larry's advice on the latter point was to show the line of command and then use dotted lines. He thinks these are minor points and he, personally, doesn't pay too much attention to charts. I told him Commissioner Tape would attend the next GAC meeting at LRL, Livermore, on July 12th.

At 4 p.m. I met with Dorothy Simon (Vice President of Research, AVCO) to explore her interest in accepting a commissionership. She will let me know next week. I was favorably impressed with her.

At 5:30 p.m. I called Joe Hennessey and asked him if it would cause any complications for a Commissioner to serve on the AEC with a leave of absence from an industrial firm. As far as he knows, it would not; the Commissioner would have to abstain from participating in any matters that involve his firm. Joe thinks it would be advisable to let the Joint Committee know if this should happen.

At 6 p.m. I called John Macy and told him I have had a chance to talk with the President last Friday enroute to California about the vacancy on the Commission, and he seems to lean toward a lady. The President mentioned a candidate of his own--Mrs. Arthur Krim. I said I hadn't investigated her, but had the commitment to see that it was done. The President also mentioned Jane Hall. I mentioned to the President, Katherine McBride, Elinor Heller and Dorothy Simon. I told him I talked with Mrs. Simon this afternoon and was rather pleased. She has a Ph.D. in chemistry and a rather solid background in industry. She didn't give any indication she would take the job if offered to her; she would have to come on leave of absence from AVCO, and live apart from her husband, who is a vice president of a New York firm. She will let me know by the end of the week whether she is a possibility. Macy said he would check on both Krim and Simon.

At 6:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception and ceremony at the International Club for presentation of the Honorary Port Pilot Award to Congressman Chet Holifield by the City and Port of Long Beach. A man from Long Beach, Congressman Cecil R. King, Congressman Craig Hosmer, and Congressman Holifield spoke. Senator Clinton Anderson, Congressman Jeffery Cohelan, Congressman William S. Mailliard, Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman and Commissioners Tape and Ramey, etc., attended.

Wednesday, June 30, 1965 - D.C. - Germantown

At 10 a.m. I met at the Capitol with the Louisiana Congressional delegation regarding the site for the 200 BeV Accelerator near New Orleans. In attendance were Governor McKeithen, Senator Allen J. Ellender, Congressman Hale Boggs, Congressman James H. Morrison, Senator Russell B. Long, et al. There was quite a bit of pressure exerted.

At 11:45 a.m. I called Wolfgang Panofsky and told him I have talked with John Oakes, who is in charge of the editorial page of the New York Times and I thought I was able to give him a point of view that he didn't have before. I said that Oakes said he didn't publish Panofsky's letter because it was too long, but I indicated to Oakes it could be shortened, whereupon he said maybe he would do something about it. I said the length is usually set at 600-800 words. Panofsky said he would call Oakes immediately and offer to cut the letter to the appropriate size. I said that Oakes was impressed that Woodside was putting up poles so fast, and with my information on the delay that would be incurred if it were necessary to go underground. I said the JCAE has reported the action on Section 272 out of their Committee yesterday insuring that the AEC has the power of eminent domain, and it was unanimous. Panofsky asked about the situation on the Executive side. I said I don't know anything new, but I am sure something is in the works.

At 12:15 p.m. Howard Brown and I had lunch with Admiral Raborn, Director of the CIA, and Chamberlain in Raborn's lunchroom at the CIA building, McLean, Virginia. We discussed AEC-CIA collaborative arrangements, e.g., the work at Livermore Laboratory for the CIA.

At 3 p.m., after introductory remarks by Floyd Knight, President, AERWA, I spoke at the AERWA reception in the cafeteria at the Germantown office building at a farewell party for Mrs. Bunting, attended by hundreds of employees. She made an excellent heart-warming response, which was followed by a reading of a whimsical poem by Paul Woodall and renditions by the AERWA Choral Club. This is Polly Bunting's last day as an AEC Commissioner.

I sent letters to Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Senator Abraham A. Ribicoff, Congressman William L. St. Onge, Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario, Governor Dempsey, all of 690



Connecticut, and Congressman Chet Holifield, and Congressman John J. Duncan of Tennessee, notifying them we are closing down the CANEL facility for SNAP-50 work and continuing a base program of technology at the Livermore Laboratory. (Copy of letter to Holifield and copy of press announcement released on July 1, 1965, are attached.)

At 4:10 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2119 (action summary attached).

Following the routine Commission Meeting, Commissioner Ramey burst into my office and went into a tirade against me, to my utter surprise, because I had expressed some doubts before voting to award an AEC Citation to Bill Johnson, G.E., Hanford. Apparently Ramey connected this with the fact that Johnson doesn't have a Ph.D. He appears to have a hypersensitivity on the matter of who possesses a Ph.D. This is only one of a continuous series of surprising sensitivities on numerous issues, often quite inexplicable and always on the basis of suspicions of one sort or another.

JUN 30 1965

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Chet:

The purpose of this letter is to inform the Committee of the changes being made to the SNAP-50/SPUR Program which have been necessitated by a significantly reduced FY-66 program funding level.

In the light of the guidance provided by the Congress which accompanied the reduction in the FY-66 budget, the Commission considers it necessary to phase out and terminate the effort being conducted by Pratt & Whitney at the Connecticut Advanced Nuclear Engineering Laboratory (CANEL) at Middletown, Connecticut, as soon as possible. The reactor work now will be broadened into a research and technology development effort which we believe cannot be carried out as efficiently in the large single-purpose CANEL facilities as in a multipurpose national laboratory. Therefore, we plan to carry out this advanced technology work at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California. Our preliminary estimate is that an orderly termination of the CANEL effort will require approximately six months and \$4.0 million to complete contract termination and place the facility on a stand-by status.

The Commission also intends to continue the support of the power conversion technology effort at AiResearch and Westinghouse. However, this program may require some reduction over that had been previously planned.

I trust that this information will bring the Committee up to date as to our plans for the SNAP-50 Program. Should further information be desired, we are available at your convenience.

Honorable Chat Holifield

- 2 -

A forthcoming public announcement concerning this matter is attached for your information.

Cordially,

Signed Glenn Y. Seaberg

Chairman

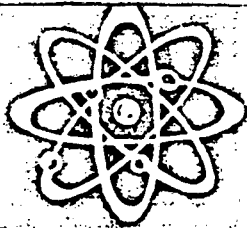
Honorable Chat Holifield  
Chairman, Joint Committee on  
Atomic Energy

Enclosure:  
Public Announcement

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AEC



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

No. H-159  
Tel. 973-3335 or  
973-3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
(Thursday, July 1, 1965)

**AEC PLANS CHANGES IN HIGH POWER  
NUCLEAR-ELECTRIC PROGRAM FOR SPACE APPLICATION**

Changes in the high power nuclear-electric program for space application were announced today by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The changes in the program identified as SNAP-50/SPUR are required to make the program consistent with a recent reduction by the Congress in budget authorization and still meet the anticipated schedule for potential future space missions.

This action involves a change from the development of a reactor demonstration test to emphasis on basic reactor research and technology and the closing of the Connecticut Advanced Nuclear Engineering Laboratory (CANEL), Middletown, Connecticut, where reactor development work has been conducted. The reactor research and technology development activity to be continued will be conducted by the AEC's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, operated by the University of California at Livermore.

The SNAP-50/SPUR program, established in 1962 by a joint AEC-NASA-DOD agreement, is a combination of two space power efforts -- the AEC's SNAP-50 (Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power) and the Air Force's SPUR (Space Power Unit Reactor).

The CANEL plant is Government-owned and is operated by the Pratt and Whitney Division of United Aircraft Corporation. The plant employs about 1200 people at the present time. Discussions with Pratt and Whitney are being held to develop plans for an orderly phase-out of the program, including measures to help alleviate any adverse economic impact as a result of the plant shutdown.

(more)

The SNAP-50/SPUR program included reactor and power conversion component design and testing. A space reactor prototype was to be developed at an early date, and testing of a power conversion system was planned. The program called for the reactor to be coupled with a power conversion system which would produce 300 to 1000 kilowatts of electrical power for durations of a year or longer. The power conversion system work is being conducted by the AiResearch Manufacturing Company, Phoenix, Arizona, and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Lima, Ohio.

The budget reduction by Congress and guidance contained in the Fiscal Year 1966 authorization require broadening the base of this research and technology development activity to include looking at a wider range of materials and at the overall system design, reactor design, and power levels. Such an effort will not provide for a commitment to reactor and power conversion system testing as early as had been previously planned. However, the plan can still provide high power system capability when it may be needed in the space program, presumably beyond 1980.

It is expected that some development work on the power conversion system technology will continue to be conducted under Commission support of the AiResearch and Westinghouse efforts. These companies have been responsible for this work under the SNAP-50/SPUR project. The work will be supported in the areas considered to be most critical in establishing this new technology.

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(NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS: This information is being issued simultaneously by the Commission's Operations Office in New York City.)

7/1/65

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 65

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: July 1, 1965

Approved *R. E. Hollingsworth*  
R.E.H.

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

Date July 2, 1965

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2119, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30, 1965, 4:10 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:ICB

## Commission Business

1. AEC 780/27 - Award of AEC Citation

Approved. (Secy)

The Commission requested the procedures for making this award be studied. (GM/SECY)

2. AEC 1052/1 - U.S.-Indonesian Agreement for Cooperation

Discussed.

The Commission accepted the staff's recommendations. (AGMIA)

3. AEC 40/32 - Standby Status of RL Shutdown Reactors

AEC 40/34 - Supplement to AEC 40/32

AEC 38/28 - Wahiuke Slope

Discussed.

The Commission approved release of the land for non-resident farming. (P)

4. Status of Hallam Project

The Commission noted staff would explore the question of the ultimate disposal of the plant. (RD&T/GCC)

The Commission agreed Dr. Tape and Mr. Shaw could testify to the JCAE along the lines discussed in the Meeting. The Commission agreed the possibility of a new contract with AI should be left open. (RD&T)

July 1, 1965

5. AEC 988/152 - Exchange of Weapon Information with the U.K.  
AEC 988/155 - Proposed Joint Determination for the Exchange of  
Atomic Information with the United Kingdom (Section 144c)

Discussed.

The Commission noted staff recommendations regarding an AEC response to Mr. Howard's June 16 letter would be forthcoming and that a revised proposed joint determination would be submitted for Commission consideration. (A)

The Chairman requested the proposed letter to Secretary Rusk be circulated to the other Commissioners for consideration on Thursday, July 1. (Fritsch)

6. Commissioners' Farewell to Commissioner Bunting

Information Item

SNAP-50 - CANEL Press Release

The Commission noted Mr. Bloch's report.

cc:  
Commissioners

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