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JOURNAL OF

GLENN T. SEABORG

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

May 1, 1970 - August 31, 1970

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
University of California

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PUB-625

JOURNAL
OF
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
1961 - 1971

VOLUME 22

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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.

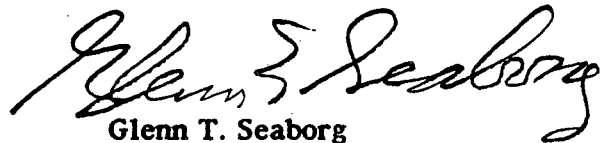
When I returned to the University of California, Berkeley, in November 1971, a couple of months after my tenure as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the two copies of my journal, which I presumed had been cleared, were sent there. Copy #1 eventually came to my Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory office 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 cursive script that reads "Glenn T. Seaborg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

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, May 1, 1970 - D.C. - New York

From 10 to 11:15 a.m. Commissioner Johnson and I, along with Julie Rubin, met with Peter Flanigan, Paul W. McCracken (Chairman, CEA), Tom Moore (CEA), James R. Schlesinger (BOB) and Will Kriegsman in Flanigan's office. Flanigan opened the meeting by stating that we should attempt to agree on the right criteria for establishing the cost of the uranium enrichment operation. This would be followed by deciding what the proper price should be, based on these criteria, and then we would want to discuss the program and strategy to have this price established and accepted. A prepared paper, dated May 1, entitled: "Some Ground Rules for Operation of the UED" was distributed (copy attached).

I noted the questioning in the AEC Appropriation Committee hearings during the past two weeks by Congressman Joe Evins of Tennessee that might result in a rider to AEC legislation prohibiting AEC funds for use in the uranium enrichment directorate. It appears that a compromise that would include acceptance of Evins' interest in a Museum and Science Hall at Oak Ridge may be possible. I also mentioned the difficulty with Senator Ellender in our Appropriations hearings on April 30.

There was brief discussion about a statement in the third paragraph of the handout paper regarding purchasing yellow cake from the AEC at a fair market price. This was clarified to mean the UED would obtain materials as needed at the going market price without necessary reference to full cost recovery of the total inventory.

Johnson expressed some concern about the rigid language in the last paragraph of the paper on page 2. He suggested that we could arrive at the ultimate price in stages but this would be related to true cost based on new criteria, and we may not want to be committed as specifically stated in the last paragraph of the paper. Flanigan subsequently suggested that we change the last paragraph to read: "The enrichment charge ultimately should reach the cost of enrichment services for a postulated new plant."

There was considerable discussion among all present about the optimum size for the new postulated plant with major focus on one at 8,750 MT (metric tons) per year and one at 17,000 MT per year. This discussion included whether the plant should be assumed to operate at full load throughout its life and whether there should be any factor in the cost for a startup period before full load operations were practical. The practicality of a thirty-year life for the plant was considered in light of possible technological obsolescence due to the introduction of the centrifuge. It was finally decided that a plant size at the 8,750 MT per year level is a desirable base for planning purposes.

Using the criteria in the handout paper, it was recognized that the cost of separative work would be \$29.80. There seemed to be general agreement that an increase to this level from the present \$26.00 in one step is not realistic. Johnson stated the present criteria include escalation of \$2.16; he thought that since the effective date of any price increase is not possible before January 1, 1971, that a \$28.60 price is realistic as an initial target. I supported this conclusion but expressed concern that if the criteria for establishing cost were published, our foreign customers and domestic customers, plus the Congress, might react to the obvious need for a future increase to the \$29.80 level. This would encourage foreign construction of enrichment plants, might cause a domestic reaction against nuclear power and would certainly cause a fight in the Congress. Johnson also mentioned the added problem of a possible diffusion plant in the Northwest, using cheap Bonneville power at 2 to 2.5 mills that might result in a cheaper price.

May 1, 1970

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SOME GROUND RULES FOR OPERATION OF THE UED

The following ground rules are proposed for the Uranium Enrichment Directorate (UED). Once the UED is established, relations with industry, AEC, and other Government agencies should be conducted on a businesslike and commercial basis.

The Directorate should report to the AEC General Manager and be given some staff support from the other AEC divisions and offices. However, the UED should keep separate financial records and maintain a reasonable degree of autonomy.

Yellow cake should be bought as needed by the UED from the AEC at a fair market price. Enriched uranium or uranium enrichment services should be purchased by AEC from the UED at the current market price.

The UED should be given control of the stockpiles of preproduced enriched uranium. When and if AEC determines that oralloy returned from military stockpiles is in excess of projected Government requirements, it should be transferred to the UED at a price reflecting its economic value. Any subsequent repurchases of oralloy by the AEC should be done at a mutually agreed-on price that fully compensates the UED for the cost of holding oralloy, including interest costs, but at a price that does not generate a windfall profit.

UED revenues should be applied to its operating costs and to its costs of new plant and equipment. Any surplus should be paid to the Treasury as dividends.

The charge and enrichment services criteria should reflect a 50/50 debt-equity ratio, a 13 percent post-tax return on equity, and an interest rate on debt equal to the current yield on long-term commercial borrowing -- the yield on Moody's Aaa bonds. This charge should be recomputed periodically to reflect changes in the yield on commercial borrowing, changes in power costs, changes in other costs, and changes in technology.

The enrichment charge^{ultimately reach} should be based on the cost of enrichment services from a postulated new plant. Based on the foregoing economic criteria and a new plant size of _____ MT/yr with a _____ yr amortization period, the charge for separative work will be _____.

I suggested that one way to resolve the problem would be to recognize a lower than 8 percent debt charge, based on the average cost of money over the past several years, and that this could be raised in the future as a logical means to eventually achieve the \$29.80 price within the new criteria. This seemed to receive very favorable reaction from McCracken and Flanigan. McCracken even suggested a possible adjustment to the 13 percent return on equity as a further means of fixing the price at \$28.60 for the present and subject to later adjustment.

Flanigan immediately agreed to the above approach and suggested that the respective staffs meet and develop the criteria in a manner to support this \$28.60 price. Schlesinger stated that we were departing from the manner in which a true commercial plant would be constructed and operated. Flanigan countered by stating that the present Government anti-inflation posture would not permit announcement of a price increase for separative work from \$26.00 to \$29.80 in one step. The possible influence on oil and coal prices of such a change was of particular concern.

The meeting was concluded on a very amicable note with all present satisfied that a highly desirable and constructive solution to the problem had been achieved. Flanigan directed that staff develop criteria, as soon as possible, that would result in a \$28.60 cost for separative work.

In a subsequent telephone conversation from Kriegsmann to Rubin, the AEC was requested not to permit any other staff, and particularly the JCAE, to know of the above discussion prior to further clearance from the White House. Their concern was getting Holifield upset over this issue when they have present problems with him on the Government reorganization that would not be clarified for about ten days.

I received a letter from Dave Packard (copy enclosed) asking if their plan to conduct a nuclear safety review of a Transit mission, which will involve an AEC RTG, is acceptable.

At 11:50 a.m. Stan Schneider and I left National Airport on the Eastern shuttle and arrived at LaGuardia Airport at 12:50 p.m. We were met by Walter Horn of the New York AEC Operations Office. He drove us to 627 W. 113th Street, where I visited with Pete in his apartment (No. 3F). Schneider then rode with Horn to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where he checked in for me (Room 1304); he then checked into the nearby Belmont Plaza Hotel.

I visited with Pete for about an hour. I mentioned my next visit to New York to attend the meeting of the Board of NET on Saturday, May 23, and we made a dinner date for that evening. I also saw Pete's friend, Jane Rubenstein.

I then rode with Horn to the American-Scandinavian Foundation headquarters (127 E. 73rd Street) to attend a meeting of the Board of Trustees. Present were: C. Peter Strong (President), Thomas K. Roche (elected Chairman of the Board at this meeting), Hans C. Sonne, Stuart W. Little, Gunnar W. E. Nicholson, David Hall, S. A. Haram, Gustav Wedell, Jack McFall and I. We followed the agenda as attached, with items VII A and B postponed.

I then walked to the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, where I prepared for dinner. Schneider came by my room and we went to the Honored Guest Reception for the banquet for the International Joint Meeting of the World Academy of Art and Science and the American Geographical Society held in the Crane Suite V. Among those I met and talked to here were Mrs. C. F. Carlson (widow of the inventor of the Xerox process), Eugene P. Wigner, Arne Tiselius, Boris Pregel (President of



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THE DEPUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

APR 30 1970

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

Dear Glenn:

The DOD is planning to launch an Improved Transit satellite in FY 1972 incorporating an AEC developed Radioisotope Thermoelectric Generator (RTG) as the primary source of power. Because of the amount and type of radioactive material that is used in the RTG, it will be necessary to conduct a nuclear safety review of the Transit mission prior to seeking approval for launch from the President through the National Aeronautics and Space Council. We believe that the nuclear safety review can best be accomplished by the attached proposed interagency review procedure.

We believe this procedure satisfies NASC requirements and is in agreement with the policies of the agencies involved.

Please advise me if this plan is acceptable.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Dan".

Attachment
not used per GTS

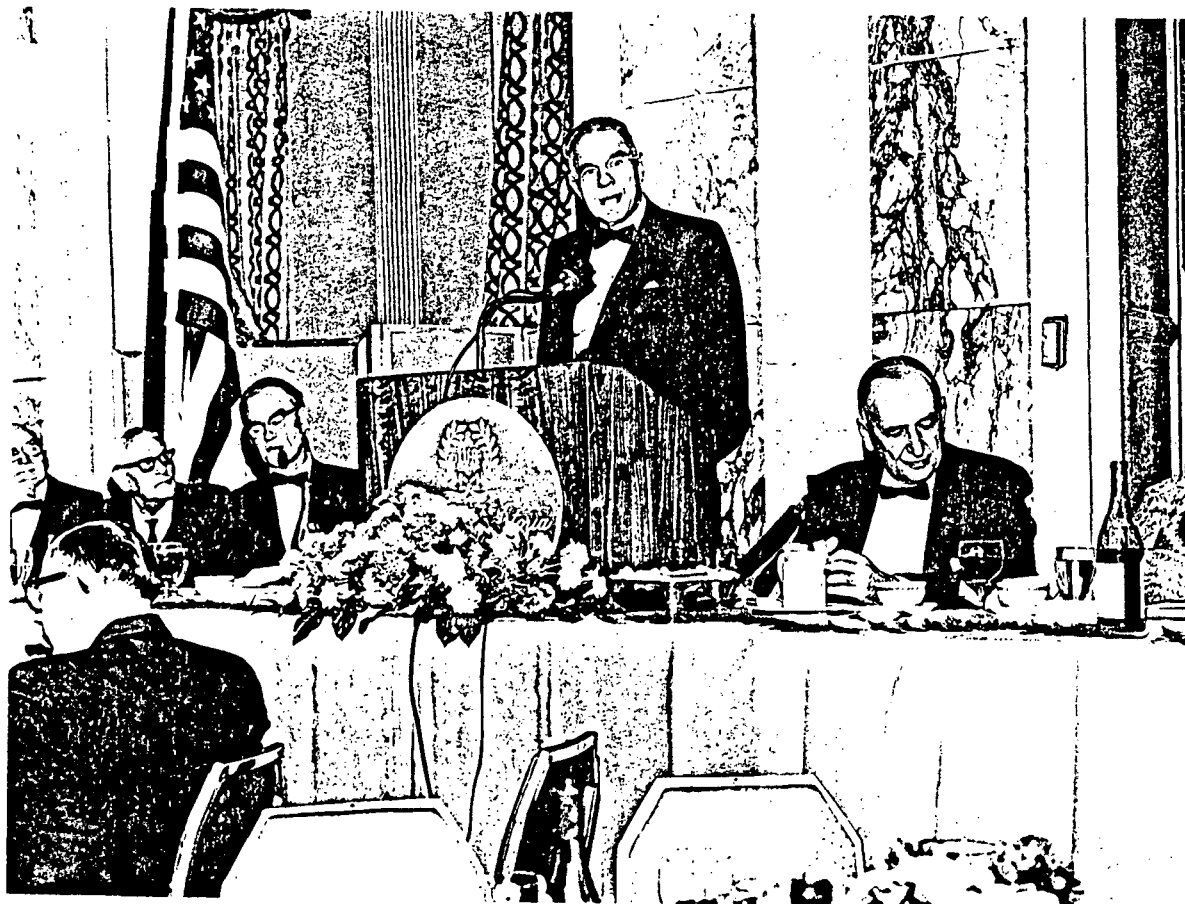
AGENDA

Meeting of the Board of Trustees
May 1, 1970

- I. Call to Order
- II. Roll Call
- III. Approval of Minutes of Annual Meeting
- IV. Report of the Treasurer
- V. Report of the President
- VI. Election of Officers and Trustees
 - A. Acceptance of the resignations of G. Hilmer Lundbeck, Erling Naess and Arthur K. Watson
 - B. Nominations of Ragnar Naess, Thomas Roche and Gunnar Rudbäck
- VII. Report of the temporary Chairman of the Executive Committee
 - A. Amendments to the Constitution
 - 1. Amendment limiting reelection of Trustees to seventy-two years of age or younger. Creation of Trustee Emeritus category
 - 2. Amendment introducing the office of Vice Chairman
 - B. Nominations for positions of Chairman (and Vice Chairman), ASF
 - C. Elections of Chairman (and Vice Chairman)
- VIII. Report of the Committee on Fellowships and Grants (Annex A and B)
- IX. Report of the Finance Committee
- X. Old Business
 - A. Renewal of contract with John Norton
 - B. Increase in membership requirement for Chapter recognition
 - C. Charter Flights
- XI. New Business
 - A. New Chapters - Madison, Wisconsin; Monterey California
 - B. Review of ASF tax category and its significance
 - C. Accounting for administrative deficits in the annual report
 - D. Plans for future financing
- XI. Other business
- XII. Adjournment

the American Division of the World Academy of Art and Science) and Harold Lasswell (Ford Foundation Professor of Law at Yale University). During the reception I had a press conference with Bayard Webster (New York Times), Henry Gordon (Chemical Engineering), Philip Kotlan (WNYC Radio), Mrs. N. K. Wilson (National Park Service), Michael Cusack and Nancy Goldstein (Science World), and Robert Redeen (Voice of America).

We then went to the Astor Gallery to attend the main reception where Pete and Jane joined us, then to the Jade Room where the banquet was held. I sat at the head table with Pregel, Dr. Hugo Boyko (President, World Academy of Art and Science, from Israel), Tiselius, Lasswell, Mrs. Carlson, and Serge Korff (President, American Geographical Society). Pregel was the master of ceremonies and introduced the speakers: Lasswell, Tiselius and me. I spoke on "The Positive Power of Science," which was very well received. Mrs. Carlson was presented with a citation for the work done by her late husband.



Waldorf Astoria Hotel, New York; May 1, 1970.

L to R: Dr Harold D. Lasswell, Dr. Hugo Boyko, Professor Arne Tiselius, Seaborg, Dr. Boris Pregel.

I sat next to Arne Tiselius at the dinner and discussed with him, among other things, the plans for an International Science Foundation. He said that I have a great influence with Swedish officials, and that I should write to them in support of the ISF; he will send me some names in this respect.

After the program I met Joris Brandt from Courbevoie, France, and Jan Fjellander from Stockholm, two of the students who had participated in the Nobel Symposium in Stockholm last September. I introduced Pete and Jane to these two and to 007 many of the other guests before and after dinner. I also talked to Quig Newton,

who invited me to suggest any worthwhile projects for support by the Commonwealth Foundation, which he is now heading.

I then showed Pete and Jane around the hotel and we went up to my room to talk for a few moments.

Saturday, May 2, 1970 - New York - Washington, D.C.

Stan and I had breakfast in Oscars at the hotel.

We then rode with Horn to LaGuardia Airport, where we took the Eastern shuttle to Washington, leaving at 9 a.m. and arriving about 10 a.m. I was met by Dianne and Henry Hinds and Stan was met by Renee. Dianne and I then went to the H Street office, where I worked until 12:30 p.m.

I called Lee DuBridge, who said my calling was somewhat of a coincidence because he was just reading the speech I gave last evening in New York; he thought it was an especially eloquent statement. He said he had given a talk, which had a slightly different slant, to about 200 people at the Nutrition Foundation yesterday; I asked him to send me a copy.

I told him I was calling because some people think Harry Smyth should have some kind of recognition as he leaves his position. DuBridge said he understands someone at State is preparing a letter for the President's signature on the occasion of Smyth's retirement. I said we are hoping for a little more than that, perhaps the President giving 5 or 10 minutes to Smyth, handing him the letter having a picture taken, etc. DuBridge said he has talked to Alex Johnson, Sam DePalma and Herm Pollack yesterday, at which time they said such a letter will be prepared for the President's signature and that he (DuBridge) will have a chance to check it. DuBridge said when he gets his copy of the draft letter he will endorse it and make the suggestion that the President see him, although he thinks it quite likely that Flanigan will veto it.

DuBridge said Milt White was in the other day to talk about the PPA. He asked me what I thought about Milt trying to get non-AEC funding to keep the PPA alive. I said it would be all right with me but others here would not like it. He asked if it would be possible that the official directive to close it down could be delayed until the first of next year to give White a chance to see whether he can get other support. Operations could be arranged in such a way that it could still be terminated by a year from this July if his efforts were not successful. I said that part would be easy, but we would have to overcome BOB, who directed us to close it down. I said if NSF or another government agency got into it they would have to overcome the BOB barrier. DuBridge said he would support this in the BOB.

DuBridge also mentioned that White has talked to Holifield with the hope that he might endorse continuing the appropriation for it. I commented that that is unlikely. DuBridge said that the PPA, like many others, is caught in a squeeze; it is below the interesting high energy physics range but is still in the interesting range for nuclear structure problems. He said probably the National Science Foundation could take over the PPA. I said that some here are worried about that being just a beginning to dismember AEC. I said I don't think that a slow, step by step, carefully policed turnover would be so bad. What would be wrong would be a massive dismemberment where everything is taken at once. DuBridge agreed with this.

Dianne and I had lunch at the Buttery on 18th Street with Julie Rubin.

Following lunch Dianne and I went to American University where we visited with Dr. Raymond Stites in his classroom. We saw the bust of me that he is working on in clay, and he made a number of changes on it during our visit.

I played 9 holes of golf with Eric at the Chevy Chase Club. Eric shot 66; I, 53.

Amy Ballou had dinner with us and spent the night with Dianne.

Helen and I attended a garden party given by Admiral and Mrs. Thomas Moorer at the Admiral's house, Naval Observatory. Among the people that we saw and talked to were the Moorers, the Dave Packards, Mississippi Congressman and Mrs. Jaime L. Whitten, the Bob LeBarons, the Bob Seamans, the Paul McCrackens, the Rickovers, Ambassador and Mrs. Hubert deBesche (Sweden), the Kellys (Virginia), Tom Owens and Mrs. "Boots" Smith.

Sunday, May 3, 1970

Helen, Dianne and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Stan and Renee Schneider and their friend, Louise Behr. We started at Pierce Mill and hiked north on the White Horse Trail, Helen and Dianne going as far as Military Road and the rest of us going to Fort DeRussy and back to our starting point on the Black Horse Trail.

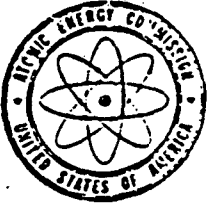
Eric went to the baseball game in Rock Creek Park with his friend, Brian Sawyer.

I spent the rest of the day reading AEC papers, the text of my House Appropriations Committee hearing testimony, etc.

Monday, May 4, 1970 - Germantown

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1023 (notes attached). We reviewed the JCAE markup of our FY 1971 budget and decided to accept their position as indicated in the attached summary provided by Abbadessa. It was suggested that I call Chet Holifield and request that language related to a change in allocation of funds that would delete the Brayton cycle work in the space electric program be changed to satisfy strong NASA interests in this project, which they could conduct independently of the AEC, if they desired. (I left the meeting for a few minutes to call Holifield.) Harold Price presented four alternatives for Commission consideration in deciding whether to release the Compliance Division inspection reports to the ASLBP for the Northern States Power license hearing: (1) denial of the request; (2) provide the reports after deletion of the names of the internal Compliance inspectors and reference to internal documents; (3) give only factual parts of the report without any conclusions of the inspector; and (4) provide a summary of all information in the reports, less the exclusions identified in the second alternative above. It was decided that Price would make the decision to follow alternative 4, but with the understanding the Commission might have to eventually give the full inspection report to a Congressman, if specifically requested, and possibly for other purposes if required under the Freedom of Information Act.

From 10:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. the other Commissioners and I met with the General Advisory Committee. Those present were Dr. John C. Bugher, Dr. Herbert Friedman, Dr. Edwin L. Goldwasser, Dr. Jane H. Hall, Dr. Stephen Lawroski, Dr. Norman F. Ramsey, Lombard Squires, Melvin A. Harrison (Scientific Officer) and Tony A. Tomei (Secretary). We had an executive session meeting in which we discussed the civilian power reactor development problem and the gas centrifuge



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

COPY BY DATE
MAY 04

COPY NO 3
May 4, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1023

9:55 a. m. , Monday, May 4, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. White House Call re Availability of Vice President Agnew for Speeches
2. Staff Conversations with Mr. Harold Green
3. JCAE Fiscal Year 1971 Mark-up (See Controller's May 2 Memorandum)

The Chairman and Commissioner Ramey telephoned Chairman Chet Holifield.

4. Staff Report on the Monticello Case

11:05 a. m.

3:00 p. m.

5. Staff Report on the Monticello Case
6. Testing at Amchitka - Telegram from the United Nations Association Committee

Staff is preparing a response. (AGMMA)

7. AEC 177/17 - Payment in Lieu of Taxes - Savannah River Plant

Commissioner Larson will discuss with Senator Thurmond. (AGMO-Griffin)

8. AEC 460/138 - Meeting with Inland Empire Waterways Association (IEWA)
Commissioner Johnson will attend the meeting on Thursday, May 7.
(O'Donnell)
9. AEC 1281/2 - Decommissioning the Graphite Research Reactor
Approved. (R)
10. AEC 783/160 - Proposed Letters on S. 3595 Establishing a Commission on Security and Safety of Cargo
Approved. (GC)
11. AEC 293/122 - Soviet Bloc Travel of LASL Employee
Approved. (AGMIA)
12. AEC 29/152 - GAC: Proposed Talking Paper on GAC Reactor Subcommittee Report
Noted.
13. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 355
Noted. (PAR)
14. NTS Events (See General Giller's April 29 Memorandum)
Noted. (AGMMA)
15. May 1, 1970 Projection of Commissioners' Commitments and Scheduled Meetings - May through July 1970
Noted. (SECY)
16. AEC 1332 - Plans for Meeting at Western White House, May 8 and 9, 1970
Noted. (SECY)
17. Commissioner Ramey's Telecon with Chairman Chet Holifield

18. Proposed Reply to Report by Federal Water Quality Administration

Approved with revisions. (AGMO-PI)

19. Governor Ferre's announcement re Decision on Nuclear Power Reactor

20. Presentation of Tarapur Certificate to Bechtel, May 12, 1970

21. Viewing of Senator Ellender's Films

To be scheduled. (OC-SECY)

22. Executive Session Items

a. Personnel Item

b. Senate Appropriations Committee Mark-up of Fiscal Year 71 Budget

The Commissioners and staff will discuss with appropriate senators.
(OC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

4:35 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

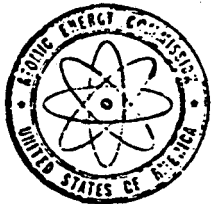
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Abbadessa*
Mr. Corso*
Mr. Price*
Mr. Mann*
Mr. Shapar*
Mr. Beck*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Schur*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Newby*
Mr. Swindle*
Mr. Donoghue*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Newlin*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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

May 2, 1970

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 NOV 86

Chairman Seaborg
 Commissioner Ramey
 Commissioner Johnson
 Commissioner Thompson
 Commissioner Larson
 General Manager

JCAE MARKUP - FY 1971 BUDGET

The following is a brief summary of the intent of the dollar changes made by the JCAE in their markup. Copies of the draft JCAE report, received late Friday afternoon, were distributed to the addressees Friday night.

	<u>Additions</u>	<u>Reductions</u>
	(In Thousands)	
<u>Operating Expenses</u>		
Weapons (across the board cut) ..		\$ 8,500
Gas cooled fast breeder.....\$ 600	600	
Nuclear safety.....	1,360	
Space electric (50% of curium fuel development effort).....		340
Terminate SNAP-23.....		1,300
Navy.....	4,800	
Controlled Thermonuclear.....		1,000
B&M (food irradiation).....	140	
<u>Isotopes</u>		
(heart pump).....	800	
(food irradiation).....	120	
Plowshare (joint indus. projects)		500
Regulation (add 60 people).....	900	
Prog. Dir. & Administration (eliminates Directorate's 26 people).....		300 ^{1/}
GSO.....		1,273
Foreign travel.....		100
<u>Plant & Equipment</u>		
CIP.....	16,100	
Radiobiology bldg. (ANL).....	2,000	
Oak Ridge museum (AE only).....	600	
Sodium pump.....		5,700 ^{2/}
Plowshare equipment.....		700

- 1/ Adjusted after discussion with the JCAE staff at which time we pointed out their action would not result in a savings of \$500,000.
- 2/ Although this money was not authorized, language has been included in the Bill which will allow us to proceed with Phase I of the Sodium Pump facility using previously appropriated funds.

Extensive discussions were held with the JCAE staff on Friday afternoon, May 1, and throughout the weekend. A brief summary of changes in the Report language follows:

Page 2 -- second full paragraph: The word "obligations" was changed to "responsibilities".

Page 13 -- bottom of the page: The second and third sentences of the last paragraph were changed to read:

"It is our understanding that in accordance with this request, the AEC is presently reviewing its current price. If any change were made in the presently approved pricing criteria, the new criteria would have to be submitted to the Joint Committee for review before they were utilized."

Page 32 -- The direction to transfer the Pacemaker work from Reactor Development to the Isotopes Division was deleted.

Page 36 -- The third full paragraph under High Energy Physics was changed to authorize us to use existing equipment funds for the purpose of building storage rings research facilities at Stanford.

Page 43 -- Changes were made with respect to the \$800,000 authorized by Congress for the heart pump to make clear that these funds were lost because of the unallocated cut of \$22 million made by the Congress, rather than placing the blame on the Administration.

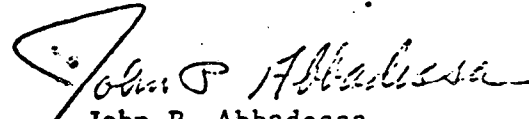
Page 47 -- Although the staff of the Committee indicated they would have to check with Chairman Holifield, the staff promised to delete in its entirety the third paragraph which is highly critical of our employment level. Essentially, this paragraph states that during the last ten years when our operating budget went down, our administrative costs increased 140%.

Numerous other factual and general language changes were negotiated.

Probably the biggest single problem presented in this draft Report is the last full paragraph on page 48 which is quoted below:

"The Committee is not authorizing the use of any funds for the proposed directorate and its separate staff, and it directs that no funds shall be used by the AEC for such purpose."

Based on a direct question from the Committee staff, Joe Hennessey indicated he did not believe that this language in the Committee Report carried the weight of a legal restriction. The Committee staff indicated that they were afraid such was the case and that it was possible the Committee might include such language in the Bill. Such language in the Bill would carry the weight of a legislative restriction. We pointed out to the Committee staff that this might prove troublesome, particularly if it led to a Presidential veto.


John P. Abbadessa
Controller

cc: W. B. McCool, Secretary (2)
Joseph Hennessey, General Counsel
J. V. Vinciguerra, AGMA
G. F. Quinn, AGMPP
S. G. English, AGMR&D
G. M. Kavanagh, AGMR
Maj. Gen. E. B. Giller, AGMA
R. D. O'Neill, Dir., OCR
Victor Corso, Asst. Controller
for Budgets

problem. With respect to the former, they questioned our priorities with respect to the insufficient effort on the part of alternates to the LMFBF and again suggested that Shaw is trying to maintain a too close, almost military-like control of the development in the national laboratories. I explained that the first problem is caused mainly by the lack of funds and actual instructions to close out certain projects. With respect to the second problem, the over-direction of the reactor development program, I indicated that I agree to a large extent, while Ramey, especially, indicated that he does not agree.

On the matter of the gas centrifuge, I said I disagree with their recommendation that private industry should not be brought into the program at this time, but agree with the recommendation that the program should not be declassified at this time. I indicated that the time has come to bring private industry into the area in order that competent decisions would be made when the time comes to build additional enrichment capacity. I said that I am not impressed by the proliferation argument because so many countries are building gas centrifuges and these countries will, in any case, use the plutonium approach which is readily available to them if they decide to undertake the production of nuclear weapons. Further, the Non-Proliferation Treaty is coming into effect and should take care of this problem.

As a result of my statements, that were supported by Commissioners Larson, Johnson and Thompson but opposed by Ramey, I believe that the GAC will change their point of view on this matter on the basis of further study. I then made my usual report on highlights since their last meeting, as follows: my trip to the Far East; the discovery of element 105; forthcoming awards; my views on Authorization hearings and Appropriations hearings; nuclear testing; the ASLB hearing on an operating license for the Northern States Power Monticello plant; the RULISON flaring; the Apollo 13 capsule; the policy for transferring uranium enrichment technology to foreign countries; the forthcoming joint meeting of the AEC and AECL; and environmental matters.

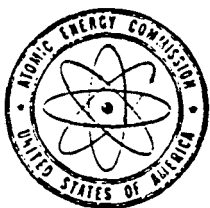
I had lunch in the cafeteria at a table with Lawroski, Squires, Rubin and Hollingsworth while other members of the GAC sat at an adjoining table. We discussed my project to write the history of Section C-1 of the Metallurgical Laboratory with the view of trying to find any material that Lawroski and Squires might have that could aid the project.

At 2:30 p.m. I made a few remarks at the Savings Bond Kickoff held in the Auditorium.

At 3 p.m. we continued Information Meeting 1023.

At 4:25 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2415 (action summary attached). We took up the subject of the KMSI patent application on laser-induced thermonuclear micro-explosions. Ray Pollack and Keith Boyer (both of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory) and Jack Rosengren and John Nuckolls (both of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory-Livermore) then joined the meeting. They described the theoretical and experimental work that has been done at Los Alamos and Livermore on this concept, and stated that their analyses of Brueckner's ideas indicate that these ideas are not feasible in their present form.

Essentially all of the claims of the KMSI patent application have been studied at the Laboratories during the past seven years, with the exception of one concept involving frozen DT which the Laboratories judge not to be practical. A long discussion then ensued on whether ideas in the laser-induced fusion field generated by physicists could be controlled as classified information outside the AEC, and I pointed out that the Commission is faced with a problem of such dimensions that it could not be solved by any overall action. There was general



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

May 4, 1970

Approved _____

REH

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2415, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1970, 4:35 P.M., ROOM A-458,
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:JFB

Commission Business

1. AEC 1230/1 - Proposed Contract for RDT Program at Richland
Approved. (DC)
2. AEC 532/91 - Analyses of KMSI Proposal
Discussed.
3. AEC 610/212 - Gas Centrifuge Technology
Deferred. (SECY)
4. AEC 853/37 - Pu-238 Distribution & Base Charges & Am-241 Price Reduction
Deferred. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

agreement to this statement by the Laboratory personnel present and by some members of the staff, but I doubt if some of the Commissioners were convinced.

We received the shocking news on the broadtapes this afternoon that National Guardsmen had shot and killed four students at Kent State University in Ohio, during a student strike and riot directed against the U.S. sending troops into Cambodia.

I received a copy of a State Department telegram (copy attached) from Geneva containing a joint revised draft "Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof." (A copy of Labowitz's explanatory memorandum is attached.)

From 6:30 to 9 p.m. I attended a dinner meeting of the FCST Agenda Planning Committee, held in Room C of the Cosmos club. Others present were Lee DuBridge, Hubert Heffner, Eric Ward, Carl York, John Foster, William McElroy and Myron Tribus. Lee said that the meeting really represented two groups, a policy group related to the Federal Council for Science and Technology and an agenda planning group of the FCST. A good part of the discussion was concerned with the decreasing support for basic science in the United States and the possibility of evolving new mechanisms within the Federal Government for supporting basic science. McElroy and I, especially, pursued the point of view that a good deal of the trouble lies in the BOB and that a group such as this one should call on the President in order to make personal representations as to the importance of an adequate budget. We also discussed the possibility of testifying before each other's congressional committees in order to help each other's budgets.

Tuesday, May 5, 1970 - D.C.

Julie Rubin and I had lunch with Bill McElroy (Director) and Clarence Ohlke of the National Science Foundation. We met them in McElroy's office and then proceeded to the Longworth Cafeteria. Among the items we discussed were (1) the NSF ability to continue to support Leakey's work in the Mohave Desert; (2) the negotiations between Ted Sherburne and Tom Fontaine (NSF) for NSF support of the Science Talent Search (Ohlke said that there is some possibility that this support might be forthcoming on a sustaining basis); (3) the possibility of NSF supporting the proposal made by E. W. Greenfield of Washington State University for a study of the public relations aspect of nuclear power and its effect on the environment. (McElroy seemed disposed to do this and Clancy is in touch with Greenfield); (4) the general problem of student unrest in the universities as exacerbated by the recent U.S. entry into Cambodia; and (5) our problems concerning the Senate Authorization hearings on our FY 1971 budget involving Senator Ellender. McElroy pointed out that they have solved the Ellender problem by trying to arrange for NSF involvement in some facility in Louisiana or at the Mississippi-Louisiana border (the recently closed down NASA facility). On the way out Clancy mentioned their new NSF quarterly magazine, Mosaic, with the thought that I might contribute to it. I said that I would send him some speeches for evaluation, especially my recent speech on "The Positive Power of Science."

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Gary Kamiya, J.B.S. Johnson III, and William L. Bart, this year's winners of the Berkeley Salute to Excellence, and their chaperon, Mrs. Henry Bugatto. We talked in general about the program of the AEC. I gave them some "Understanding the Atom" booklets and the "Seaborg on Science" record. Mrs. Bugatto gave me a gift of a bottle of California wine as they were leaving.

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Chr USAEC, 1951-72
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5/4/70

DOCUMENT TITLE Telegram to Das from US Mission, Geneva

4-13-70 regarding revised draft

signed treaty (1 of 3) 09/24/81

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C. Langer
Name

11-24-87
Date

Reference letter Das, Burke to
DOE, OC Gilbert dated 8-19-87

5/4/70

OFFICE DIARY GLENN T. SEABORG Chr USAEC, 1961-72 FOLDER-PAGE <u>113034-113036</u>
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DOCUMENT TITLE

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4-13-70 regarding revised draft sealed

treaty (2 of 3) 0912482

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C. Lenger
Name

11-24-87
Date

Reference letter DOS, Burke to
DOE, OC Gilbert dated 8-19-87

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113034-113036

5/4/70

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OFFICE DIARY GLENN T. SEABORG Chf USAEC, 1961-72 FOLDER-PAGE 113037-113038

DOCUMENT TITLE Telegram to DoS from US Mission, Geneva
4-13-70 regarding revised draft
seabed treaty (3 of 3) 0912493

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C. Seeger
Name

11-24-87
Date

Reference letter DoS, Burke to DoE, OC
Silbert dated 8-19-87

022

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

APR 29 1970

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

THRU: *[Signature]*
General Manager

SEABEDS ARMS CONTROL TREATY

REF: AEC 226/469

In Geneva, on Thursday, April 23, 1970, the US and the Soviet Union submitted to the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament, a joint revised draft "Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and the Subsoil Thereof."

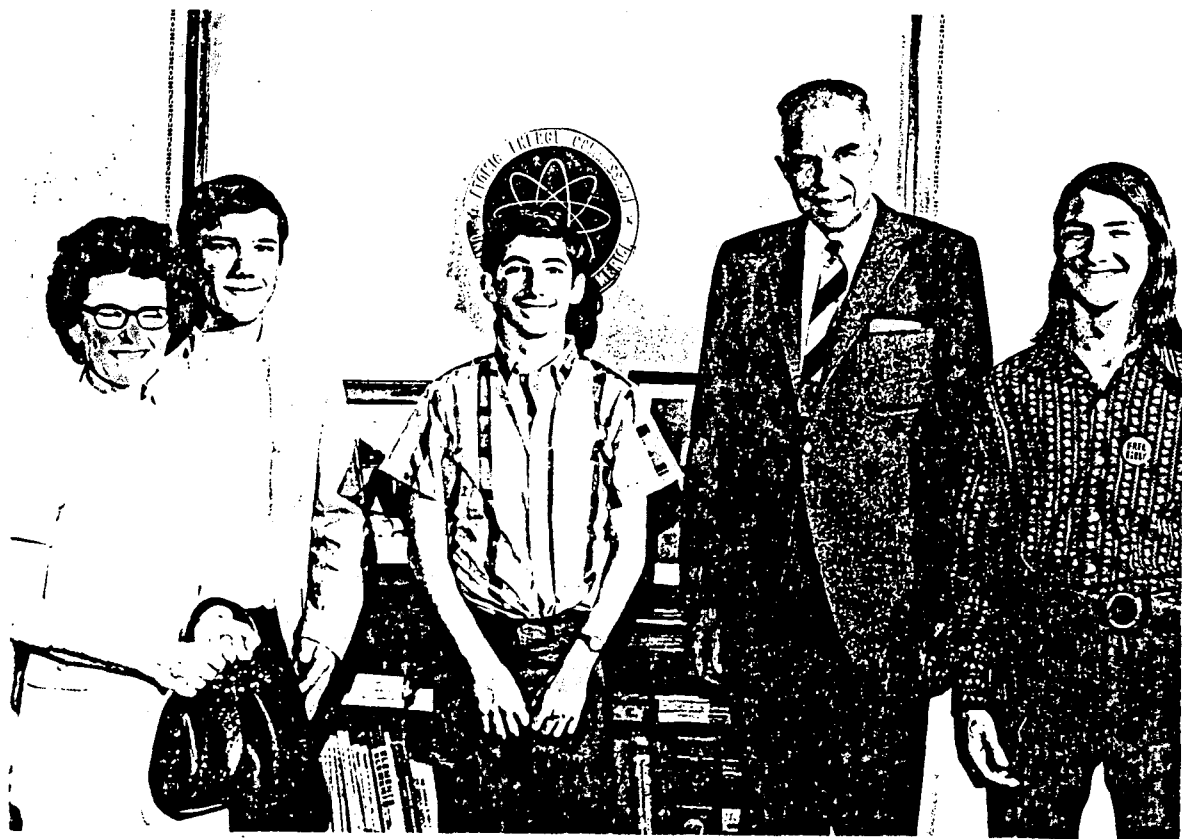
The revised draft Seabeds Treaty is essentially identical to the proposed US text of January 28, 1970, which incorporated changes suggested by other CCD delegates*, except for the deletion in Article III, of a provision in the verification process permitting parties to call upon the UN Secretary-General for assistance in investigating suspicious activities. Since the non-aligned countries strongly favored the inclusion of such a provision, some will view the revised version as weakening the verification arrangements and will undoubtedly raise this issue in future sessions of the CCD.

The US and Soviet Co-Chairmen have agreed that the CCD should recess on April 30 to permit the delegates to return home to seek detailed instructions on the revised draft Treaty. The Conference is scheduled to resume on June 16, 1970.

We plan to have Dr. Arlyn Blackwell of Sandia Laboratory, Livermore, serve as the AEC member on the US delegation to the CCD during the forthcoming session.

Allan M. Labowitz
Allan M. Labowitz
Special Assistant for Disarmament

Enclosure:
As stated



Meeting with Berkeley "Salute to Excellence" winners; May 5, 1970.
L to R: Mrs. Henry Bugatto, J. B. S. Johnson III, Gary Kamiya, Seaborg, William L. Bart.

I received a call from James Devine (Chief of Civil Disturbances Group, Department of Justice) regarding the situation at New York University where some 200 students seized the AEC computer and threatened to blow it up unless NYU promised to put up \$100,000 for the defense trial of the Black Panthers. Devine wanted to know the value of the computer. I told him that it's worth \$4.3 million, plus support facilities which would bring it up to \$6 million. He asked whether any classified work is done there, and I said no, although I couldn't say definitely that there has never been any classified work done there. He asked whether we have any security people there; I told him we have the New York Operations Office, but I doubt that NYU would want our security people on the campus now since that could exacerbate the situation.

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House today (copy attached).

Eric, Scott Luria and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 2 and back south on the Black Horse Trail and across on Cross Trails 3 and 4 to our starting point.

Eric and Scott told me that they hadn't been in school today because Wilson High School is on strike as an aftermath of National Guardsmen killing four students at Kent State University yesterday. There is widespread striking and rioting by college and even high school students as a result of this tragic incident.

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR MAY 5, 1970

1. Representative Richard Ottinger of New York has filed for intervention to block full-term licensing of the Indian Point No. 1 nuclear power plant until Consolidated Edison takes "effective action" to protect fish in the Hudson River. The Congressman, who represents Putnam County and parts of Westchester County, contends that 15 "massive fish kills" have destroyed 8 million commercially valuable fish since the plant began operating in 1963. AEC is now studying Consolidated Edison's application, filed in November 1969, to convert its license from provisional to full term. The exact cause of the latest fish kills has not been determined, although extensive laboratory analyses have been made.
2. An in-depth study of AEC programs by University of Texas law students is now in a preliminary stage. According to one press report, the leader of the project, Joe Tom Earley, has previously participated in studies by "Nader's Raiders." A nine-man group, all editors of the University's Law Review, plans to interview officials in AEC and other agencies, members of Congress, atomic energy lawyers, and officials in electric utilities and nuclear industries. Plans call for doing most of the work during the summer of 1970 and for reporting the study in a book-length, spring 1971 issue of the Texas Law Review, which has the third largest circulation among law reviews.
3. AEC's nuclear weapons plant at Rocky Flats, Colorado (near Denver), was visited by newsmen in the Denver area on May 2. The visit is part of a continuing effort to achieve better public understanding of the plant, which produces plutonium components. There was a major fire at the plant in May 1969, and there has been considerable public concern about environmental radiation in the Rocky Flats vicinity.
4. There will be briefings on Project RULISON for Colorado legislators and local government officials on May 6 in Grand Valley, Colorado, near the site of the RULISON experiment. RULISON involved an underground nuclear detonation to test the feasibility of using nuclear explosives to stimulate the production of natural gas. The briefings will discuss the post-detonation phase of the experiment, which includes testing the gas, and the associated safety measures.

5. Another transuranium element has been discovered by scientists working at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, which is operated for AEC by the University of California. The new element has the atomic number 105 in the Periodic Table of the Elements. The scientists have suggested that it be named hahnium, after the late German scientist Otto Hahn, who won the Nobel Prize for the discovery of nuclear fission.
6. The Commissioners will be at the San Clemente White House on Friday, May 8, to meet with officials of the Atomic Industrial Forum, a trade association for the nuclear industry. The following Monday, May 11, the Commissioners will be at the University of California, Berkeley, to present the Ernest O. Lawrence Awards, which are given annually to five outstanding nuclear scientists.
7. The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, chaired by Senator Hart, of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, has scheduled hearings on the energy industry on May 5-7 and 26-28. These hearings were called partly as a result of Senator Aiken's suggestion and are expected to discuss competition in the nuclear power industry. At this time AEC has not been invited to testify.
8. The Fourth Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy will be held September 6-16, 1971. The United Nations Scientific Advisory Committee has recommended that its member from the United States, Dr. I. I. Rabi, serve as president of the conference.

Wednesday, May 6, 1970 - D.C.

The college student strikes and riots are continuing and a number of members of Congress are disputing the Presidential power to direct an invasion of Cambodia on the basis that this usurps the power of Congress to be involved in a declaration of war. I heard Senator Fulbright say that the country faces the biggest crisis since the Civil War.

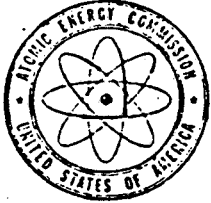
At 9 a.m. Norman Ramsey, in town for the GAC meeting, came in to see me to express his deep concern concerning the extremely serious wave of unrest sweeping the universities of the country as an aftermath of the death of the four Kent State University students and the U.S. troop penetration into Cambodia. He said that he flew home to Cambridge to attend a faculty meeting at Harvard University last night in which this was discussed and during which the feeling of revulsion against these acts was unanimous. He said that the Cambodian incident has placed the university administrations around the country in an extraordinarily difficult position. He feels that the country is facing a crisis more serious than that posed by World War II.

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1024 (notes attached). We discussed the problem of continued operation of the Princeton-Penn Accelerator. There is a great deal of activity, generated by Milt White, Harry Smyth, and others at Princeton, directed toward rescinding the order to shut down this accelerator. The Commission is in sympathy with keeping it in operation but is faced with the directive from the President, as announced in his FY 1971 budget message, that this accelerator should be closed down by June 30, 1971. We are going to investigate whether there is any way of keeping it going beyond this close-down date.

I called Governor Richard B. Ogilvie of Illinois to ask if he has noted how well the construction of the accelerator at Batavia is coming; he said he has. I asked whether he has given any thought to it, but he said right now he's in the throes of a legislative session. I called his attention to the correspondence AEC has had with Dr. Hugh C. Porter (Superintendent, Community High School District 94, West Chicago) regarding school funding problems resulting from the removal from local tax rolls of the site for the National Accelerator Laboratory. He said he had seen the correspondence. I said we support Dr. Porter's action, but before writing we wanted to check whether the Governor wants such a letter. He said it would be helpful, and asked that we send it to his attention, and as quickly as possible because the matter will possibly be resolved within the next ten days.

At 12:30 p.m. Commissioners Ramey, Thompson, Larson, Johnson and I had lunch with the following officials of the National Wildlife Federation: Thomas Kimball (Executive Director), Louis Clapper and James Davis. Bob Hollingsworth, General Giller, Dr. English, Dr. Burr, Mr. Brown and Mr. DiNunno also attended. We talked about our mutual interest in preservation of the environment and the role that nuclear power plants, properly designed, sited and operated, can play in furthering this objective. They seem quite favorably disposed toward nuclear power from this point of view, although they indicated that more money will have to be spent in order to improve environmental factors--this will mean that the price of electricity will have to go up. They are willing to publish an article in their bi-monthly national wildlife magazine, written so as to place nuclear power and its effect on the environment in proper perspective.

From 2:15 to 3:10 p.m. the other Commissioners and I again met with the GAC (the same attendance as on May 4). They gave us their usual report on their meeting. They hadn't changed their minds about bringing industry in to the gas 27



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
May 6, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1024

10:50 a.m., Wednesday, May 6, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. PHYSICS TODAY, May 1970

The Chairman suggested the Commissioners read Jordan's article on Benefits vs. Risks and the editorial on Clean Air.

2. Photographer for Western White House Meetings, May 8 and 9

Approved. (SECY)

3. Mr. Frank Brown's Letter re Seminar, May 25, 1970, Mayflower Hotel

Staff review is requested. (AGM)

4. Conversations with Senator Bible

The Commissioners noted possible visits by Senator Ellender. (EAGM/OCR)

5. Viewing of Senator Ellender's Film

The Commissioners requested scheduling for evening showing at the Germantown Auditorium at an early date. (OC/SECY)

6. NASA Briefing of staff on Available Facilities

Available Commissioners are invited to attend. (EAGM)

7. AEC 675/58 - Response to Chairman Holifield Regarding Dr. Weinberg's Ames Speech

The Commissioners requested revision referring to complexities of the matter, Dr. Weinberg's conversations with Mr. Holifield and the Chairman's willingness to discuss the matter with Mr. Holifield, for signature by the Chairman today. (AGMRD)

8. Princeton-Penn Accelerator (Oral)

The Commissioners requested staff determine status of the President's budget message, BOB's view and feasibility of compromise outlined by Mr. Johnson of NYOO for further consideration by the Commission. (R/OC)

9. AEC 604/135 - FRC Action Paper for FRC Meeting, May 8, 1970

Approved with revision. (AGMO)

10. AEC 180/82 - NAS Committee on Radioactive Waste Management

Noted. (AGMO)

11. AEC 89/213 - Romanian National: Proposed Participation in Unclassified Seminar at Sandia Laboratories

Approved. (AGMIA)

12. AEC 226/484 - FNE: Procedures for IAEA Observation

Approved. (AGMIA)

13. AEC 852/262 - Joint AEC/AECL Business Meeting, Toronto, May 24-26, 1970

Staff will check with the individual Commissioners on the Gentilly plant visit for Tuesday, May 26. (AGMIA)

14. Pending Contractual Matters Report Number 356

Noted. (PAR)

15. NYU Student Occupation of Computer Building.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

(12:10 p.m.)

PRESENT

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Kull
Mr. Hobbs
Dr. McDaniel*
Dr. Wallenmeyer*
Mr. DeRenzis*
Mr. W. Hughes*
Mr. Wes Johnson*
Mr. Erlewine*
Dr. Dunning*
Mr. Kratzer*

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*Attendance by Topic(s)

centrifuge program despite my strong recommendation to this effect on Monday. They also recommended against our establishing a special award, at around the \$10,000 level, to people like Cotzias and Anderson, but recommended instead the establishment of a new gold medal award. Following the meeting Vesper said that their recommendation for the Fermi Award will be Norris Bradbury and the hope has been expressed that this award could be presented much earlier than usual--at the time of his retirement party which will take place at Los Alamos in late August.

After the meeting with the GAC, I talked to Lawroski and indicated to him that at the expiration of his term on the GAC the President will appoint as his replacement a man who is an expert in the environmental field.

At 2 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 402 but, at 3:15 p.m., I was visited by Dr. Gaetano Lanzano (Italian CNEN Representative) and Dr. Achille Albonetti of the CNEN in the company of Myron Kratzer and Julie Rubin. This was mainly a courtesy call and we talked briefly about the importance to Italy of making decisions that will determine the future of their supply of enriched uranium.

I then continued presiding over the Regulatory Information Meeting 402. We decided to change our minds and adopt Alternative 2 of the May 4 discussion regarding making inspection reports available to the ASLB on the Monticello case. This is the alternative that would make the reports available with deletions in four categories: (1) names of the inspectors, (2) names of people talked to by inspectors, (3) copies of internal regulatory correspondence with inspectors, and (4) references cited in the inspection reports.

I sent a letter to Secretary of State Rogers concerning the modification of our position in the negotiation of future agreements for cooperation for the fueling of power reactors (copy attached).

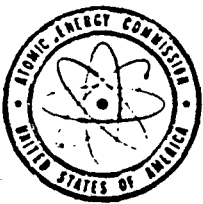
At 3:45 p.m. we were warned that a bomb would go off in our H Street building at 4 p.m. With the exception of the Chairman's office, the building was evacuated; however, nothing happened.

Elna Johanson (Lillian Johnson's sister), who is in town for a meeting of the League of Women Voters, dropped in to see me and I gave her a ride to the Sheraton-Park Hotel on my way home.

Attached is a copy of an editorial by James Reston on the President's decision to go into Cambodia.

While I was on my way home Julie called me on the car phone to inform me that Ellison Shute has advised Headquarters that Governor Ronald Reagan has just announced that the University of California and the California State College system will be closed down for the balance of the week.

Helen and I, Lynne and Bill, and Eric and Dianne attended the reception and dinner of the Washington, D.C. Chapter of the American Nuclear Society at Olney Inn, Olney, Maryland. At the dinner, Helen and I sat at the head table with Mr. and Mrs. Les Ayers, Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Halpine (AEC-DRT), Mr. and Mrs. Robert Deutsch (Catholic University). Lynne, Bill, Eric and Dianne sat at a nearby table with Stan and Renee Schneider and others. A total of about 120 people were present, a sellout crowd. After the dinner, Les Ayers made a presentation of a joint award to Helen and me, and I responded with my talk, "Just Helen and Me and AEC Makes Three," which seemed to be very well received.



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

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NOV 88

MAY 6 1970

Honorable William P. Rogers
Secretary of State

Dear Bill:

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter of April 21 to
Congressman Holifield.

The Department's interpretation is correct that the modification of our position in the negotiation of future agreements for cooperation for the fueling of power reactors was taken as a matter of prudence to insure that commitments to supply enriched uranium remain within the capacity of the diffusion plants at the time the commitment is made. Since many of our bilateral partners do not establish firm plans for the construction of power reactors more than two or three years in advance, we do not believe that the modification will have a serious adverse effect upon our status as the principal nuclear fuel supplier. Nevertheless, along with the Department, we attach importance to maintaining the position of the U.S. as a reliable supplier of enriched uranium and shall also be following reactions to the modifications. These reactions, along with developments regarding the expansion of diffusion plant capacity, will be taken into account in determining future supply policies.

We very much appreciate the Department's support of our current position and shall be in consultation with the Department regarding further developments.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to be "G. L. Brown", written in dark ink.

Chairman

Washington: The President in Adversity

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, May 5—In this sensitive and dangerous hour it would probably be a mistake to act on the assumption that President Nixon is determined on some grand new strategy of smashing his way to victory in Indochina.

The problem here is not strength but weakness. He is not "determined" about anything. One day he is persuaded that peace is within our grasp, the next he is convinced by his military advisers that his whole command will be in danger unless he expands the war.

The Role Player

One day he speaks with the uttermost sincerity about the sanctity of every human life, including the sanctity of enemy lives, and the next he sends over 100 bombers into North Vietnam. One day he proclaims the independent sovereignty of national states and announces the end of the era of confrontation, and the next he sends an expeditionary force, uninvited, across national frontiers, to confront the enemy.

This is a delicate and distasteful subject, for nobody can be sure what motivates any man let alone so complex a man as President Nixon, but the wild contradictions of recent days and weeks and the tragic consequences on the

university campuses cannot be separated from the character and personality of the President and it is therefore important to try to understand what we are seeing.

The Pressures

In recent weeks, the President has faced a number of disappointments. The inflation has not responded to his policies as he had hoped. It has produced turmoil on the labor front and there is far more to come. His projected budget surplus has disappeared, the stock market is in a spin, and this has alarmed his natural constituents in the business community.

Meanwhile, his efforts to end the war have also been a disappointment. On the one hand, he is under pressure from the universities, the churches, the press, and the Congress to get out faster, and from the military to stick or get out slower. And the enemy, watching him withdraw, has refused to negotiate in Paris, and the Soviets have sent their pilots and technicians into action in the Arab-Israeli war.

Mr. Nixon has reacted to all this recently like an actor on the world stage, each day playing a different role. One day there is Nixon the Unifier, praising the Congress, and the next there is Nixon the Scrapper, vilifying the Senate on

Carswell and Haynsworth, or Nixon the Tough Guy, dropping his "g's" at the Pentagon and characterizing the university militants as "bums."

The interesting thing about this role-playing is that he plays the Peacemaker and the Warrior with equal passion and outward conviction. He deplors the weakness of authority and the decline of institutions with as much zeal as he attacks the Senate, appoints undistinguished men to the Supreme Court, and invades Cambodia without consulting the Congress. In short, there seems to be no connection between his various statements and actions: he balances the books every day.

The actual facts of the Cambodian invasion are not as important as the mentality and methods that produced the invasion. The bombing can be stopped again and the men withdrawn, as they probably will be, but the capital is left with an alarming sense of doubt about what he will do next.

The best guess here is that he acted in Cambodia and renewed the bombing of North Vietnam in large part because he felt the Communists were trifling with him in Paris and defying him with their adventure into the aerial war in the Middle East. He would show them! Despite his economic and social troubles at home,

he would act, he would act boldly, and he would act on his own.

Besides, the President has apparently been convinced that Vice President Agnew really has uncovered a workable political majority for the Administration's war strategy and against the campus militants, the Supreme Court, effete Eastern snobs, and the Congressional doves.

A Time for Calm

Nothing was more obvious or predictable than that the President would provoke a storm in the universities, a constitutional crisis in the Congress and outcries across the world if he invaded Cambodia and revived the bombing, but he did it, this time in the warrior role of Commander in Chief.

It is a solemn moment. Ironically, the only people who can save him from the consequences of his violence are the students who are now so angry that they want to concentrate on more counterviolence. But who needs it. What is needed now is a few days of calm, serious talk in the universities about where we are after these latest Presidential spasms of caprice, and the careful and massive organization of the students to work seriously in the Congressional elections, beginning immediately, in order to restore an effective political opposition in the Federal capital.

Thursday, May 7, 1970 - D.C. - San Clemente, California

Attached is a copy of an article by Tom Wicker on "The Dead at Kent State" that appeared in the New York Times this morning.

I sent a letter to Governor Ogilvie of Illinois (copy attached) regarding school funding problems stemming from the removal from local tax rolls of some 6800 acres for the NAL.

I sent letters to nineteen executives of industrial corporations urging cooperation in support of a proposal for upgrading engineering programs at six Negro colleges (a copy of one letter is attached--this was mentioned at the April 27 Information Meeting and the colleges were listed at that time). The executives are E. D. Brockett (Gulf Oil Corporation), Birny Mason, Jr., (Union Carbide Corporation), Robert L. Tedford (Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Co.), Edward R. Rowley (National Lead Company), Harvey G. Mehlhouse (Western Electric Company, Inc.), F. J. Borch (General Electric), E. J. Bock (Monsanto Research Corporation), D. C. Burnham (Westinghouse Electric Corporation), Victor Holt, Jr. (Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company), Carl A. Gerstacker (Dow Chemical Company), Charles B. McCoy (E. I. duPont de Nemours & Company), Robert O. Anderson (Atlantic Richfield), David F. Shaw (United Nuclear Corporation), M. G. O'Neil (Aerojet General Corporation), P. Fontaine (The Bendix Corporation), Willard F. Rockwell, Jr. (North American Rockwell Corporation), Dean A. McGee (Kerr-McGee Corporation), Harold E. Gray (Pan American World Airways, Inc.), and Roy L. Ash (Litton Industries, Inc.).

From 9:30 to 10:30 a.m. the other Commissioners and I attended a meeting with Peter Flanigan, Will Kriegsman, and Andy Rouse and Douglas Costle of the Ash Council in the Roosevelt Room (formerly the Fish Room) of the White House. Julie Rubin was also present. The purpose of the meeting was for the Commission to provide comments on the Ash Council organization studies.

Flanigan opened the discussion by stating he understood the Commission wanted the opportunity to comment on conclusions of the Ash Council before they are finalized and submitted to the White House. The comments could be made with Ash Council people present or absent, as the Commission preferred. No objection to their being present was offered.

Ramey noted the Ash Council staff had reached substantive conclusions with only one meeting with the full Commission and a few separate staff level contacts. He pointed out the broad scope of AEC programs that included weapons, research, manufacturing, regulation, etc. which was a source of its strength but also made it vulnerable for relating to other agency activities.

Thompson asked for some clarification on the total reorganization objectives and how the whole picture ties together.

Flanigan stated the overall objective is to correct anomalies that have grown into government organization. The approach is to look at major areas and it was noted the President started with his own office. An example was offered that BOB was created as a management group and was now mainly performing a budget function. The situation of Justice and FTC having responsibility in antitrust matters was also noted. Another reorganization objective was to look at areas not being successfully managed such as the environment and certain regulatory activities.

Andy Rouse was then asked to review the Ash Council's thinking on the environmental and energy picture. As background, Rouse reviewed five

In The Nation: The Dead at Kent State

By TOM WICKER

WASHINGTON, May 6—It was obtuse and heartless for President Nixon to say of the dead at Kent State only that "when dissent turns to violence it invites tragedy." It was indecent for Spiro Agnew to call this awful event "predictable and avoidable," then to go on with one of his standard denunciations of students, as if he and the President, pledged as they are to "bring us together," had not instead done as much as anyone to drive us into conflict. No one has less right than they to "murder the mankind" of these senseless deaths with "grave truths" about violence and dissent.

Mr. Agnew's sustained and inflammatory assault on some young Americans could have had no other purpose, and no other result, than to set generation against generation and class against class for the calculated political purposes of the Nixon Administration. Mr. Nixon's blurted condemnation of "bums" on the campus is all the more culpable for apparently having been spontaneous and from the heart, a true revelation of his inmost feelings.

But there is more to it than the spirit of fear and vengeance and repression—that spirit exemplified by the use on a tense college campus of tired and

frightened National Guardsmen with live rounds in their weapons and discretionary orders to return fire.

Even this piece of insanity might not have left the dead at Kent State had it not been for Mr. Nixon's monumental blunder in reversing the whole course of what he had said was his Vietnamese policy with the invasion of Cambodia and the reopening of the bombing of North Vietnam. That is real violence. And any President less swayed by generals, less awed by the myopic political hardline of John Mitchell, less fixed in the outdated attitudes of cold-war days, could not have failed to have foreseen that re-escalation would set off an explosion of anger and despair and bitterness—hence violence and counterviolence, rebellion and repression.

What Has Been Gained?

It may be argued by those politicians and commentators as concerned as Mr. Nixon about manhood, humiliation and American vanity that, even had he known his people well enough to expect the reaction he is getting, he still would have had no choice but to act in the national interest, as he saw it. But none will be able to explain what interest is worth having pushed so many of the educated and concerned of a

whole generation into hatred and mistrust of their own Government; and who can say how the future can be protected abroad if a nation must club and shoot its children in the streets and on the campus?

What, in fact, has re-escalation gained us? A chilly diplomatic reaction, for one thing, including quite possible a setback to the nuclear arms limitation talks. For another, the most severe Congressional reaction in decades against the exercise of Presidential powers.

The Administration itself is divided and wounded at the top, with Mr. Nixon—like Lyndon Johnson only two years ago—suddenly unable or unwilling to travel among his own people. Secretary of State Rogers is shown either to know little of what is happening or to have minimal policy influence; Secretary of Defense Laird was apparently overruled and—worse—uninformed about what his own bombers were doing. Is it an accident that these two, with Robert Finch among the ablest men in the Administration, now join Mr. Finch in the kind of public embarrassment to which he has had to become inured?

On the battlefield itself, no supreme Communist headquarters has been found, although its presence had been advertised as if it were Hitler's

bunker. In fact, not many Communist troops of any kind have been found, according to reporters on the scene, although captured rice tonnage mounts daily and the body count is predictably inflated. Destruction is wholesale, of course, but mostly of Cambodian towns and farms, not of Vietcong or North Vietnamese soldiers.

Begging the Question

To cap this futility with absurdity, Mr. Nixon now pledges to let the invaders go no further into Cambodia than eighteen miles from the border, a guarantee which if honored makes the rest of that sizable country a real sanctuary easily reached; and he further promises to pull the troops out within eight weeks, a period that probably can be survived by an enemy that has been fighting for more than twenty years. These public restrictions beg the question what the invasion can accomplish.

Whatever the answer, the dead at Kent State are far too high a price for it. Like the dead in Cambodia and Vietnam, they can be buried; but somehow the nation has to go on living with itself. Mr. Hickel's courageous letter to the President shows that even within the Administration, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Agnew have only made that harder to do.



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

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NOV 86

MAY 7 1970

Honorable Richard B. Ogilvie
Governor of Illinois
Springfield, Illinois 62706

Dear Governor Ogilvie:

This letter is in furtherance of my letter to you dated March 19, 1970 indicating our concern on the school funding problems stemming from the removal from local tax rolls of some 6800 acres for the National Accelerator Laboratory.

Dr. Hugh Porter visited members of my staff recently and discussed the local financial impact of this removal on the several school districts involved. It is a considerable one.

As we stressed in our search for the site for the 200 Bev project, local and community relationships are of considerable importance to the Atomic Energy Commission and its contractors. I feel that you and your staff and the staff of the National Accelerator Laboratory have made extensive and successful efforts to assure the surrounding communities that the Laboratory can and will be a "good neighbor." Such relationships are an important asset to the success of the Laboratory's research goals.

It is my understanding that legislation has been introduced in both Houses of the Illinois Legislature designed to alleviate the funding impact resulting from the siting of the Laboratory. Passage of such legislation to remedy the financial loss to these school districts will have an important positive impact on the Laboratory's relationships with its neighbors and would constitute effective execution of the State's commitments to AEC regarding the site.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Glenn S. Seaborg".

Chairman

MAY 7 1970

REC'D BY DES
NOV 88

Six traditionally Negro schools offering degrees in engineering have sought the endorsement of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission of a proposal to strengthen their schools and increase the nation's supply of engineering graduates. The Commission is honored that we were asked for assistance in their efforts.

We in Government, as you in industry, recognize the magnitude of the demand for engineers and scientists to meet challenges created by our increased awareness of environmental problems. At the same time, we are beset with an ever lessening percentage of your people seeking education in engineering and sciences. There remains, however, a large relatively untapped reservoir of potential talent among the minority members of our society. The six schools which have developed this proposal graduate each year most of the black engineers in the United States. As you know, there is major industrial competition to hire such graduates with diminishing results. In essence, the schools propose that funding this development effort will be a more productive means of assuring the increase of graduate engineers from these schools.

The proposal is the product of a year of study and analysis of the needs of six traditionally Negro schools. These six institutions broke all precedent by forming a consortium for the express purpose of strengthening their engineering education capability and increasing the flow of graduate black engineers into industry and Government. I am personally convinced that this proposal offers to private industrial corporations involved in the Commission's programs a unique opportunity to participate in a practical way in resolving problems in the recruitment of black engineers.

The presidents of the six traditionally Negro schools hope to have an opportunity to meet with you and the other chief executive officers of the corporations to which the proposal is being submitted. Such a

meeting, which will be held on the campus of one of the proposing institutions, would provide the opportunity for corporation officers to learn at first hand of the level of expertise in engineering education these institutions have attained. Mr. Roger Hibbs, President of the Nuclear Division, Union Carbide Corporation, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, has agreed to coordinate arrangements for the collective review of the proposal.

You will note that the enclosed proposal expresses some urgency. I know you will share my conviction that the proposal deserves your personal attention.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaberg

Chairman

Enclosure:
Proposal

alternatives considered by the Council: (1) merge all activities affecting the environment and energy into one department (i.e., land management, water, energy, mineral resources); (2) separate the above into two new departments; (3) establish only a new energy department; (4) separate these topics into two departments, with the energy portion established by building on AEC as a base; (5) piecemeal approach of a separate organization for each identifiable area (i.e., water resources, land management [to include Park Service and Forest Service], oceanography and marine science). Secretary Hickel described this as a house to put other things in and renaming the house.

Rouse summarized by stating they had covered the range of putting it all in one department to separate agencies for each function and everything in between. The final conclusion was to make two departments, one for environment and one for energy and natural resources.

The latter, which is of most interest to the AEC, would have about five major components: (1) Indian activities (land management and people); (2) Oceanography (following Stratton Report but not as far--i.e., Coast Guard not included); (3) Services (USGS, ESSA, Geophysical, Meteorological, U.S. Lab Survey, Data Collection); (4) Land and water resources--major aim is to consolidate planning and project development but leave operations as presently conducted. Affected would be the Corps of Engineers and Soil Conservation Service. Construction and maintenance would stay with the Corps of Engineers. Routine permit function of the Corps of Engineers would stay (approximately 800/year) but controversial cases (approximately 20/year) would go to the new department; (5) National Resources Department. This was described as an energy agency which would have three major areas: (a) power marketing, (b) resources, and (c) energy research. The components under each group were described which were the same as shown on the Ash Council charts seen by the Commission following the earlier meeting with the Council.

Based on a question by Thompson, Rouse stated the Ash Council's guiding principles were: (1) If there are no clear defects in an organization or program, it should be left alone; (2) Increasing need to organize toward purposes, priorities and goals; (3) Rigidity of government organization requires a periodic review to see if objectives have changed; (4) A single agency should not have control of an activity where other interests are directly affected.

In looking at the above principles, it was recognized that efficiency and competition offer separate advantages and the objective was to select the route offering the most gain.

Johnson queried about where the policy on international affairs would be located and noted oil imports are controlled at the White House. Flanigan stated the new departments would have responsibility for policy affecting the uranium enrichment, uranium raw materials and possibly fossil fuel in time.

Ramey stated the Ash Council plan would inevitably raise questions on what to do with what was left in the AEC. I stated our international agreements and relations with IAEA would require support from many components designated for removal from the AEC.

Ramey questioned why the Ash Council had rejected its alternative of building on the AEC as a focal point for energy management. No clear answer to the question was received. Ramey stated our industrial contractor form of operation was very successful and Interior used a government employee form of operation with little get up and go. Flanigan stated Rouse should evaluate whether gutting the AEC would result in two components of such reduced effectiveness that the losses

might exceed the gains. He invited the AEC and the Council to prepare position papers for evaluation of the issue.

At this point Flanigan had to leave the meeting and Rubin and I left also. The others were invited by Flanigan to stay and continue the discussion.

Before leaving the White House I called the office and talked to Stan Schneider about the draft article invited by Newsday on Long Island to present the other side of the picture to their recent anti-nuclear power series. I also talked to Joe Hennessey and learned the students at NYU are still holding our computer for ransom but the threat is now only to destroy the tapes and not the machine. The faculty has voted to caution police to remove the students from the facility. While on the phone I greeted the group of university presidents entering the White House for their meeting with the President to discuss the student unrest problem that was announced in the morning papers. Among those I saw were Fred H. Harrington (University of Wisconsin), Charles J. Hitch (University of California), Edward Levi (University of Chicago), Malcolm Moos (University of Minnesota), Nathan M. Pusey (Harvard University), and W. Allen Wallis (University of Rochester).

Julie and I then went directly to Dulles Airport where we boarded TWA Flight No. 99, leaving at 12:15 p.m. and arriving in Los Angeles at 2:15 p.m. Here we were met by Major Lillian Lewis of the Los Angeles Support Group, U.S. Air Force, and Bob McKinney. Bob had a message from W. B. McCool, who is at San Clemente, that a demonstration against Mike May is planned for 2 p.m., Monday (actually a mock ceremony to present him with a Strangelove Award), and that the situation in general is explosive in the Berkeley-San Francisco area. The University authorities are considering cancelling the Science Education Symposium scheduled for Monday morning and the Lawrence Award Ceremony scheduled for 3 p.m. Monday afternoon. Roger Heyns will make a decision on this soon. I called McCool at San Clemente to get this information firsthand.

Rubin and I then rode with Major Lewis to the Los Angeles Support Group area, where we boarded a C-131 (Lieutenant Colonel Grimsby, pilot) for the flight to Santa Barbara.

We were met at the Santa Barbara Airport by Christian A. Andersen and Charles F. Robinson of the Applied Research Laboratories' Hasler Research Center (a subsidiary of Bausch and Lomb). They attempted to drive us directly to the Laboratories but we were forced to take a circuitous route because the roads were blocked by police because of a peace march.

At the Laboratories we were shown the Ion Microprobe Mass Analyzer by Andersen, James R. Hawthorne and others. We then went to the library where tea and cookies were served. Here they showed us the mass number curves with interesting peaks at mass numbers 288(286-290), 296(294-298), 304(302-306), and 312(310-314), the latter two in small abundance, all of which may be due to superheavy elements--e.g., 296 might be due to element 112 (eka mercury) with 184 neutrons. They also see peaks at 208(206-209), 216(214-218), 224(222-226), and 232(230-234) which might be due to asymmetric fission products of superheavy elements--they see the corresponding mass numbers at 72 and 80. They also see peaks at 144 and 136, which might be symmetric fission products. I said I would discuss this with S. G. Thompson, who might get in touch with them, and that I would get in touch with Paul Fields about his work looking for superheavy elements in moon samples.

Andersen and Robinson then drove us to the airport, where we boarded the C-131 and flew to El Toro Marine Corps Air Station, arriving about 6:30 p.m. We were

met by Colonel Redmond and others and driven in a Marine Corps car to the San Clemente Inn.

I talked to Commissioner Thompson (in Washington) about the trouble with students at SLAC, the NYU Computer and at Berkeley.

I called Helen to tell her about the situation at Berkeley; we decided she would nevertheless come to the Bay Area as planned.

I attended the reception and dinner at the San Clemente Inn hosted by William R. Gould (Senior Vice President, Southern California Edison Company). I sat at a table with Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Knapp, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Reubhausen and Manson Benedict. After the dinner Gould, Knapp and I made brief remarks of welcome, thanks, etc.

I then took a walk in the nearby waterfront park with Rubin, Howard Brown and McCool.

I spent the night in Room 157 of the San Clemente Inn.

Friday, May 8, 1970 - San Clemente - San Francisco

I had breakfast in the Coffee Shop of the Inn with the AIF-AEC group, in a booth with Howard Nason, Clarence Larson and Julie Rubin.

We then rode over to the Western White House in a number of cars, I in a car (driven by Leonard Lanni of the AEC Canoga Park Office) with Sherman Knapp, Charlie Able (Douglas Aircraft), Dave Shaw (United Nuclear), and Julie Rubin.

We then met in the Conference Room to convene the AIF-AEC meeting (list of attendees attached). Ernest Gabarino (representing GSA which operates the premises), Knapp and I gave opening remarks.

Knapp opened the meeting by calling on Merril Eisenbud (New York University Medical Center) who spoke on Environmental Law Technology. He encouraged the holding of a conference between pro- and anti-nuclear people.

Philip N. Powers (President, AUA) spoke on Related Research and Development Activities. Hollingsworth and DiNunno commented on this and described our program and problems. DiNunno emphasized the importance of solving long-range problems such as the accumulation of nuclear power plants on Lake Michigan.

Gould discussed AEC responsibility under the National Environmental Policy Act.

I was interrupted at this time by a phone call from Roger Heyns who, on the basis of a talk with Alan Portis, feels that the Symposium on Science Education, scheduled for Monday, should be postponed and the Lawrence Award ceremony cancelled. I agreed, but suggested that we should look into the possibility of holding a private award ceremony in the Radiation Laboratory.

G. O. Wessenauer (TVA) spoke on various environmental bills.

I missed the next discussion as my call to Ed McMillan in Berkeley came through. We discussed the possibility of holding a private Lawrence Award ceremony in the Radiation Laboratory. McMillan and Wilkes recommended strongly against doing this, and after consultation with the other Commissioners, we decided to postpone the ceremony entirely.



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

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COMMISSION ATTENDEES

AIF/Commission Meeting at the Western White House
San Clemente, California

May 8 and 9, 1970

Commissioners and Staff

- *Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg
- *Commissioner James T. Ramey
- *Commissioner Wilfrid E. Johnson
- *Commissioner Theos J. Thompson
- *Commissioner Clarence E. Larson

- *Mr. Julius H. Rubin, Special Assistant to the Chairman
Mr. Gerard F. Helfrich, Technical Assistant to
Commissioner Johnson

- *Mr. Robert E. Hollingsworth, General Manager
- *Mr. Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation
Mr. Howard C. Brown, Jr., Assistant General Manager
Mr. Joseph F. Hennessey, General Counsel
- *Mr. Woodford B. McCool, Secretary
Mr. George F. Quinn, Assistant General Manager for
Plans and Production

- Mr. Ernest B. Tremmel, Director, Division of Industrial
Participation

- Mr. Algie A. Wells, Chairman, Atomic Safety and Licensing
Board Panel

- Mr. Joseph J. DiNunno, Special Assistant to General
Manager for Environmental Affairs

- Mr. Robert E. McKinney, Chief, Administrative Branch,
Office of the Secretary

San Francisco Operations Office

Mr. Ellison C. Shute, Manager

AEC Canoga Park Professional Staff Who Will Serve as
Drivers

D. E. Reardon	G. O. Poyet
L. Lanni	E. A. Licitra
R. K. Morgan	C. W. Richards

Alternates

S. R. Stamp	M. W. Dickerson
W. L. von Flu	K. A. Clark
C. D. Simpson	C. R. McFarland

Photographer - Ed Sage (NA Rockwell, AEC Q cleared)

*Remaining for Executive Session on May 9.

AIF ATTENDEES

AIF/Commission Meeting at the Western White House

San Clemente, California

May 8, 1970

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Kenneth R. Osborn, General Manager
Nuclear Fuels Department
Allied Chemical Corporation
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Morristown, New Jersey 07960

*Guest of the Forum.

B. B. Parker
Executive Vice President
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We then took a coffee break, during which some snapshots were taken.



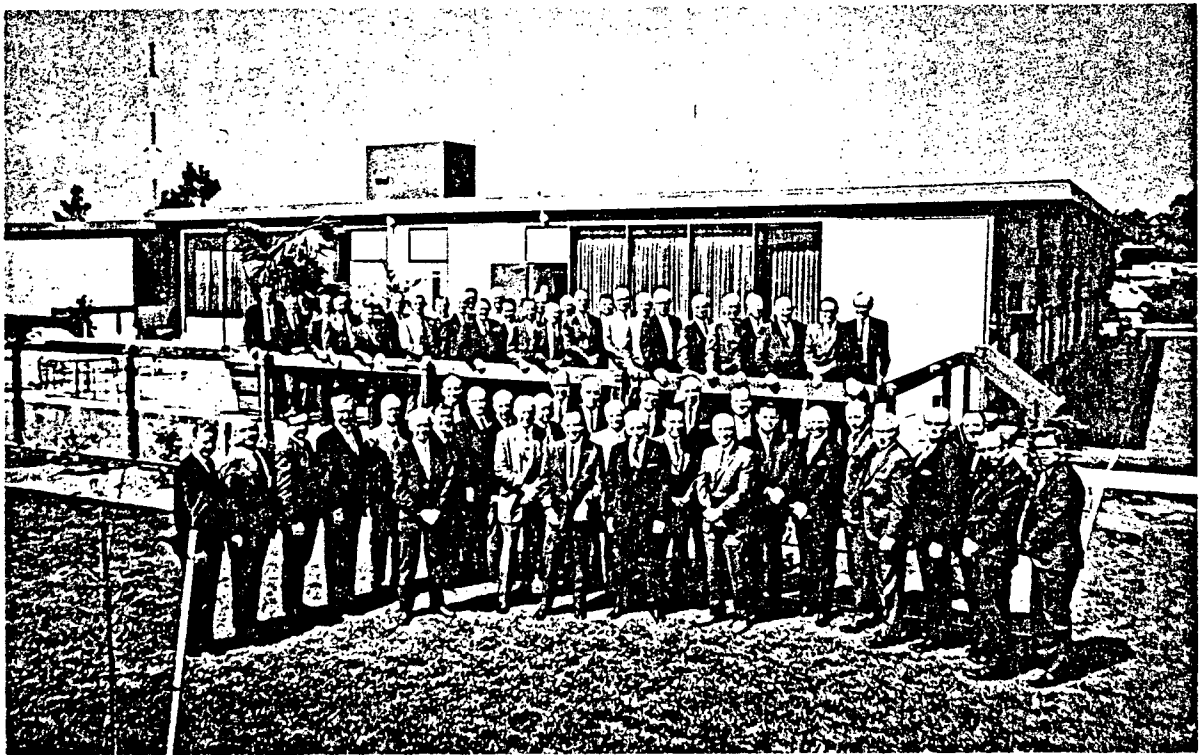
AEC-AIF meeting, San Clemente, California, May 8, 1970.
L to R: Seaborg, Sherman Knapp.

We resumed the meeting with a discussion of the plans and future for uranium enrichment. Howard Winterson (Vice President, Combustion Engineering Company) was the first speaker and he gave forecasts of future enriching requirements.

Manson Benedict described the future enriched uranium production plans, including the use of CIP and CUP. John F. Bonner (Executive Vice President, PG&E) and W. Kenneth Davis (Vice President, Bechtel Corporation) discussed the Uranium Enrichment Directorate. Davis suggested that the Directorate be replaced by a convertible corporation. Johnson replied, saying the AEC tried to get authorization for a corporation but got no industrial or White House support. He said we will try to proceed with the Directorate.

Johnson mentioned the gas centrifuge approach to enrichment and then Kenneth R. Osborn (General Manager, Allied Chemical Corporation) went on to speak about such alternate enrichment approaches. Osborn questioned the wisdom of the AEC policy banning industrial participation in gas centrifuge development. He said industry needs to know about this before it can invest in the gaseous diffusion process. I, Larson and Johnson complimented Osborn on his statement, while Ramey said, sarcastically, that it was "a fine ideological statement." I asked that a copy of this statement be sent to the Commission for its study.

Osborn then spoke on Nuclear Materials Safeguards.



AEC-AIF meeting, San Clemente, California; May 8, 1970.

John Landis (GGA and a guest of the AIF) made a statement on the Geneva IV Conference, and George Gleason (AIF), on Practical Value and Regulatory Matters. He said AIF will comment on our recent change in Part 20 to keep radioactive effluents "as low as practicable."

At the end of the meeting, Knapp and I made a few comments expressing satisfaction for its results.

I rode back to the San Clemente Inn with Knapp and Rubin and told Knapp something about the debate among the Commissioners on the matter of changing our policy on barring industry from gas centrifuge technology.

We had a buffet lunch at the Inn where I met Omar Lee Brenna, Manager, and Mike Presley, the Assistant Manager of the Inn. I then rode with Leonard Lanni to the Los Angeles airport; George Quinn and Ernie Tremmel rode with me.

I flew on Western Airlines Flight No. 760 to San Francisco, leaving at 3:30 p.m. and arriving at 4:30 p.m. Here I was met by Helen whose flight from Washington TWA Flight No. 27) had arrived late and had disembarking problems. We rode with Ward Blackmon to the Hilton Hotel, where we checked into Room 1527.

About 6:30 p.m. we went down to the Imperial Room to attend a reception and dinner honoring Joe Kapp (Minnesota Vikings quarterback) and were met by Red Auerbach who escorted us to a large suite on the 19th floor where Joe Kapp was having a small reception. Here we met Joe and Marcia Kapp, Mr. and Mrs. Al Buch, Mr. and Mrs. William McClendon, Carl Eller (defensive lineman of the Vikings) and his girlfriend, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Day (Marcia's parents) and Mrs. Follett (Marcia's sister).

We all went down to the Imperial room where the main reception was being held. Here we met many old friends: Mike and Jane Koll, Bob Sproul, Jr., Wendell Stanley, Mr. and Mrs. Don Blessing, Stan McCaffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Art Rosenbaum, Mike McCaffrey (Stan's nephew), Arthur Morgan (Agnes Fay Morgan's son) and others. I had my picture taken with Kapp and Eller for the San Francisco Examiner.

We then proceeded to Continental Parlor No. 9 where the head table guests were assembling. Here we met Pete Newell, Paul Brechler (Athletic Director at University of California, Berkeley), Wayne Cooper (Master of Ceremonies for the evening), Ray and Barbara Willsey, Lynn and Louise Waldorf, Proverb Jacobs, and John Beasley. Others at the head table, besides the Kapps and Carl Eller, were the Harts and I.

After the dinner Cooper introduced me and I spoke briefly about my Berkeley chancellorship; my tour of duty as Faculty Athletic Representative; my contacts with Joe Kapp during the 1956, 1957 and 1958 football seasons; the 1958 Rose Bowl team, the other athletic championships during my tenure as Chancellor, including the 1959 NCAA basketball championship and 1960 NCAA runnerup (with members of teams present tonight); and Helen's and my listening to the Vikings-Browns and Vikings-Chiefs championship games while we were in Africa in January; I finished with an eulogy for Kapp. I was followed by Waldorf, Newell, Eller, Jacobs, Hart and John Beasley, who all spoke of their relationship with and high regard for Joe Kapp.

After the program was over Helen and I visited with Mr. and Mrs. Denny Fitzpatrick and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Dalton (Fitzpatrick, Dalton, Buch, McClendon and Darrrell Imhoff were the members of the Berkeley 1959 NCAA championship team). We also saw Mr. and Mrs. Tandy Gillis (he was a member of the Berkeley 1960 basketball team).

Helen and I spent the night at the hotel.

Attached is an editorial by James Reston "Who Advises the President?" that appeared in the New York Times today.

Saturday, May 9, 1970 - San Francisco - San Clemente - San Francisco

I had breakfast in the nearby Pinecrest Cafe and then rode with Blackmon to the San Francisco Airport.

I flew on United Airlines Flight No. 610 to Los Angeles, leaving at 7:20 a.m. and arriving at 8:15 a.m. Lanni met me and drove me to the Western White House in San Clemente, where I arrived at 9:30 a.m.

I presided over a policy meeting in the Conference Room attended by commissioners Ramey, Johnson, and Larson, Hollingsworth, Price, McCool and Rubin.

All agreed the principal topics for discussion should be the directorate and the Ash Council study.

Regarding the Directorate, Hollingsworth reported having talked to John Flaherty and finding he was considerably disturbed by the JCAE language in the authorization comments limiting funds for the Directorate. Flaherty had also reported the AIF Board of Directors was of the view the Directorate might not be established. He has apparently burned his bridges behind him as far as AI is concerned and Hollingsworth has suggested that Flaherty be prepared to initially

Washington: Who Advises the President?

By JAMES RESTON

WASHINGTON, May 7 — One of the most surprising things about the violent opposition in the Congress and the universities to the invasion of Cambodia is that President Nixon was genuinely surprised by it.

He was forewarned time and again by his own people about what would happen if he invaded Cambodia, but he was astonished when the warnings came true, and this is not the first time. He misjudged the opposition to his Supreme Court nominations of Judges Hayasworth and Carswell as much as he misjudged the opposition to his adventure in Cambodia, and this raises questions not only about his personal judgment but about where he is getting the advice he chooses to follow.

The Rejected Friends

Paradoxically, his decisive advice is not coming from his oldest friends in the Cabinet. He has been closer personally to William Rogers, his Secretary of State, and to Robert Finch, his Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, over the last fifteen or twenty years than to anybody else in his Cabinet or on his White House staff, but there is no evidence that they are his principal ad-

visers on foreign or domestic affairs. In fact, they are probably more unhappy about the present plight of the Administration than anybody else in Washington tonight.

The Nixon Cabinet is clearly not playing the powerful role Mr. Nixon said he wanted it to perform at the beginning of his Administration. He was quite specific about what he expected from them during and after the Presidential campaign of 1968.

During the campaign he said: "The President cannot isolate himself from the great intellectual ferment of his time. On the contrary, he must consciously and deliberately place himself at their center. . . . This is one reason why I don't want a Government of yes-men. . . ."

When he introduced his Cabinet on television at the beginning of the Administration he said, "Every man in this Cabinet will be urged to speak out in the Cabinet and within the Administration on all the great issues so that the decisions we make will be the best decisions we could possibly reach."

But the Cabinet has not worked that way under President Nixon, any more than it did under Presidents Johnson and Kennedy. Increasingly, and earlier than in most Administrations, Mr. Nixon has isolated himself with a few members of

his White House staff and followed the advice of Attorney General Mitchell and Vice President Agnew.

Thus, by the accident of a newspaper "leak," we now find Secretary of Interior Walter J. Hickel complaining in a private letter to the President that the Administration appears to lack an appropriate concern for the attitude of young Americans, and appealing to the President to keep in touch with his own Cabinet.

The Nixon Paradox

"Permit me to suggest," Secretary Hickel wrote, "that you consider meeting, on an individual and conversational basis, with members of your Cabinet. Perhaps through such conversations, we can gain greater insight into the problems confronting us all. . . ."

This helps explain what has been going on here behind the scenes. The President, for all his talk of "teamwork," has not been using to the full his Cabinet, whose members are in touch with the realities of the problems in their areas of responsibility, but has increasingly been closeted with his White House staff, who are more isolated from the people at home and abroad than almost anybody else in the Administration.

The result is that the Presi-

dent now finds himself precisely where he said he would not be: isolated from the great intellectual ferment of his time, and even from his own dissenting Cabinet members, and acting on assumptions which turn out to be false.

Accordingly, he is now in a dangerous situation, both at home and abroad. By his lunge into Cambodia, he has not destroyed the enemy or wiped out the sanctuaries, but aroused such a protest at home that he has committed himself to withdraw within seven weeks from Cambodia, thereby inviting the enemy to establish new sanctuaries in an area which includes the Cambodian capital.

In the process, he has not only divided his own Cabinet and party, but almost achieved the impossible goal of reviving the confused and incoherent antiwar movement and uniting the Democratic party.

This is clearly not what he intended, and it is amazing that it has happened to Richard Nixon. For he is a cautious man, who says he believes in careful staff work, getting the facts before he moves, organizing the Cabinet and listening to their views before he acts; but he didn't do it, and is now in a jam because he broke all his own rules about getting the facts and never being surprised.

accept a position as an Assistant to the General Manager, pending clarification of the JCAE and possible Appropriations Committee action regarding funding for the Commission. For personal reasons, Flaherty would now like to defer any announcement of his employment by the Commission until June 1 and he would plan on reporting about June 15. I agreed to communicate the above to the White House and Ramey suggested that the plan be discussed with Mr. Holifield, JCAE, at an early date.

The results of the Commission meeting with Flanigan and the Ash Council staff on May 7 were generally summarized for Hollingsworth and Price. Hollingsworth was directed to prepare a position paper for transmittal to Flanigan that identified the consequences of splitting the AEC in two weak sections that would result in losing more than would be gained from a general reorganization. The importance of a concise and well prepared document, at an early date, was emphasized by all the Commissioners.

I then referred to the proposed topics list circulated prior to the meeting.

In future operations of the AEC, I suggested we may have to change our present intimate relationship with the JCAE to convince the White House that we are independent. Hollingsworth suggested a clear indication that the AEC accepts White House policy, and can be depended upon to sell this view to the Congress would be a desirable first step. This idea permitted me to report that, in a meeting with White House staff, we convinced them that a \$29.80 price for separative work was too large an increase over the present \$26.00 price. Johnson then violated the instructions from Flanigan's office and informed the group that the White House was thinking of a \$28.50 price and also would seek a change in the criteria. I cautioned everyone to keep this possibility extremely close, pending a final decision that we would proceed in this direction.

I stated there is an apparent need for a new philosophy of operation for the AEC. The growing antagonism in Congress was noted that is suggesting an investigation of the AEC, separating the regulatory operations, imposing restrictions on specific activities, such as plowshare and weapons testing, etc. Only the JCAE is defending the AEC and their strength may not be sufficient any longer. I raised the question of whether the AEC should take some initiative in suggesting separation of the regulatory function at this time, or at least establish this as a clear goal with some definite time in mind. I pointed out that, if this comes to a vote in Congress, we may not be able to defend our present position. Price and I noted that we have been saying this is an appropriate action to consider in five or ten years, but we have been saying this since 1955. Ramey stated that it would be very difficult to conduct the advanced reactor and breeder programs without control over the regulatory operations. Johnson suggested some consideration be given to transferring just the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, but Ramey and Price indicated this would be of little help. Price stated the major loss would be easy access to our laboratories for research and development in support of the regulatory activities; being a part of a large organization, such as the AEC, provides both a major source and assistance in recruiting good people. No conclusion was reached, and I suggested we need to have several more meetings to consider this matter further.

I introduced the next topic by a statement indicating changing conditions dictate that the AEC adopt a new philosophy on secrecy. The past practice of protecting information by classification has served a useful purpose, but could hamper the AEC in the 1970's. As examples, I mentioned the proposed book by Ford on the history of the thermonuclear project, Winterberg's recent interest

in conducting work on controlled thermonuclear reactions and the KMS issue. Hollingsworth stated that the Commission's practice of treating material in many areas as born classified needs a new look. There were no conclusions on this topic.

I noted we had already discussed item three on the topics list, involving the Uranium Enrichment Directorate, and, in the absence of Commissioner Thompson, would skip discussions on reactor development in item number four.

The general discussion then dissolved into a number of fairly unrelated comments by individual Commissioners. Some of these are identified below:

1. The possibility of the Texas Raiders requesting access to Commission files this summer. Johnson suggested we examine the files to see what should be weeded out before providing any access. Everyone agreed this is too large an administrative job.

2. Regarding sensitized stainless steel, there was some suggestion that it be barred in boiling water reactors. Price reviewed the plans for individual reactors which in essence are that those in a position to substitute for this material are following this course and others not in a position will use the material as originally planned.

3. The General Manager reported that work in compliance with the environmental quality act for AEC facilities will be under Erlewine. Procedures for preparing required statements of compliance by AEC facilities are required by June 1.

4. Hollingsworth reported on plans to establish a new office for waste and scrap management. An exception for high level waste at Hanford and Savannah River was noted. Based on questions from Larson, Hollingsworth reported plans for developing a salt mine permanent storage facility will be funded in FY 1972, and some demonstration of an operating facility will be available about three years later.

5. There was general discussion about cost for materials safeguards. Support was evident for having the Government pay for the cost of the safeguards program; BOB reluctance to accept this position was noted. In a related matter, there was general agreement, except for Ramey, that the Commission should proceed very cautiously with any attempt to require clearance of industrial employees in connection with the safeguards program.

6. Following a brief review of the number of underground tests conducted in the past few years, and a suggestion that the public opposition might eventually prevent future tests, it was suggested the General Manager, with the laboratories participating, make a careful review to make certain that all future tests would provide results that warrant the risk.

7. With regard to the Plowshare Program, the Commissioners generally agreed that steps should be taken to stop over-promoting new uses and cooperative projects. The trend to concentrate on developing devices for the existing commitments is the proper course to follow. The fact that Holifield is not too enthusiastic about the Plowshare Program was noted.

8. Hollingsworth reported that the total cost to correct fire and safety deficiencies in the Commission facilities would be very expensive. A figure of about \$500 million, with something approaching \$270 million as unfunded, was mentioned. This will be reviewed in further detail with the Commission at an early date.

This essentially completed the discussion by the Commissioners. In closing the meeting, I noted a letter has been received from the GAC advising that Norris Bradbury has been selected for receipt of the Fermi Award. As a last parting statement, Hollingsworth reported that the Commission's EEO image is very good now, but we may have a new problem with Mexican-American minority employees.

It was agreed that another Executive Session with all Commissioners present should be scheduled at the earliest possible date. McCool was directed to seek a location in the Washington area that is away from the AEC offices but does not involve too much commuting time.

After the meeting, which ended at 12:15 p.m., we went to the Sam Clemente Inn for lunch. I sat with Johnson, Larson and Helfrich. After lunch Larson and I took a walk down to the beach and then rode to the Los Angeles Airport with Lanni.

I flew on Western Airlines Flight No. 760 to San Francisco, leaving at 3:35 p.m. and arriving at 4:35 p.m. I was met by Blackmon, who drove me to the Durant Hotel in Berkeley, where I met Helen; we checked into room 319. She had had lunch with Mary Dee Vermeulen, Rebecca Cason and Alice Thompson at Spengers.

Helen and I had dinner with Josephine Owen in the Durant Hotel dining room, which we followed with a walk along Telegraph Avenue. We spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Sunday, May 10, 1970 - Berkeley - Davis - Berkeley

Helen and I had breakfast in the Durant Hotel dining room. I then rode with Blackmon to the Radiation Laboratory. I conferred with Doral Buchholz and Nancy Schorn about my Met Lab Files in connection with my history of Met Lab Section C-I.

I then went back to the Durant Hotel and picked up Helen. We were joined by Stan Thompson and Eli Cheifitz and all proceeded to the BART tunnel through the Berkeley Hills. We all walked 7000 feet into the tunnel to the neutron coincidence counting apparatus situated in a cross tunnel. They are looking for neutrons from the spontaneous fission of naturally occurring superheavy elements and have set lower limits of about 10^{23} years on the spontaneous fission half life of lead and tungsten.

After this Helen and I proceeded with Blackmon to Lafayette. After having a sandwich at Chaps we went out to our house at 1154 Glen Road. We talked to the Carneys about their plans to move into their new home. They plan to move about the middle of June, and Bob Jansen will move in at about that time.

Helen and I then rode with Blackmon to Davis. We went to Hammarskjold House, picking up Steve on the way when we reached the campus. He was limping as the result of a motorcycle accident yesterday. We met Monti Reynolds, Dave and the group at the House, visited a while in Dave's room, and then all went to the Dining Hall for dinner at about 4:45 p.m.

After dinner Reynolds took a group picture, then we went into the parlor room of the House where I showed slides of my September-October, 1969, European trip; our January, 1970, African trip; and my March, 1970, around-the-world trip. Among the students we met were Diana Leggett, her cousin Mike Leggett, Carol Chelander, Debbie Sundqvist, Joan Juransich, Dan Sheldon, Dave Crawford; also Mrs. Kirchner, Mr. and Mrs. Youngerman, Professor Du Bos, Mrs. Monti Reynolds 053 and many others.

We then visited with Dave and Steve alone in Dave's room to discuss Dave's problems with Carol and Steve's plans to participate in the planned student strike, etc.

Helen and I then rode with Blackmon back to Berkeley, where he dropped me and then drove Helen on to the San Francisco Airport to catch United Airlines Flight No. 56 to Dulles Airport, scheduled to leave at 10:30 p.m.

I visited with Bob Jansen in Pete's old apartment (2912 Fulton) to discuss his plans to move into our Lafayette home about June 20; he promised to do the necessary garden work, etc.

I then walked back to the Durant Hotel where I spent the night.

Monday, May 11, 1970 - San Francisco - Washington

Rubin and I had breakfast in the Durant Hotel dining room. We then walked over to the campus and strolled along Sproul Plaza where a student, who recognized me, gave me a "Stop Killing Now" arm band.

We then rode with Blackmon up to Building 70A of the Radiation Laboratory.

I talked to Marie and Justin in Washington on various business items. Dave Ridgway dropped by and described to me the proposal drawn up by himself and Pimentel to terminate CHEM Study, with the continuing royalties from films (\$100,000) and books (\$10,000) to go to the University of California to offset operating expenses (\$30,000). I said I agreed. Ridgway will take the proposal to Vice Chancellor Loy Sammet and Chancellor Roger Heyns, who will approach the National Science Foundation. I said I'd also approach NSF Director Bill McElroy if Heyns suggests I should. It may also be taken to the Regents for approval. Ridgway gave me a draft of the proposal.

I then had a talk with Perlman about contingent plans in case I return to the University this fall. He suggested that I might use his office since he is planning a sabbatical in Israel for a year beginning next fall. I talked to him and Doral about places to file my various papers, etc.

Pimentel came up with Ridgway, and Rubin and I continued the discussion of the proposal to terminate CHEM Study's relationship to NSF and turn it over to the University. Rubin and I agreed to try this out informally on McElroy and Clancy Ohlke before the proposal is presented to University officials. Pimentel expressed extreme pessimism over the future of U.S. universities.

Rubin and I then paid a visit to Burris Cunningham. I discussed with him the revision of The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements for which Katz will come to Berkeley this summer. We agreed that we will (1) keep the same format, (2) limit the expansion to 25%, (3) set a target completion date of 1-1/2 years, and (4) Cunningham will start to work full time on it after he has succeeded in preparing californium and einsteinium in metallic form.

Rubin and I then went up to visit Al Ghiorso, Matti Nurmi and Kari Eskola in the HILAC Building (Bldg. No. 71). His previously supposed evidence for element 106 has essentially disappeared. I discussed some proposed chemical experiments on elements 104 and 105 with Nurmi. I also discussed the formation of a Superhilac Users Group with Ghiorso; he is now coming around to acceptance of my suggestion that he allocate a definite fraction of the time to outside users.

Rubin and I then had lunch with Perlman, Thompson, Hyde and Cunningham in Perlman's office. The discussion revolved around the incursion into Cambodia and the nationwide student unrest.

Rubin and I then rode to the San Francisco Airport with Blackmon. We flew on TWA Flight No. 68 to Dulles Airport, leaving at 2:45 p.m. and arriving at 10:10 p.m. I read AEC papers and worked on speeches enroute.

Tuesday, May 12, 1970 - Germantown

I went to lunch with Roger LeGassie and Julie Rubin to discuss my talk, "The Plutonium Economy and the Future," which I shall give at the Fourth International Conference on "Plutonium and Other Actinides" at Los Alamos on October 5.

After lunch, Rubin, Howard Brown, and I walked around the Seaborg Trail.

I received a copy of the current guidelines for the National Disclosure Policy toward France, which the outgoing Ambassador to France, Sargent Shriver, has recommended be liberalized.

I received the GAC report (copy attached) of their 112th meeting held in Germantown, Maryland and Washington, D.C., on May 5 and 6.

I received a copy of an IAEA Resolution to establish a special committee which is to submit recommendations to the IAEA Board of Governors on the Agency's responsibilities in relation to safeguards in connection with the NPT.

Eric, Suki and I went on a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Wednesday, May 13, 1970 - Germantown

At 10:05 a.m. and 10:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1025 (notes attached). We discussed the unfriendly letter from Senator Frank Church (copy attached) regarding the storage of high level wastes at NRTS in Idaho; we decided that we would make it clear that this is storage and not final disposal of these wastes--eventually, they will be transported elsewhere, for example, to a salt mine. We approved the GAC Recommendation that Norris Bradbury receive the 1970 Fermi Award. We decided that, if the President approves the recommendation, the Award will be presented to Bradbury in Los Alamos at the time of his retirement ceremony (in August). We decided to award the AEC Citation to Stanley Livingston and that Commissioner Thompson would present it to Livingston at his retirement dinner in Chicago on June 4. We learned that John Flaherty still intends to accept the position of Director of the Uranium Enrichment Directorate, although he is somewhat worried about the caveat in the JCAE Authorization Bill, which forbids the spending of funds for this function. We again discussed the situation concerning the seizure of the Computer Building by students at New York University and tried to evolve a plan of protection for the immediate future.

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 403 (notes attached). We discussed the petition of New York Congressman Richard Ottinger and others to request a public hearing in the matter of the application of Consolidated Edison Company for a full-term operating license for Indian

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

May 6, 1970

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

Dear Glenn:

The General Advisory Committee held its 112th Meeting in Germantown, Md. on May 4, 1970 and in Washington, D. C. on May 5 and 6. Eight of the nine Committee members were in attendance for the entire period. The members are John C. Bugher, Herbert Friedman, Edwin L. Goldwasser, Jane H. Hall, Stephen Lawroski, Norman F. Ramsey, Lombard Squires, William Webster (absent), and Howard G. Vesper (Chairman). The Scientific Officer, Melvin A. Harrison, also attended.

Our recommendations, actions and comments regarding this meeting are summarized below:

1. Executive Session on Reactors

The Committee met in executive session with the Commissioners and the General Manager to review the problems of maintaining viable research on new and advanced reactor concepts at the National Laboratories. A frank and useful exchange of views resulted in better mutual understanding of the concerns of the Committee, and of the several restraints imposed upon the freedom of action of the Commission.

3. Funding and Safety Problems in the Weapons Production Complex

General Giller and his associates then discussed the impact that

the restricted funding for DMA in FY 1970 and 1971 has had on the weapons laboratories. A reduction in force of about 1080 people at the three laboratories has already occurred. According to very preliminary information about the likely level of funds in FY 1972 for all of AEC's activities, the share tentatively projected for DMA may necessitate further personnel cuts at these laboratories. Some of the people, not designated to be let out, have become so discouraged about the fiscal situation and their professional future at these laboratories that they have elected to leave and enter other fields of work. The Committee is seriously concerned that unless some encouragement can be soon offered to the people at these laboratories, there may well be such an acceleration of departures of good people as to make it very difficult to maintain the viability of the weapons laboratories.

The Committee was also apprised of the results of the AEC's surveys made to provide information on the steps and estimated expenditures needed to improve the safety and assurance of continued availability of the numerous and varied facilities of the weapons production complex. We took particular note of the very large amount of money (over \$200 million for the DMA) estimated to be required. In view of this and the already very difficult overall funding problems of the AEC, the Committee recommends that the Commission itself review in depth with the JCAE the safety problems and the magnitude of the expense required for corrective actions at the weapons production complexes.

4. Intelligence Matters

Mr. Charles A. Sommer briefed the GAC on intelligence matters related to weapons development and peaceful applications. Soviet and Chinese weapons tests are being pressed vigorously. After a slowdown in 1969, the French are accelerating their efforts in 1970. Especially noteworthy were Soviet progress in MIRV development, Chinese underground testing and the French approach to operational capability of Polaris-type submarines.

The vigor of the Soviet application efforts is in contrast to the slowdown of the U. S. Plowshare program. The Russians have achieved notable successes in a variety of applications: runaway natural gas fires have been extinguished; oil and gas fields have been stimulated; dams and reservoirs have been created; and a river was

diverted to raise the water table.

Soviet reactors are being exported to Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Finland with guarantees of continuing supplies of enriched fuel. No evidence is available of progress on advanced reactors, and the application of nuclear power to desalting appears to be behind schedule.

5. Gas Centrifuge Program

The GAC received an excellent briefing by Mr. George F. Quinn on the recent and prospective advances in the centrifuge enrichment technique. The impressive progress of the past few years has been continued since our last review and the prospects for large diameter supercritical centrifuges appear to be very favorable both technically and economically. It now appears that the centrifuge process may be shown to be economically competitive by the time the decision has to be taken on the next major U. S. enrichment plant (about 1975). However, much additional information is needed on the effective life of the centrifuge, on the operation of the 200-300 unit demonstration cascade, and on the cost of centrifuges when manufactured on a large scale mass production basis. Steps to obtain the critically needed information are being taken by the highly competent present participants in the program. The GAC hopes that this important and fruitful work will be well supported and that even in periods of budget stringency the necessary funds be provided.

6. Executive Session on the Gas Centrifuge Program

Following the request made during an Executive Session with the Commissioners and the General Manager, the GAC discussed in its own executive sessions the difficult question of timing and appropriate procedures for the initial involvement and participation of industry in the gas centrifuge process development. We benefited greatly from additional discussions later with individual Commissioners and Mr. Quinn. In view of the discussions the GAC concluded it is desirable to retain, for the present, security classification of gas centrifuge work. We also feel that there is still some time available for the Commission staff to study adequately how and when to bring about increased industrial participation; two major industrial organizations

are now involved as prime contractors in the program. We feel strongly that these problems of increased industrial participation are difficult. The proposed study should be initiated now in order to provide answers to the important questions of timing, procedures, and identification of organizations to be involved.

Because of the importance of this matter, the GAC plans to review it from time to time, with the next such review to occur at our Washington meeting in about six months.

7. Research and Development Review

The Committee heard a review of the research and development programs in progress. An impressive record of accomplishment continues to be compiled. By far the overriding problem in all Divisions lies in the severe budgetary constraints which have been applied to all Commission activities. The overall cut of about 3% when combined with a general inflation of about 6% and a still larger inflation in the costs of technical products will result in an effective cut of about 10% in these activities. About 1400 employees are being released by the seven National Laboratories principally involved in these programs. The impact on participating universities is harder to assess but may be even more serious.

The Plowshare program has suffered a 40% cut in the present version of the FY 71 budget. Over the past five years the level of support of Plowshare has been reduced to 1/3 its previous value. This year the principal impact of the cut will be upon the near-surface excavation program.

In view of the concern with regard to release of radioactive debris and in view of the related indirect jeopardy to the development of the nuclear power program, the Committee understands the decision to postpone the further conduct of nuclear excavation experiments. We do however support continued pursuit of the program of basic research and development of Plowshare explosives. The Non-proliferation Treaty assigns to the nuclear powers a responsibility to make available to the non-nuclear powers the technology and materials required for peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The Soviet Union is moving ahead rapidly beyond the development stage and into the use of nuclear explosives for excavation.

The results of gas stimulation experiments look promising and efforts should continue to develop this technique to assess its potentialities. Sound information with regard to environmental effects is required in order to prepare convincing documentation for legal challengers.

The Division of Biology & Medicine has been busy responding to the challenges of environmentalists. Sound research is in progress which is providing answers to some of the questions which are being raised. These projects are vital to the AEC's program.

The Division of Research is plagued not only by the budget squeeze which is affecting all parts of the program, but in addition by the problem of absorbing two major new programs, that of the National Accelerator Laboratory and that of the Los Alamos Meson Facility within a diminishing total budget. Faced with the problem of cutting ongoing programs to accommodate the new ones, the Division has planned the termination of one major facility, the Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator, during the next year. The Committee endorses the wisdom of this difficult decision within the context in which it was made. However, we note that the situation was originally portrayed as one in which any small decrement of support was said to carry with it a major decrease in research output. It is now being claimed that at a support level of 1/3 the previous operating funds a significant research output could still be maintained. If this argument is established as valid the Committee recommends that consideration be given to funding a low-level continuing program, possibly jointly with the National Science Foundation, with a transfer of operating funds from other projects. Plans for the future of the Cambridge Electron Accelerator should be formulated within this context.

The controlled fusion program has made remarkable progress in the last few years. It remains a potential long range solution to our energy needs.

The work of the Isotopes Development Division has progressed well. The uses for isotopes are expanding, and their application to the problem of monitoring effluent pollutants is promising. We were pleased to learn that the National Heart and Lung Institute now assigns high priority to the development of an isotopically-powered heart engine.

The Division of Nuclear Education and Training foresees a serious impact from the reduction in its graduate fellowship program necessitated by the budget squeeze. Although the Committee agrees that there

is a serious problem involved in providing the trained personnel that would be required by an expanding nuclear power industry, we believe that the situation is not yet urgent and that there may be other ways in which the training of these people may be supported.

8. Awards

The Committee has considered carefully the Commission's request that it review the desirability of establishing another set of awards intermediate between the Fermi and Lawrence Awards. The GAC feels that the introduction of such a new level of award is undesirable and that such action might well jeopardize the continuity, stature and administration of the existing awards. On the other hand, we recognize the need of the Commission for means of recognizing unusual accomplishment not covered by the present awards. Accordingly, we suggest that:

- (a) A new gold medal be established to be conferred at the Commission's discretion for outstanding scientific or technical accomplishment in the atomic energy program.
- (b) This medal be reserved for unique and highly significant accomplishments, and would not necessarily be awarded on a regular basis.
- (c) The nominations for this medal originate within the AEC, preferably from the Division Directors or the Commissioners themselves, with GAC review if desired by the Commission.

A majority of the GAC feels that no monetary award should accompany this medal.

9. Fermi Award for 1970

The Committee discussed the nominations for the subject Award in executive session in the evening of May 5th. The recommendation emanating from this particular deliberation is covered in a separate letter addressed to the AEC Chairman.

10. Expiration of GAC Terms

Three Presidential appointments to the General Advisory Committee will expire August 1, 1970. The individuals involved are Stephen Lawroski, Howard G. Vesper, and William Webster.

11. Reactors Subcommittee Plans

The Reactors Subcommittee will undertake a review of the Nuclear Engine for Rocket Vehicle Application program over the next few months. Planning is underway with Mr. Milton Klein, the Director of the Space Nuclear Systems Division. The Subcommittee, comprised of Howard G. Vesper, William Webster and Lombard Squires (Chairman), will visit the Westinghouse Astronuclear Laboratory at Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 23rd. The Subcommittee will also visit the Nuclear Rocket Development Station near Las Vegas, Nevada, on July 24th, following GAC meetings held earlier that week in Livermore, California. The other members of the General Advisory Committee are being invited to participate, as are the Commissioners.

12. Next GAC Meeting Plans

The next meeting of the General Advisory Committee will be held at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California, on July 20, 21 and 22. Agenda items presently suggested for the meeting are:

- a. review of the Laboratory program for 1 1/2 days;
- b. discussion of the Reactors Subcommittee report on the visit at Pittsburgh.

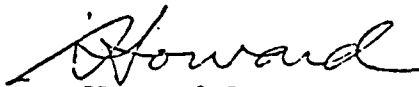
13. Weapons Subcommittee Plans

The Weapons Subcommittee will meet at the Sandia Laboratories in Livermore, California, on Thursday, July 23rd, the day immediately following the next meeting of the full Committee, at LRL-Livermore, for the purpose of reviewing the Sandia-Livermore program in general. The meeting will be the first of a GAC group at Sandia-Livermore.

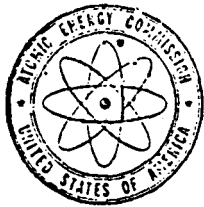
14. 114th GAC Meeting Plans

The next following meeting of the full Committee will be held in Washington, D. C. on November 9, 10 and 11, 1970.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Howard".

Howard G. Vesper
Chairman



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
May 13, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1025

10:05 a. m., Wednesday, May 13, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown

1. May 11 Letter from Mr. Mayo, BOB, re Review of Government Wide Budget Outlays

Noted. (OC)

2. Nominee for Enrico Fermi Award

Approved. (SECY)

Arrangements for the ceremony are approved (see General Manager's May 13 Memorandum). (AGMMA-SECY)

3. AEC 460/141 - Conference on Risk-Benefit Determinations for Technology: Letter from National Academy of Engineering

Approved. (Rosen-SECY)

4. Commissioner Thompson's May 6 Memorandum re Recommendation for a Population-Dose Rate Study

A briefing will be scheduled. (RDT-RPS-SECY)

10:25 a. m.

10:43 a. m.

5. AEC 132/169 - Establishment of Office of Environmental Affairs

To be rescheduled Wednesday, May 20, 1970. (SECY)

6. AEC 132/168 - Establishment of Division of Waste and Scrap Management
To be rescheduled Wednesday, May 20, 1970. (SECY)
7. AEC 132/167 - Responsibilities of Division of Production
To be scheduled Wednesday, May 20, 1970. (SECY)
8. AEC 1143/95 - Richland: Status of Location of FFTF Site
Approved. (RDT)
9. AEC 180/83 - Waste Management at NRTS: Guidance for Meeting with Senator Church
Approved. (AGMO)
10. AEC 177/18 - Proposed Letter to Senator Thurmond re Payments in Lieu of Taxes (See also AEC 177/17)
Approved with revisions. (AGMO)
11. AEC 610/214 - Gas Centrifuge Process Development Program
Noted. Commissioners Johnson and Larson will develop with staff a schedule of Commission consideration. (O'Donnell-Griffin-AGMP&P-SECY)
12. AEC 881/124 - NFS: Base Load Fuel Processing Contract
Approved. (P)
13. AEC 1230/29 - Advisory Committee on Nuclear Materials Safeguards: Membership Changes
Approved. (SMM)
14. AEC 1083/150 - U. S. Offer to Host IAEA Specialist Meeting on Fast Reactor Spectrum Measurements at ANL, November 10-13, 1970
Approved. (AGMIA)
15. AEC 89/215 - British National from Hong Kong: Proposed Assignment to LASL
Approved. (AGMIA)

16. AEC 1247/13 - Geneva IV: Proposed Presentation of Record Albums and Books to Delegates
Noted. (TI)
811
17. AEC 881/297 - Generation of Electricity from Hot Rock Formations: Proposed Press Release on AEC-Industry Study
Noted with a request. (PI)
18. NTS Events (See General Giller's May 6 Memorandum)
Noted. (AGMMA)
19. Special Weapons Briefing
Scheduled 2:00 p.m. today. (SECY)
20. E. O. Lawrence Awards Ceremony, 4:00 p.m., Thursday, May 28, 1970, National Academy of Sciences
Scheduled. (SECY)
21. Commission Executive Session, 9:30 a.m. - 1:00 p.m., June 17, 1970
Scheduled. (SECY)
22. Atomic Energy Commission Citation for Dr. Stanley Livingston
Approved. (SECY)
We will develop revised nominating procedures. (SECY)
23. Gulf General Atomic Statement re Gas Cooled Fast Breeder Reactor
24. Showing of Senator Ellender's Films
To be scheduled. (OC-SECY)
25. Commission Meeting Schedule for Friday, May 15, 1970, Germantown
Noted. (SECY)
26. Planning re New York University Computer
Staff may proceed. (AGMA-GC)

27. Executive Personnel Item

Noted. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:50 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Knoll*
Mr. Morabito*
Gen. Giller*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Crowson*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Johnson, NYOO*

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General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MDX.
ALAN BILLE, NEV.
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO
FRANK E. MOSS, UTAH
QUENTIN N. BURDICK, N. DAK.
GEORGE MCGOVERN, S. DAK.
GAYLORO NELSON, WIS.
LEE METCALF, MONT.
MIKE GRAVEL, ALASKA

GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO
PAUL J. FARRIN, ARIZ.
CLIFFORD P. HANSEN, WYO.
MARK O. HATHFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

JERRY T. VERKLEP, STAFF DIRECTOR

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 1, 1970

UNCL BY DOE
NOV 86

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Federal Water Quality Administration (formerly the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration) has recently completed a report concerning waste disposal practices at the National Reactor Testing Station near Idaho Falls, Idaho.

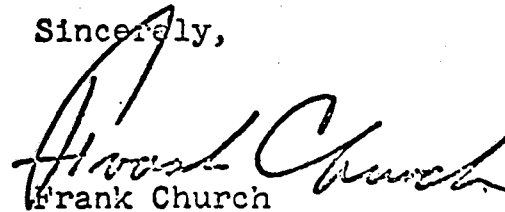
The comments and recommendations contained in this report are of vital importance to the people of my state. I request the immediate implementation of the report's recommendations for the protection of the health and safety of the people of the State of Idaho.

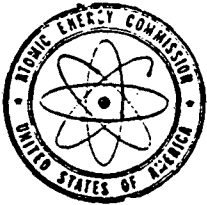
Three separate reports have now openly criticized the activities of the AEC at Idaho Falls, Idaho. Two of those reports have called for the ultimate removal of the burial site to a more suitable location. In light of these facts, I feel that the AEC should proceed with all due speed to implement these recommendations.

Please keep me fully and currently informed of the actions of the agency in this regard.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,


Frank Church



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

May 13, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 403

10:25 a. m., Wednesday, May 13, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Mr. Price's May 7 Memorandum re Proposed Letter to Mr. Mayo, BOB, re Fees

Deferred. (SECY)

2. Mr. Price's May 12 Memorandum re Petition Requesting Public Hearing and Petition for Leave to Intervene in the Matter of Consolidated Edison Indian Point Unit No. 1

Staff may proceed. (ADRA)

3. May 11 TWX from Donald Cook, President, American Electric Power Company, re Lake Michigan Thermal Effects
4. Letter from Fish and Wildlife Service re Trojan Nuclear Power Plant
5. Commissioner Thompson's May 6 Memorandum re Recommendation for a Population-Dose Rate Study

A briefing will be scheduled. (RDT-RPS-SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:43 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Shapar
Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Tesche
Mr. Shaw
Mr. English
Mr. Burr
Mr. McCool

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Point, Unit 1. This has to do with their allegations that fish are killed and the discharge from the reactor is a menace to public health. We agreed that there should be a public hearing on the application and the petitioners should be permitted to intervene in the proceeding. The State of New York has charged Consolidated Edison with serious violations of State conservation laws in the operation of this nuclear plant and asked that the plant be closed until "suitable methods" to protect the Hudson River can be developed.

I had lunch with Al Labowitz, Toni Joseph, and Julie Rubin to discuss the preparation of histories of AEC involvement in SALT and in disarmament matters in general.

At 2:10 p.m. the other Commissioners and I attended a weapons briefing by Ed Giller and Tom Clark. Others present were Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Al Labowitz and Julie Rubin. We discussed contingency weapon production plans to meet the eventuality that the SALT talks might lead to a banning of warheads for MIRVS on MINUTEMAN and POSEIDON.

At 4 p.m. Alfred T. Whatley, the Executive Director of the Western Interstate Nuclear Board, accompanied by Cliff McColley, paid me a courtesy call.

Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Thursday, May 14, 1970 - Germantown

At 10 a.m. I was interviewed on my African trip for the Voice of America by Philip Shepardson with Paul Blasko along as a technician. I answered questions, such as (1) did my mission accomplish its purpose? (2) what are the most promising ways for increasing cooperation between the U.S. and African countries? (3) what uses of atomic energy will there be in Africa? (4) what was the nature of my recent trip to Japan? (5) has the IAEA lived up to its expectations? and (6) what is the role of the IAEA in the SALT talks?

From 10:40 to 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Larson, Johnson and I met with the AEC Field Office Managers who are in town for their annual meeting. Bob Hollingsworth and key staff also attended. The managers present were Harold Donnelly (ALOO), E. L. Van Horn (BNL), Kenneth A. Dunbar (Chicago), Allan Jones (Grand Junction), William Ginkel (Idaho), Robert Miller (Nevada), Wesley Johnson (New York), Samuel R. Sapirie (OROO), Lawton D. Geiger (Pittsburgh), Donald Williams (Richland), Paul Goodbread (SAN, attending for Ellison Shute, who is ill) and Nathaniel Stetson (Savannah River). I gave them a sort of status report. I described my recent trips to the Far East, to Africa, and to Soviet Bloc countries; the discovery of elements 104 and 105 at Berkeley; the 1970 Lawrence Awards and the AEC Citation to be conferred on Charles Coryell and Stan Livingston; the negotiations on the Uranium Enrichment Directorate; the successful Apollo 13 capsule re-entry; the study on sharing uranium enrichment technology with foreign countries; and the forthcoming joint meeting of the AEC and the AECL. Commissioners Johnson and Larson also made brief summary remarks. At the end I emphasized, especially, the importance of Marion Bowden's work on eliciting financial support from AEC contractors for six Negro colleges in order to increase the output of Negro engineers.

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Dick Hewlett, Frank Duncan and Julie Rubin. We talked about various aspects of historical research and writing that they might do for me.

After lunch we took a walk around the Seaborg Trail.

I called Stanley Livingston at the National Accelerator Laboratory and told him that it gave me great pleasure to tell him he is to be awarded the AEC Citation and that this will take place at his retirement dinner on June 4 by Commissioner Thompson. He was very pleased with this news.

Dr. Weinberg called from the airport regarding the language in the authorization report that sort of singles out Oak Ridge without actually naming Oak Ridge, "calling us bad boys." In the middle of page 49 there is a remark about "empire building" and he wanted to point out that Oak Ridge now has 500 fewer people than a few years ago. In view of the conversation that he had with McElroy, he very much hopes that matters can be managed so that this doesn't compromise continuing with NSF. I said I don't think that bothers McElroy; in fact, I had lunch with him a few days ago and I even surfaced this matter. Weinberg asked whether this compromises the Commission and I said I don't think so. He said that English is kind of nervous about this, and that maybe he should be reassured. He said he would go along then on the basis of my assurance that they're proceeding in accordance with the Commissions' wishes. I said I couldn't guarantee anything, but I don't think I would worry too much about this particular statement in this document. Weinberg said he will be in next week to talk to the Commission and this can be discussed again at that time.

I received from Myron Kratzer a summary of the background and current status of the U.K. request to overfly the U.S. with nuclear weapons.

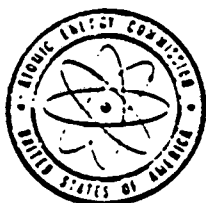
Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Friday, May 15, 1970 - Germantown - Baltimore - Houston

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1026 (notes attached). We discussed the question of the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamic's application to the State Department Office of Munitions Control for an export license to provide the British Petroleum Company with a copy of Electric Boat's booklet, "170,000 DWT Submarine Crude Oil Tanker Ship--Principle Features and Characteristics;" this is for the purpose of entering discussions with British Petroleum regarding their possible participation in the development of a nuclear powered submarine tanker to transport crude oil from the North Slope of Alaska under the polar ice cap to the Atlantic. We decided to oppose the State Department's concurrence in this proposal; however, I expressed some doubts about this as a long range position, since I believe that it might run counter to the objective of eventually developing a nuclear submarine merchant fleet. We discussed the response to Holifield's letter of May 7 in this connection (copy without enclosure attached) and decided to query Laird (copy attached), Stans and Rogers for their views before replying.

We also discussed the reply to Kissinger's memorandum of May 13 concerning a requirement for detectors designed to determine the presence of multiple warheads under shrouds or aerodynamic covering (copies of correspondence attached).

At 11:25 a.m. Commissioners Thompson, Larson, Johnson, and I, together with Ed Bloch, Milt Shaw, Ernie Tremmel and other staff, met with representatives of the Molten Salt Breeder Reactor Associates and of Black & Veatch (Consultants) 073



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

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NOV 85

COPY NO. 3
May 15, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1026

10:05 a.m., Friday, May 15, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Assistance to ACDA (See General Giller's May 15 Memorandum)

Staff may proceed. The Chairman will sign the letter to Mr. Kissinger today. (AGMMA-Rubin)

The Chairman commented briefly on the telephone call from Mr. Phil Farley, Deputy Director, ACDA, re Mr. Farley's conversation with Mr. Henry Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs.

2. Commissioner Johnson's May 14 Memorandum re Resolution of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate of the University of California

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

3. AEC 1193/21 - Incidents at the Matomic Building (H Street Office) May 6-13, 1970

Staff recommendations will be scheduled on Monday, May 18. Possible transfer of files will be checked. (SECY-AGMA)

4. Agenda for the Weeks of May 18, 25, June 1, and 8

Approved. Commissioner Johnson will remain in Washington during the Commissioners' May 25 and 26 meetings with the AEC-L in Toronto, Canada. (SECY)

5. NTS Events (See General Giller's May 13 Memorandum)

Noted. (AGMMA)

6. JCAE Request for Information on the ACRS

Approved. (Congr. -GC-SECY)

7. AEC 809/156 - Joint Committee Inquiry Regarding Naval Nuclear Propulsion Technology ;

Approved. (AGMIA)

8. AEC 809/157 - Nuclear Submarine Tanker: Export Application

Approved with a request. (AGMIA)

9. AEC 770/11 - Naval Reactor Contract Considerations

Mr. Bloch reported Combustion Engineering is agreeable to termination of the contract. Staff may proceed with GE. (DC)

10. AEC 89/216 - Canadian and Australian Nationals: Proposed Assignment to LASL

Approved. (AGMIA)

11. AEC 89/217 - British National: Request for Temporary Employment at LRL-L

Approved with a request. (AGMIA)

12. AEC 783/162 - Commercial Plowshare Services Legislation

The General Manager will call Mr. Ed Bauser, JCAE Staff Director. (DGM)

13. AEC 783/161 - Comments on S. 368 re Disposition of Geothermal Steam and Associated Geothermal Resources

Approved. (GC-Rubin)

14. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 357

Noted. (PAR)

15. Commissioner Larson's Report on his Morning Meeting with Senator Thurmond

16. Commissioners' Meeting with Mr. Constantinos Doxiadis, 10:30 a. m., June 18, 1970

Scheduled. (SECY-Rubin)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:15 a. m.

(Action items will be reviewed with Commissioner Ramey.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Fremling
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Labowitz*
Mr. Wegner*
Mr. Givens*
Gen. Giller*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Pender*
Mr. Kelly*

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General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

WILLIAM H. FAY, ILL.
WAYNE H. FURNELL, COLO.
JOHN YOUNG, ALA.
ED FORD, CALIF.
CHAS. HENNING, CALIF.
JOHN H. ANDERSON, ILL.
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOUGH, OHIO
CATHERINE MAY, WASH.
EDWARD J. FAUSCH, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 7, 1970

CLYTON D. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
ALBERT CORE, TEXAS
BERRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
GEORGE D. JARVIS, VT.
WALLACE F. BRIDGEMAN, UTAH
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
NORMAN COTTON, N.J.

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 85

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I would like to call to your attention a statement concerning "Policy on U.S. Government or Private Assistance in Regard to Foreign Nuclear Propelled Vessels" sent to Senator Anderson, the Chairman, Subcommittee on Security, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, in a letter dated February 4, 1965 from the Acting Secretary of State for Congressional Relations. (see attached)

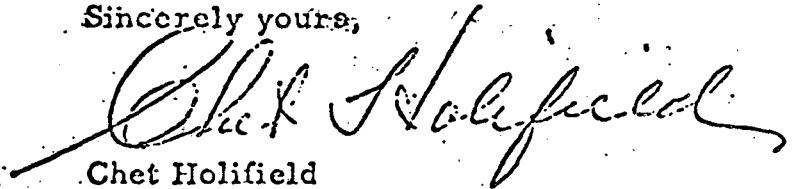
That policy provides that no arrangement between U.S. firms and foreign governments or firms in the area of maritime nuclear propulsion plant technology may be entered into except after complete consideration and approval by the U.S. Government, evidenced by issuance of a specific license authorizing participation in such arrangements.

It also specifies that no such license will be issued unless the participation can be clearly demonstrated in advance to exclude the direct or indirect communication of any U.S. naval nuclear propulsion plant technology. Finally, it provides that the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy shall be informed of license actions taken under this policy.

I understand that the Electric Boat Division of the General Dynamics Corporation has applied for a license to export information regarding a nuclear propelled submarine tanker. If this is indeed true I would appreciate your confirming that such a project would be covered by the policy referred to above, and advising me of the status of this application.

In view of the extreme military value of nuclear submarine propulsion technology, and since "naval" and "civil" submarine propulsion technology would be virtually indistinguishable, I consider such technology, regardless of its source or nominal purpose, should be given essentially the same protection from foreign disclosure as that which is now in effect for technology developed specifically for naval applications. I would, therefore, also appreciate your views and those of the other Executive agencies concerned as to whether existing restrictions provide adequate protection to nuclear submarine propulsion technology developed for "civil" purposes, or whether additional legislative or regulatory action may be required.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Chet Holifield". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

Chet Holifield
Chairman



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

MAY 15 1970

Honorable Melvin R. Laird
Secretary of Defense

Dear Mr. Laird:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter which we have received from Mr. Holifield, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, regarding the "Policy on U.S. Government or Private Assistance in Regard to Foreign Nuclear Propelled Vessels."

You will note that Mr. Holifield has requested not only our views but those of other Executive Agencies concerned with the implementation of this policy as to whether existing restrictions provide adequate protection to nuclear submarine propulsion technology developed for civil purposes or whether additional legislative or regulatory action may be required.

I have asked Mr. Myron B. Kratzer, Assistant General Manager for International Activities, to follow this matter for us. I would appreciate it if you would have an appropriate member of your staff get in touch with Mr. Kratzer for the purpose of developing a response to Mr. Holifield's letter.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Glenn T. Seaborg", is written over the typed name "Chairman".

Chairman

Enclosure:
Ltr Holifield to Chairman Seaborg
dtd May 7, 1970



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

MAY 15 1970

Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

Dear Dr. Kissinger:

I appreciate your May 13, 1970, memorandum concerning a requirement for detectors designed to determine the presence of multiple warheads under shrouds or aerodynamic covering.

The AEC will be pleased to cooperate on this effort and will take all reasonable steps to have a working prototype developed at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory to meet the current requirements of the government. The effort will have the advantage of recently developed AEC safeguards techniques for detecting and identifying nuclear materials. Inasmuch as the research and development effort leading to such a working prototype, as well as the fabrication of a prototype, are appropriate activities within AEC's responsibilities, the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory is being requested to pursue this effort with AEC funding, with completion within six months. The AEC will assist in the evaluation of the prototype as ACDA may desire.

I am advising ACDA of our willingness to assist in this program.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

May 13, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
The Acting Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

In connection with on-site inspection of ICBMs to monitor compliance with the prohibition on the deployment of MIRVs and MRVs in Option C, specific provision is made for the use of "detectors designed to determine the presence of multiple warheads under shrouds or aerodynamic covering." These detectors are presently being developed under ACDA sponsorship at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. It is important that evaluated prototype detectors be made available for possible use at an early date.

Accordingly, ACDA should accelerate this program. Every effort should be made to have a working prototype by six months from now. The AEC should cooperate with and assist ACDA in this program as necessary.


Henry A. Kissinger

cc: The Secretary of Defense
The Secretary of State
The Director of Central Intelligence
The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

MAY 15 1970

This

No.

Honorable Philip J. Farley, Acting Director
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Department of State Building
Washington, D. C. 20451

Dear Phil:

I refer to the memorandum of May 13, 1970, from Dr. Kissinger concerning an urgent requirement for the development of a working prototype of a detector designed to determine the presence of multiple warheads under shrouds or aerodynamic covering. He asked that the AEC cooperate and assist you in this program, specifically in the development of an instrument at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory. We are pleased to assist in this program. The development will benefit from recently developed AEC safeguards techniques for detecting and identifying nuclear materials. I am pleased that the recent AEC/ACDA experiments applying these techniques to warhead detection will help us to move forward effectively.

The research and development involved and the fabrication of a working prototype are within the AEC's responsibility. Accordingly, the LASL is being requested to pursue this effort with AEC funding, with completion within six months. The AEC will be pleased to assist in the evaluation of the prototype as you may desire.

AEC staff is prepared to discuss this matter with you or your staff at your convenience.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

to hear their presentation of their interest in the molten salt breeder reactor. Those representing MSBRA were Dave McElroy (Vice President, Northern States Power), Al Ward (Northern States Power), Glen Lyshoj (Vice President, Interstate Power), Tom Christenson (Iowa, Illinois Gas & Electric), G. L. Morris (Northern Indiana Public Service), Joe Muccini (Ashland Oil), Demetri Jelatis (Central Research Laboratory), Charles Storrs (Combustion Engineering), Sidney Parry (Great Lake Carbon), R. F. Wehrmann (POCO Graphite), Mac Malkin (NUS), and Frank G. Cheley (Central Research Laboratory). Those representing Black & Veatch were Riley Woodson (Executive Partner for Power Production), Einar Swanson (Director, Nuclear Activities), Carl Smith (Director, Nuclear Engineering), Bruce Deering (Senior Nuclear Engineer), and Russell Bohn (Northern Indiana Public Service). McElroy described the MSBRA history and summarized utility interest. Smith reported on the Phase I study, Swanson on the Phase II study and future plans, and Storrs, Jelatis, Wehrmann, Parry, and Muccini described the interest of their respective organizations in this development.

I had lunch with Alex Van Dyken, John Burnett, Bob Epple, and Julie Rubin. We discussed some encyclopedia writing assignments that they are helping me with.

I called Detlev Bronk regarding the letter I received from Aurelio Peccei regarding the Club of Rome (copy attached). Bronk said he was about to call me to ask what I think of it. I said I think it's a good idea, but I'm not sure what Peccei has in mind regarding fund raising. Bronk said that Peccei wants to raise \$500,000 as the U.S. contribution. Bronk said that to raise that kind of money they're going to have to be much more specific; also, he will have to be convinced of the quality of the people involved and the legality of the project. I said the people are all high class and the project is very objective. He said he was glad to have my opinion.

I received a copy of a telegram sent to the State Department by the U.S. Embassy in Tokyo (copy attached) concerning the SAVANNAH entry into Japanese ports and recommending that I send a personal telegram to Hiromi Arisawa of the Japanese AEC urging his support. (Attached is a copy of the telegram I sent to Arisawa.)

I received a copy of an analysis of the SALT talks by Craig Hosmer (copy attached).

I then rode with Henry Hinds to the Civic Center in Baltimore to attend the International Science Fair Awards Banquet. Here I met Dorothy Schriver and Ted Sherburne. Ted took me on a tour of the exhibits which enabled me to meet a number of the student exhibitors. We then went to the Press Room, where I held a press conference attended by Bernice Boggs (Loyall, Kentucky), Robin Frames (AP, Baltimore), J. Carl Kee (El Campo, Texas), Alex F. Burr (New Mexico State University) and Carl Ritt (Evansville Press, Evansville, Inc.). The questions were all in the general area of nuclear power and the research program of the Atomic Energy Commission.

We visited briefly in the Science Service room and then went on to the banquet in the main auditorium. There were about 1,000 people present including the 400 exhibitors and their escorts. I sat at a head table with Louis Goldstein (Comptroller, State of Maryland), Howard Weisbrod, Lloyd Denton (Vice President of the Fair), Phoebe Knipling (Science Supervisor, Arlington County and Chairman, ISF Council for next year), Paul Arnold (President of the Fair), Reverend Donnelly, Dorothy Schriver, Ted Beck (Chairman, ISF Council this year), and Ted Sherburne. I sat between Phoebe Knipling and Sherburne. Sherburne acted as Master of Ceremonies. He introduced me and I spoke on

THE CLUB OF ROME

Rome, May 8, 1970
DAP/amp

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NOV 86

Dr Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman,
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Germantown Md.
Washington, D. C. 20545, USA.

Dear Dr Seaborg:

I was extremely glad to meet you at the closing of the 'Environment and Society in Transition' Conference last week in New York. And I wish to thank you very much again for having mentioned my name in your speech among those who are trying to foster a 'prise de conscience' of, and coordinated action against, the steady degradation of the world system which in many forms is under way.

The 'Club of Rome' is at an important turning point. Due also to the encouraging response to our ideas by many sensitive centers in the world--from academic and political personalities to OECD and ECOSOC, and among representatives of youth groups--we have decided to translate our call for a new approach to the worsening world situation from pure language to a more structured and suggestive expression. To this effect, we want to undertake an ambitious project, which is called 'The Predicament of Mankind', a draft prospectus of which is being sent to you under separate cover.

We think that what is necessary, to start with, is a clearer perception in depth of the dynamics and interactions which are at the roots of the contradictions, imbalances, dissonances and tensions of modern society and cause inter alia its relationships with the natural environment to be so explosive. This understanding is indispensable to convert, as you advocate, this "piling of crisis upon crisis" from a prelude of doom into "the birth pangs of a new world"--that 'age of enlightenment' whose perspective highlights many of your speeches.

This understanding is now urgent. There are clear signs of heretofore unheard-of danger to all peoples in our small planet threatened by incipient conflict, by nuclear escalation, by imminent large-scale hunger, by over-population and unbearable crowding of certain areas, by an abysmal gap in education across the world, by institutional deficiencies and anachronisms, by spoilage of our environment, by alienation of our youth, by participatory insufficiencies, etc.

Secretariat:

• Rome: Via Pasirengo 16, 00185 Rome - phone: 480041 - telex: Tecnital 61497 - cables: Romclub

Offices:

At the same time it is anguishing to discover that, in spite of the enormous amount of energy directed at analyzing everything within our reach in the world--and even in outer space--there is no concerted attempt at embracing in a comprehensive vision the whole of our planet and the human condition in it. This spells out what is today's predicament of mankind. No international institution, not to speak of governments, no think-tank or center of excellence, no foundation or conference, or combination thereof, is taking upon itself the essential task of better understanding situations, problems and phenomena not only individually or by clusters, but in their totality--in order to grasp the general context in which all of them, and our societies, are dynamically embedded. To understand this general context, our thinking must be inspired by a new humanism and acquire the new spatial-planetary, temporal-normative and systemic dimensions which are needed to match the changing reality of our time--a new reality which impinges on the life and future of all communities and nations, from the individual to mankind as a whole, and will possibly decide the destiny of the human species itself. It is this insight into the interplay of everything with everything else, this wholistic approach, and a capacity of synthesizing the global vision into an overall view that indeed is lacking.

For these reasons the Club of Rome has decided to start 'The Predicament of Mankind' Project as a first step in a new direction, an effort aimed at gaining that understanding and evolving descriptive and operational methodologies more consonant with today's problem complex. We know that what we can do is no more than take an initial, perhaps faltering, step in a new direction. But if our effort meets with some--even partial--success, we hope that it will show that a new way out of the world impasse is perhaps possible, and hope also that this will mobilize much greater efforts toward exploring it in depth. The Club of Rome Project is therefore self-contained, and should be completed by the end of 1971--time being essential. Our objective, if we are able and lucky and if we get moral and material support for its execution, is that it will act as a detonator for much larger undertakings.

I am addressing myself to you as one of the intellectual and scientific leaders of our time, and a man of wisdom and vision. Can you help us? If you want to and can, please do so quickly--both advising Dr Detlew Bronk on how he can obtain funding for the Project in the United States to match the funding which will be coming from

Europe, Japan and Canada (we do not know yet about the Soviet Union), and giving Hasan Ozbekhan, who has been asked to lead the Project, the benefit of your advice and moral support.

Please forgive me for this long letter. Needless to say I will always be at your disposal with my modest capacities, for this and any other undertaking you may think worthwhile in this time of universal need.

Warm personal regards,

Respectfully yours,


Aurelio Peccei

Enclosure under separate cover.

5/15/70

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE <u>113200</u>

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE DDs Telegram From Amembassy Tokyo To
Sec. State, 5/14/70
"N.S. Savannah
0912542

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

W. Touch
Name

11/24/87
Date

Reference Ltr. Dos Burke To DOE, OC Gilbert dated 8/19/87

113200-113201

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NOV 86

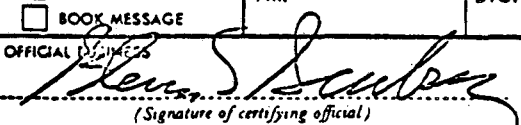
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U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION OUTGOING TELECOMMUNICATION MESSAGE

(See reverse side for instructions)

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FROM: USAEC GLENN T. SEABORG, CHAIRMAN GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND				OFFICIAL BUSINESS  (Signature of certifying official)	
				DATE: 5/15/76	

TO DR. HIROMI ARISAWA, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN
 JAPAN ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
 3-4 KASUMIGASEKI, CHIYODA-KU
 TOKYO, JAPAN

COMMUNICATION CENTER ROUTING

I HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING CLOSELY SINCE MY VISIT TO TOKYO POSSIBLE STEPS BEING TAKEN IN JAPAN WHICH COULD LEAD TO ENTRY OF NS SAVANNAH INTO JAPAN ON PRESENT FAR EAST VOYAGE. AS I MENTIONED IN TOKYO AND REPEATED DURING MR. SASAKI'S RECENT VISIT, WE REGARD ENTRY OF NS SAVANNAH INTO JAPAN AS INDISPENSIBLE TO ENTRY OF JAPANESE NUCLEAR SHIPS INTO UNITED STATES PORTS. WITH NO FURTHER VOYAGES OF NS SAVANNAH IN PROSPECT, INABILITY TO ENTER JAPANESE HARBORS ON THIS TRIP WOULD CREATE MOST UNFORTUNATE SITUATION. I KNOW YOU SHARE MY OWN STRONG INTERESTS IN RESOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM PERMITTING NS SAVANNAH ENTRY, AND URGE THAT YOU DO EVERYTHING POSSIBLE TO ACCOMPLISH THIS.

BEST REGARDS. END

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Before

May 17, 1970

Rep. Craig Hosmer (R-Calif.), Chairman,
House GOP Conference Committee on Nuclear Affairs

House Republicans

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

SUBJECT: Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT) Talks - Analysis of(1)

Nuclear deterrence may be defined as the obvious intent of a country, if attacked, to employ its nuclear arsenal in retaliation to destroy the attacker. For a quarter-of-a-century relations between the United States and the Soviet Union have been based on this awesome power.

Initially the US atomic monopoly gave it nuclear superiority. Deterrence was unilateral. Survival of the USSR depended on US restraint. As the Soviet nuclear arsenal took shape that country gradually developed a comparable capability for assured destruction of the US. Deterrence became mutual, a circumstance characterized by nuclear sufficiency on the part of each to destroy the other.

US strategic policy during the 1960's encouraged the shift toward superpower nuclear parity. America eased its strategic weapons build up and permitted the Soviets to catch up. US planners of this era believed parity would serve as a plateau from which Communist leaders would be anxious to stabilize strategic relationships either by a tacit or by a formal agreement.(2)

Unfortunately, as parity was reached no slackening of Soviet strategic arms deployment became apparent. It was as though, recognizing their own momentum and our lack of it, they determined to race on to superiority. If they reach this goal the US must depend on the USSR's restraint in its role of a nuclear superior in the mid or late 1970's. However, combining weapons production with arms control talks is not inconsistent with the Kremlin's past approaches to treaty decision making. Events simply have not yet made clear whether Soviet participation in the strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT) talks is a serious try for a formal end to the strategic buildup or a simple ploy while arming.(3)

These are the ambiguous strategic circumstances inherited by Richard Nixon when he assumed the Presidency. He can ignore neither the possibility of a vital new danger nor the potentiality for an agreement dramatically easing international tensions.

Both factors underlie his request for the beginnings of an ABM umbrella to protect our land-based Minuteman ICBMs and SAC bomber deterrent forces from surprise attack. Despite their increased offensive arms the move would help deny the Soviets nuclear superiority by enhancing the survivability of our deterrent. It also gives the Soviets an incentive for success of the SALT talks. They would be unlikely to negotiate for parity if, in the face of their buildup, the US Congress offers them superiority by rejecting President Nixon's Safeguard request.(4)

At the same time the President is directing intense negotiating efforts at the SALT talks to actually achieve an enforceable arms control agreement which limits strategic arms production and, if possible, reduce present stockpiles. Realistically the terms of a treaty must be in the security self-interest of each country and its allies, otherwise the Soviets will not agree and we should not agree.

It is clear that to write a treaty the superpowers first must concede that mutual deterrence not nuclear superiority is the preferred long term status for their relations.(5)

(more)

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They also will need to determine some mutually agreeable bounds on their nuclear armaments because mutual deterrence can be achieved with various arsenals, so long as that of each country is sufficient to assure the destruction of the other. From the standpoint of allocating national resources between defense and non-defense goals, eventually achieving a low level without appreciable overkill should seem safely preferable to both. (6)

From these references the nitty-gritty of the SALT negotiations would deal with the numbers, kinds and combinations of offensive and defensive weapons allowed. This exercise aims less at nuclear parity in exact terms than it does at formulating conditions reasonably certain to maintain each power in possession of the nuclear sufficiency required to destroy the other. Under this approach, according to Henry Kissinger, both sides should have confidence that their forces are sufficiently invulnerable, reliable and balanced so that no attack could possibly be seen as advantageous, and no attempt to achieve a change in the strategic balance could succeed.

Writing a treaty that substantially cuts armaments outlays will be considerably simplified if the nations will forego anti-ballistic missile systems or strictly limit their use to protection of capitols. An extensive ABM defense can seriously alter strategic equations if used to protect an ICBM force. To the degree that ABM is a successful defender, it enhances its owner's strategic power. To the degree an opposing nation estimates ABM will succeed, it encourages a boost in offensive power for the purpose of saturating the ABM defense.

Considerable attention during SALT negotiations is expected to focus on the ABM problem, including the possibilities for upgrading existing air defense missiles to give them ABM capabilities. Most observers believe that neither building or dismantling ABM sites nor upgrading AA missiles can be monitored adequately except by an intrusive inspection system. However, the very large radar antennae needed for ABM target acquisition, identification and interception can be satellite monitored. It is possible that some ABM limitations might be handled in terms of antennae limitations.

A further complication for the two superpowers in their treaty writing is a need for each to anticipate dangers posed by third powers. Both have noted possible threats from nuclear armed Red China. Probably the strategic levels established by the superpowers vis-a-vis each other will need to be increased sufficiently to remain adequate even after weapons expenditures required to deal with third powers. (7)

Set forth below are the four most frequently mentioned approaches to writing a strategic arms limitation treaty and some discussion of each:

1. A limit on the number of allowed strategic systems, without restrictions as to quality items such as warhead yields, use of multiple individually guided re-entry vehicles (MIRV), etc.

Intrusive inspection may not be required as in the case of quality limitations. Most quantity limitations can be policed by each nation's own satellite surveillance system. However, surreptitiously produced systems such as orbital bombardment weapons and mobile ICBMs probably cannot be detected by satellites. One's assessment of the risk element of this potential for cheating will influence his judgment of the degree of confidence with which quantity limitations may be policed non-intrusively.

(more)

2. Limitations on quality features of strategic weapons systems which make on-site inspection mandatory if treaty compliance is reasonably to be assured.

Development of "black box" instrumentation eliminating a need to dismantle weapons to monitor quality features inside still will not obviate intrusions at military bases by inspectors utilizing the instruments. Heretofore this degree of inspection has been unacceptable to the Soviet Union.

3. A combination of quantity and quality limitations.

Discussion under 1 and 2 applies.

4. A ban on deployment of additional strategic systems coupled with a phased reduction in the allowable number of systems during a specified time period. (8)

The strategic defense requirement of the superpowers are asymmetrical. This approach permits each, within the limitation, to arm in the manner believed appropriate for its own defense. So long as the overall limit is honored it also permits upgrading from time to time and switches between types of weapons systems.

Note: This is a quantitative approach and subject to the confidence factors discussed under 1. However, to the extent that the "honest" nation can maintain a highly survivable deterrent which, even after surprise attack, is capable of retaliating with assured destruction of the "cheating" nation, the potential for "profit from perfidy" could be assessed as very low. A contrary view is that with reduced legitimate numbers of weapons systems, surreptitious weapons take on a greater importance, therefore the risks are large.

Hypothetical case: Assume a maximum of 1008 allowed systems and no ABM allowed. Assume the US now has 1050 Minuteman systems, 450 SAC bombers and 656 Polaris missile systems (in 41 submarines with 16 each); total, 2156 strategic systems. Believing its land-based Minutemen and SAC bombers vulnerable to surprise attack, the US elects to scrap these 1500 systems, leaving only the 656 Polaris and a deficit of 352 systems. To get back up to its allowed 1008, the US build 22 new submarines to carry 352 added missiles in undersea safety. In the process the US is allowed to convert all Polaris missiles to new, improved yield and accuracy Poseidon MIRV systems. Thereafter the US converts the entire fleet to the Undersea Launched Missile System (ULMS). The intercontinental range ULMS missiles then permits US submarines to hide anywhere in all the world's oceans.

Similarly the Soviet Union may tailor its mix of allowed strategic weapons to best advantage during its reduction process and afterwards. Presently the number of its systems is in the same order of magnitude as our own and its submarines also carry 16 missile systems. Past Soviet preference has inclined to very high yield warheads. It is unlikely that all its strategic systems would be put in submarines where warhead weights and yields are circumscribed.

It is emphasized that the analysis here presented is just that, an analysis of the SALT talks. It is not to be read as proposals which have been made either by the

(more)

US or the USSR. Rather, it is a guide for evaluating SALT proposals when and if made, and when and if publicized. Therefore, it is respectfully suggested that this document be filed for ready future reference.

- (1) For several years the possibility of strategic arms limitation talks between the United States and the Soviet Union has been under discussion. Initiation of talks was thrown off track by the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Finally, a first round of talks began in Helsinki on November 17, 1969 and continued until December 22nd. A second round convened in Vienna on April 16, 1970, and is continuing. A third round at Helsinki again is anticipated. Both sides have made considerable effort to keep the talks private and uninfluenced by propaganda and public opinion considerations. It is a general view that if talks have not produced a treaty by the summer of 1971 there is little likelihood of success. For an informed assessment of the negotiations see: Jonas, Anne M., "The SALT Negotiations; Keeping Hope in Line with Reality." Air Force & Space Digest, v. 53, Mar. 1970; 39-42.
- (2) Principally former Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, their Secretaries of State and Defense, and their national security advisors, including numerous members of the academic community.
- (3) For a discussion of Soviet behavior in disarmament matters see: Scanlan, James P., "Disarmament and the USSR." US Command & General Staff College Military Review, v. 50, Mar. 1970: 29-42.
- (4) The previously proposed Sentinel nationwide ABM system intended to protect populations would be destabilizing. Rather than move to this posture President Nixon adopted the Safeguard system to achieve the objectives of guarding against accidental attacks, protecting our land-based deterrent forces, and protecting against the kind of small attacks third countries could launch in this decade. Soviet ABM deployment is relatively advanced compared to that of the US.
- (5) For a view that mutual deterrence can be better maintained without a treaty and by progressive modernization of retaliatory forces by both sides see: Brown, Neville, "An Unstable Balance of Terror?" World Today, v. 26, Jan. 1970: 38-46.
- (6) A minority of students of nuclear strategy believe that assured destruction capabilities are inherently unstable and that a damage limiting approach to arms control is preferable. This approach emphasizes passive (civil defense) and active (ABM) defense measures calculated to so limit damage from surprise attack that the incentive for initiating it is absent. See: Schneider, Mark B., "Strategic Arms Limitation." US Command & General Staff College Military Review, v. 50, Mar. 1970: 20-28.
- (7) For arguments for permitting Red China a minimal credible nuclear deterrent see: Barnett, A. Doak, "A Nuclear China and US Arms Policy." Foreign Affairs, v. 48, Apr. 1970: 427-442.
- (8) A MIRV ban and other qualitative limitations cannot be reached directly by this approach. However, reducing the number of allowed weapons systems below a number otherwise acceptable might indirectly approach some sought after qualitative goals.

"Science Service--A History and a Tribute." He then introduced Paul Arnold who made a few remarks.

The winners of the International Science Fair were then announced, and I greeted the winners of the first, second, and third places as they came up to the platform. A number of pictures were taken and I signed many autographs. I met a number of the student exhibitors, including Patrick Somerville.

I rode with Hinds to the Friendship Airport where I caught Delta Flight No. 873, leaving at 9:50 p.m. and arriving in Atlanta at 11:15 p.m., and then Delta Flight No. 159, leaving at 12:15 a.m. and arriving in Houston at 1:45 a.m. (May 16). I took a taxi to the Rice Hotel where I checked into room 1217.

Saturday, May 16, 1970 - Houston, Texas

I had breakfast in my room, after which I walked to the Southwest Bank Building with W. O. Baker, Roger Adams and E. J. Corey to attend a meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Welch Foundation.

We began our meeting with some remarks by Doherty on the tax situation of the Welch Foundation. The Scientific Advisory Board then met to discuss renewal of grants, new grants, etc.

The Board members had lunch with Milligan at the Houston Club and then continued their meeting in the afternoon.

After the afternoon meeting I went back to my room in the Rice Hotel for a while. I then went to the Houston Club for dinner with members of the SAB, Milligan and Welch Foundation Trustees Doherty, Wolfe, Binion and Josey. All except Binion then went to the Welch Foundation headquarters on the 20th floor of the Southwest Bank Building for the joint SAB-Trustees meeting at which we reported the results of the day's deliberations.

(Doherty told me that the new tax law makes it unlawful to pay me an honorarium for my attendance at SAB meetings.)

I spent the night in the Rice Hotel.

Sunday, May 17, 1970 - Houston - Washington

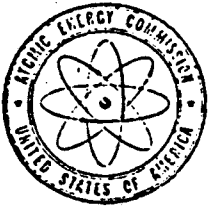
I had breakfast in my room and then took a taxi to the airport. I flew to Baltimore (Friendship) Airport on Eastern Flight No. 550, leaving at 9:30 a.m. and arriving at 1:05 p.m.

Eric, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 1 and back south on the Black Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4 to our starting point.

I worked on the address, "Activism, But What Kind" that I will give at Rutgers College Class Day on June 3, and I read various AEC papers.

Monday, May 18, 1970 - Germantown

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1027 (notes attached). We discussed the recommendation of the GAC that a new gold medal award be



UNCL. BY
NOV 88

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

LIMITED ACCESS

COPY NO. 30
May 15, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1027

10:30 a. m. , Monday, May 18, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Lawrence Award and AEC Citation

Recommendations are requested. (SECY)

2. AEC 1170/13 - Results of Negotiations with BNW

Staff will proceed as discussed. (AGMO-DC)

3. AEC 964/4 - Five-Year Extension of Contracts at LASL

Staff will proceed as discussed. (AGMO-DC)

4. Commissioner Johnson's May 14 Memorandum re Resolution of the Berkeley Division of the Academic Senate of the University of California

Scheduled for discussion on Wednesday, May 20. (SECY)

5. AEC 460/142 - ANS Symposium on Engineering with Nuclear Explosives

Approved with requests. (EAGM)

6. AEC 783/163 - Proposed Comments on S. J. Resolutions 184 and 185 re Study of Solar Rays and Tides as Alternate Energy Sources

Revisions are requested. (EAGM)

7. AEC 1000/149 - Apollo 13/SNAP-27 Abort

Noted. (SNS)

8. AEC 154/22 - Status of U.K. Operation

Noted. (AGM)

9. AEC 1193/22 - Matomic Building: Additional Safety Measures

Noted. (SECY)

10. General Manager's Report re NASA Facility Visit

The Chairman will call Senator Ellender. (Rubin)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:45 a. m.

(Action items will be reviewed with Commissioner Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Brown
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Hennessey*
Mr. Ferguson**
Mr. Hiestand**
Mr. Erlewine**
Mr. Smith**
Mr. Kohler**
Mr. Kavanagh**
Mr. Vinciguerra**
Mr. Riley**

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General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

**Attendance by Topic (s)

established and decided tentatively that, rather than this, it might be better to lift the age restriction on at least a portion of the five annual Lawrence Awards. We also discussed the difficult conflict of interest problem resulting from work undertaken by Battelle Northwest in the private portion of its establishment, as identified by United Nuclear questioning the propriety of Battelle doing work for Jersey Nuclear. A solution to this is being negotiated with Battelle, and we suggested that the negotiations include discussion of a disputes mechanism to handle such differences of opinion.

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson and I attended a briefing given by John Vinciguerra, Ed Giller, George Kavanagh, and Frank Baranowski. They presented the results of the Task Force on Fire Safety and Adequacy of Operating Conditions, which investigated fire safety and adequacy of operating conditions at AEC-operated facilities, and the proposed actions in this connection. It was pointed out that our operations, chiefly Rocky Flats and the Mound Laboratory but including many others, will require a budget of some \$246 million to rectify the inadequacies. It appears to me that it will be almost impossible to obtain approval for such a large funding operation and that this will raise, especially in Congress, the whole question of the increasing costs of nuclear weapons and the need to get on with arms limitations (which I would welcome).

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Frank Baranowski, Julie Rubin, and Justin Bloom to discuss the preparation of papers on our production program for transplutonium isotopes and on the history of our gas centrifuge and relations with industry. Following lunch we took a hike on the Seaborg trail.

Commissioners Ramey, Johnson and I, together with Bob Hollingsworth and other AEC staff, met with Dr. Robin Mole of the UKAEA to hear his views on the role of radiation in inducing cancer. He believes in a non-threshold theory and, although he expressed some doubts about the Gofman-Tamplin assumptions, was rather cautious in his discussion of their work.

I called Louisiana Senator Allen Ellender and told him that we have talked with NASA and have been studying possible uses for the NASA facilities in Louisiana and Mississippi. We will send people down to explore these possibilities in more detail, possibly this week. He was quite pleased with this. He asked that, if we make an inventory of the facilities down there, we send him a copy since he himself doesn't know what's there. I said we would be glad to do that. He also mentioned that he thinks this would be a natural for one of the proposed seven national laboratories to study the environment. He said we should feel free to ask him any questions because he wants to explore the situation thoroughly. I said we are looking forward to his showing us his films of Russia at the Germantown Auditorium on June 8.

At 2:45 I called Harold Price. I said I have been thinking for some time that it might be worthwhile to have a history of our regulatory operation--something that might be used in some future speech or article. There is no hurry--maybe a month or two. However, I suggested that he prepare an outline for me to look over and which we could also discuss.

Price then went on to say that he is deeply disturbed at the turn that seems to be evolving regarding the status of the regulatory section, as a result of the issues that were raised regarding the environmental functions. He feels that Commissioner Thompson wants Regulatory to have an organization that would report to the Commission so the "the Commission would speak with one voice." I said we wouldn't jump into that. I will be sure he's in on the discussion and has the opportunity to have his say.

I called Phil Handler to tell him of the possible merger of Science Service with AAAS because of NAS and NRC involvement with Science Service (they nominate members of the Board of Trustees of Science Service). He asked when the merger would take place and I said it has already been approved by the Science Service Board and would be taken up by the AAAS Board in June. He said he thinks this would be a good thing because he would hate to see Science Service go under. He said if he could do anything specific to help he would be glad to do so.

I called Keith Glennan to ask him if things are going all right with respect to his taking the position of U.S. Representative to the IAEA. He said they are, very slowly and with the expenditure of much energy. He said he plans to go to Vienna on May 30 and spend a couple of weeks there with Harry Smyth to get acquainted, etc. I said I have been wondering how things are going at the White House regarding Smyth. Glennan said Nielson told him that Smyth's letter of resignation has been received at the White House (to be effective around August 15) and that a letter of acceptance has gone to Smyth. I said that some of Harry's friends have been trying to get a little recognition for him at the White House, but may not be successful. I asked Glennan if he could have luncheon with the Commission before he leaves for Vienna and he said he would like to. We arranged to do this on Thursday, May 28. (The date was later changed to May 27.)

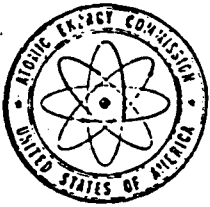
I sent a letter to Chet Holifield (copy attached) advising him of the decisions we have made with regard to supply policies for plutonium sales aboard.

Jim Ramey sent a letter to John F. Cushman (Executive Director, Administrative Conference of the U.S.) in response to his inquiry regarding information for use in preparing a manual for hearings in complex major administrative proceedings, or "big cases."

Tuesday, May 19, 1970 - Germantown - Boston - Washington

At 10:40 a.m. I presided over a meeting of the Commissioners with representatives of university groups to discuss the FY 1972 budget for support of AEC laboratory-university cooperative programs and the problems the FY 1971 reductions have created for the university associations. The representatives present were William G. Pollard (Executive Director, Oak Ridge Associated Universities), H. Willard Davis (President, Oak Ridge Associated Universities), Wayne A. Cassatt (Northwest College & University Association for Science), Philip N. Powers, John Roberson and William Cannon (Consultant, Argonne Universities Association), and Victor Beard (Executive Director, Association of Western Universities, Inc.). Commissioners Larson and Johnson were present as were Bob Hollingsworth, Spoff English, Elliot Pierce and others.

Pollard acted as spokesman for the group and each of the others also spoke to describe the critical situation that has developed in universities due to the drastic cut in the Division of Nuclear Education and Training budget. They emphasized the value to the laboratories of the university-laboratory cooperative programs. I responded by indicating my longstanding interest in this, the increased cooperation in this area under my chairmanship and by identifying the problem as one of funding involving the BOB and Congress. We indicated that, in addition to the letters they have written to Congress already, it might be worthwhile for them to get in touch with BOB Director Robert Mayo to try and enlist his support.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

MAY 18 1970

Mr. Chet Holifield, Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Mr. Holifield:

Your letter of December 22, 1969, concerning possible revision in AEC supply policies for plutonium sales abroad, including a price reduction, was most helpful. As you will recall, your letter stated your agreement:

- a. "...with the GAO recommendation a determination should be made by the Commission prior to revising the sales price of plutonium as to whether there is a reasonable probability any resultant reductions in revenues from leased material would at least be offset by increased plutonium sales generated by a price reduction." and
- b. "...that the Commission need not continue these conditions 50-50 and 75% rules beyond calendar year 1970 if the Commission believes that they should terminate at that time."

I should like to take this opportunity to advise you of the decisions which we have made in this matter following receipt of your letter.

Insofar as the price reduction is concerned, we have not formally reduced the price. Instead, we have advised interested governmental and private users of plutonium, including U.S. fabricators, that we would be prepared to consider offers for a "significant quantity" of fuel-grade plutonium at a price of \$30 per gram of total plutonium, as nitrate. Should an attractive offer develop we are prepared to move rapidly in taking the steps necessary to effect the plutonium price reduction. Our most recent survey of the plutonium market potential in the Community and Japan, however, indicates that there is little likelihood of substantial plutonium sales in either area for the balance of this year, regardless of the plutonium price. This situation results from prior purchases of non-U.S. plutonium and from reductions in total procurement resulting from program slippages and budget cuts.

Insofar as the 50-50 and 75% rules are concerned, the Commission believes that they should be terminated at the end of CY 1970. However, we do not plan to announce this fact publicly until about the middle of

this year. We feel that such timing will strike a balance between the encouragement which such knowledge would give to potential purchasers, if any, to defer possible 1970 purchases into the post-1970 period and the need for letting both purchasers and U.S. sellers know this fact sufficiently in advance that they can negotiate later this year any early CY 1971 sales on an appropriate and, from their viewpoint, most favorable basis.

In regard to the latter point, I would like to call your attention to a related aspect of the plutonium supply arrangements. As you may recall, the legislative history in raising the plutonium ceilings for Euratom and Japan to 1,000 and 365 kilograms, respectively, indicates that all of the work expected to be done with the additional plutonium would be covered by information exchange arrangements under which we would get information derived from the use of the material. We are assuring that this commitment will be met for all U.S. sales of plutonium, both AEC and private, through CY 1970. Such arrangements will generally extend considerably beyond 1970.

This information exchange requirement was, together with the 50-50 and 75% rules, a part of the overall conditions adopted for these plutonium supply arrangements which were considered appropriate so long as the AEC was offering a guaranteed plutonium purchase price to U.S. licensees. The guaranteed price will, of course, terminate at the end of CY 1970. Consequently, as the 50-50 and 75% rules are being phased out at the end of CY 1970, we believe it also is logical and appropriate that the information exchange requirement terminate concurrently. Since it is anticipated that future sales of plutonium will principally be for use in fast breeder reactor prototypes, an area of technology which is highly industrially protected, we feel that further continuation of the information exchange requirement would effectively eliminate U.S. plutonium producers from this market. As in the case of the 50-50 and 75% rules, we would not make our plans to remove the information exchange requirement at the end of CY 1970 known until mid-1970, in order to minimize any potential adverse effect on U.S. sales during the remainder of this year.

We will inform you when those affected by these planned changes in U.S. plutonium supply policy are made aware of them. In the event that you have questions on this matter, we would be pleased to discuss them with you.

bcc: See attached list

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaberg

I sent my biweekly report to the White House today (copy attached).

I then rode to D.C. National Airport with Justin Bloom and Elliot Pierce. We had a sandwich lunch on the way. We flew on American Airlines Flight No. 476 to Boston, leaving about 1 p.m. and arriving about 2:30 p.m.

Upon our arrival, we were met by Dr. Glen Gordon (one of my former students) of the University of Maryland and by Dr. William Walters of MIT, and the latter drove us to the MIT campus. At this point, Walters left us and Pierce, Gordon, Bloom, and I decided to spend the free time remaining before my commitments for the AEC Citation ceremony in walking around the University and surrounding area. We first stopped at the MIT Chapel to see its unusual architecture and McCormick Hall, a girls' dormitory, where the ceremony was to be held, and then walked along the banks of the Charles River for approximately one mile.

We then returned across the MIT athletic fields and walked on to the campus proper where we saw the main quadrangle. As 4:30 p.m. approached, we returned to McCormick Hall for the beginning of the activities in connection with the ceremony. During the course of the walk, we met Dr. Mort Kaplan on the street. As we entered McCormick Hall, we were greeted by McCool and McKinney of the Secretariat staff, and McKinney introduced me to Mrs. Ludlum George, the manager of McCormick Hall.

I went to the Green Lounge to await the arrival of distinguished visitors and was joined a while later by Charles Coryell, who was brought here in a wheelchair. Here I met Mrs. Charles D. (Barbara) Coryell, the Gordons, the Raymond Edwards' and many others. A number of pictures were taken. The ceremony started shortly after 5 p.m. with my opening remarks, which pointed out to Coryell how his many friends had come from all over the United States to be present for the occasion. I then introduced many of the more prominent people present, including President Howard Johnson of MIT, Professor John Ross (Head, Chemistry Department, MIT), Commissioner Theos Thompson, Dr. Jerome Wiesner (Provost of MIT) (all on the stage), Mrs. Charles D. Coryell, Mrs. William A. Huber (Charles Coryell's daughter), Miss Barbara Coryell (niece), Mr. and Mrs. William H. Coryell, III (nephew), George and Barbara Brauer (Barbara Coryell's daughter), Dr. and Mrs. Edward L. Brady, Professor and Mrs. Richard W. Dodson, Dr. Manson Benedict, Mrs. Howard Johnson, Mr. Peter T. Demos, Dr. and Mrs. Raymond R. Edwards, Professor and Mrs. H. L. Finston, Dr. and Mr. Lawrence E. Glendenin, Dr. and Mrs. Glen E. (Connie) Gordon and children (Carl and Kirstie), Dr. John W. Irvine, Jr., and Professor and Mrs. Jack Marinsky.

I then gave my prepared remarks concerning Dr. Coryell, augmenting them as necessary to fit the occasion. I presented the AEC Citation and Medallion to Coryell, after reading the Citation. Coryell delivered a prepared speech which recounted his work at the Met Lab, the Clinton Labs and MIT, and he was given lengthy applause. (See picture.)

Those on the stage then formed a reception line and the audience, numbering about 200 people, came by.

It was necessary to leave a little abruptly to try to catch our airplane and we did not stay for the refreshments that were served. Commissioner Thompson, Justin Bloom, and I were taken to the airport by Dr. Walters, only to find that fog had caused the postponement of our scheduled flight. We went by cab or walked to other airlines in trying to find a flight to Washington. After having dinner at the airport, our originally scheduled flight was called, approximately 1-1/2 hours late, and we departed from Boston at 8:30 p.m. on

AEC BIRELLY STATUS REPORT FOR MAY, 19, 1970

1. About 25 or 30 newsmen, including some from three local TV stations, visited the Rocky Flats plant on May 2, 1970 (see report of May 3, 1970, No. 3). About 6,000 employees and their families also visited during May 2-3. Press coverage focused more on Family Day activities and plant operations, such as sophisticated methods for handling nuclear materials, than on the plant's role in the nuclear weapons program and the controversy about radiological safety in the vicinity of the plant.
2. An Associated Press investigative reporter, Ben Rothberg, plans to spend two weeks visiting AEC field offices during the latter part of May. He is gathering material for a four-part newspaper series and is especially interested in radioactive waste, weapon testing, and the safety of nuclear power reactors.
3. The Lawrence Awards ceremony, scheduled on May 11 at the University of California, Berkeley, was postponed and will be held in D. C. It has been rescheduled for May 26 (4:00 p.m.) at the National Academy of Sciences.
4. Arrangements are being made for possible reductions in electric power consumption by AEC's uranium enrichment plants (at Oak Ridge, Tennessee; Portsmouth, Ohio; and Paducah, Kentucky) during the coming summer. This would release coal supplies and generating capacity to help relieve fuel shortages and meet public demands for electricity. The action is being taken in accordance with White House direction.
5. The Government of Thailand has invited five U.S. suppliers of nuclear power plants to submit technical data and equipment specifications for the nuclear generating station it proposes to build. Invitations were also sent to manufacturers in four other countries, one each in Britain, Canada, Germany, and Sweden.



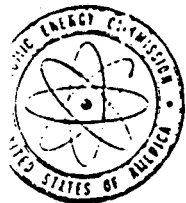
Presentation of AEC Citation to Charles Coryell, MIT; May 19, 1970.
L to R: Seaborg, Charles D. Coryell, Mrs. Coryell.

Northwest Flight No. 315, arriving in Washington at 9:45 p.m. We were met by Henry Hinds who drove us to our homes.

Wednesday, May 20, 1970 - D.C.

At 10:20 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1028 (notes attached). We discussed the establishment of a new Office of Environmental Affairs, a staff function reporting to the General Manager, which would be headed by Joe DiNunno. Commissioner Thompson opposes this, feeling that there should be a unified office including regulatory activities but the rest of us thought this runs counter to the plan of separation of regulatory from operational activities. We didn't take a final vote on this, but presumably will approve it at the next Information Meeting. Related to this is the establishment of a Division of Waste and Scrap Management upon which we are also similarly split; it will be taken up at the next Information Meeting. We approved a letter to Mayo (copy attached) describing our intention to introduce full cost recovery for the licensing of nuclear power reactors. Commissioner Ramey voted against this and Commissioner Thompson expressed grave doubts but didn't want to be recorded in the letter to Mayo as voting against it.

At 11 a.m. the other Commissioners and I attended a meeting with the following Babcock & Wilson officials: Ellis T. Cox (Vice President, Power Generation Division), Will H. Rowand (Vice President and General Manager, Nuclear Power Generating Department), Richard H. Harrison (Vice President, Washington



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

COPY NO. 3
May 20, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1028

10:20 a.m., Wednesday, May 20, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Information Meeting, 10:30 a.m., Friday, May 22, 1970, D. C. Office

Scheduled. (SECY)

2. AEC 132/169 - Establishment of Office of Environmental Affairs; and, Commissioner Thompson's May 15 Memorandum re Environmental Organization

Discussed and rescheduled. (SECY)

3. AEC 132/168 - Establishment of Division of Waste and Scrap Management

Discussed and rescheduled. (SECY)

4. AEC 132/167 - Responsibilities of Division of Production

Approved with revisions. (AGMA)

5. General Manager's May 19 Note re Reorganization

The Commissioners' comments will be addressed to staff. (SAGM)

6. Senate Requested Possible Reduction Cases (See Mr. Abbadessa's May 18 Note)

Staff may proceed. The Chairman suggested any additional comments by the Commissioners be addressed to staff. (OC)

7. AEC 517/26 - LRL and LASL: U. C. Faculty Committee (Zinner) Report (See also Commissioner Johnson's May 14 Memorandum and Mr. Harris' May 6 Memorandum re Resolution of Academic Senate, Berkeley Division, University of California)

Noted. (SECY)

8. AEC 1096/107 - Proposed Project at NAL

The Controller's draft is approved. (AGMO-OC)

9. AEC 334/109 - Fire and Safety Facility Requirements: Proposed Letter to BOB

To be rescheduled. Comments may be addressed to staff. (AGMO)

10. AEC 280/60 - Office Space

Noted. (SECY)

11. Senator Church's Question Regarding Environmental Laboratory Bill

Staff will discuss with Senator Church's Staff. (AGMO)

12. Proposed Staff Office Move

To be rescheduled. (AGMA)

13. Hearing Examiner's Decision on the Iowa Electric Light and Power Company (Duane Arnold Energy Center), Docket No. 50-331

Mr. Price suggested review by the Commissioners and early discussion. (SECY)

14. Mr. Hennessey's May 12 Memorandum re Hal O. Anger Patent No.
3,011,057

Deferred. (GC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:30 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

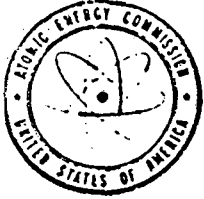
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Brown
Mr. Price
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Bauer*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Ryan*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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NOV 86

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

MAY 21 1970

Honorable Robert P. Mayo
Director
Bureau of the Budget

Dear Mr. Mayo:

In accordance with the Government's policy of collection of user charges, the Atomic Energy Commission placed in effect on October 1, 1968, a schedule of fees for licenses to construct and to operate nuclear reactors and other production or utilization facilities, and for certain licenses authorizing use and possession of atomic energy materials.

During and subsequent to the development of the fee schedule, we have had a number of conversations with the Bureau of the Budget staff on the license fee subject. In those discussions and in correspondence, the BoB has made several requests and suggestions for consideration in future revisions of the schedule which were directed toward achieving "full or substantial cost recovery" for AEC licensing services. Specifically, the AEC was requested to (1) reconsider broader coverage of materials licenses, (2) review the question of recovering compliance and inspection costs, and (3) study the question of user charges to offset costs of an operational program for safeguarding special nuclear material. The latter point was reiterated in the BoB letter of January 28, 1970, which designated safeguards costs as a major program issue. An additional point made by the Bureau was that the Commission should take steps to obtain statutory authority to impose power reactor license fees on Federal agencies. Such proposed legislation was forwarded to the Congress on October 22, 1969.

In the light of our experience with the fee schedule over the past 18 months we have considered the suggestions made by the Bureau, and have developed a revised license fee schedule which we anticipate will increase annual revenues from a current level of some \$600,000 to over \$4 million in FY 1971. This schedule would recover the full cost of the regulatory licensing program except for those licenses issued to nonprofit educational institutions and Federal agencies which are currently exempt under Commission regulations, and licenses issued to civil defense activities and hospitals and physicians authorizing human use of byproduct material which we propose to exempt from license fees.

Honorable Robert P. Mayo

- 2 -

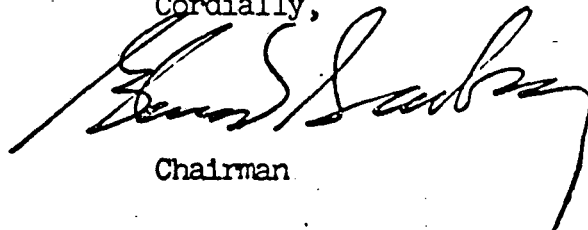
The fees in the revised schedule are based on consideration of the costs of those licensing services which benefit identifiable licensees. As a result of our review, we continue to believe that health and safety inspection and compliance activities primarily benefit the public at large, rather than the licensee. This policing part of the Commission's regulatory program is considered an essential element in providing for the protection of the public health and safety. While the Division of Compliance, in its inspections, is concerned with whether the licensee is fulfilling his responsibilities under his license and AEC regulations, the division is not involved in the actual processing of the license, which is the responsibility of the Divisions of Reactor Licensing and Materials Licensing. The proposed fee schedule which is enclosed recovers fully those costs which are related to the health and safety licensing activity of the Commission. These fees would not recover costs of compliance and inspection, rule making, development of standards, criteria and codes, and administration of the state relations program. The Commission has determined, pursuant to BoB Circular A-25, that these latter costs are not "properly chargeable to the activity."

We have also considered the Bureau's position, as outlined in meetings with AEC staff, that user charges be imposed on appropriate licensees to offset all or part of the cost of our program of safeguarding special nuclear material. Our experience with this new and evolving program is that the preponderance of cost is centered in safeguards compliance and inspection activities, with very little of the safeguards costs involved in licensing. In addition to the fact that these activities are aimed exclusively at national security and international considerations, and hence benefit the country at large rather than the licensees involved, the Commission feels that the fees necessary to recover these costs might well impede the continuing development of this new program.

Commissioner Ramey does not agree in principle with full cost recovery for AEC licensing costs, where in his opinion the primary purpose of the license is the protection of the health and safety of the public. He requested that his views be made known to you.

Enclosed is a draft notice of proposed rule making. We would appreciate your comments on the revised fee schedule at your earliest convenience in order that the additional licensing costs represented in the schedule can be recovered by FY 1971.

Cordially,



Chairman

Enclosure:
Draft Notice of Proposed Rule Making

Office), John H. MacMillan (Manager, Contracts), and S. W. Boon (Staff Aide to President). Cliff Beck, Milt Shaw, Julie Rubin and other AEC staff also attended. Cox coordinated their presentation in which he, Rowand and Mills described the status of commitments and principle problem areas in their sale of nuclear power reactors and pressure vessels. It is clear that Babcock & Wilcox is becoming increasingly involved in the reactor vending business. They have now reached the point where, having divested themselves of a number of pressure vessel commitments, they are ready to accept new orders for them.

I attended a luncheon held in connection with the Spring Meeting of the Board of Trustees of Educational TV at the University Club. I sat at a table with Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell (President), Dr. Max Kampelman (Chairman of the Board), Mrs. Patricia Harris, Dr. Lee DuBridge, Austin Kiplinger, Dr. William S. Nelson (retired from Howard University). Among others present were Lloyd Elliott (President, George Washington University), Hurst Anderson, Pat Oliver, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Richman, Ernie Feidler (outgoing representative of the National Gallery on the WETA Board), Mrs. Walter E. Washington, and Father Daniel E. Power (Georgetown University). Kampelman acted as master of ceremonies. He and Mrs. Campell talked briefly and gave status reports. He then introduced Lee DuBridge, who made a few remarks concerning his connection with Educational TV (in Los Angeles) and the NET Board. Kampelman then introduced William McArtor, Manager of WETA, who introduced key staff that were present. Father Power introduced Jack White, former President of NET, now President of Cooper Union College. White made a very moving talk about the situation in the universities and the need to keep concerned about the attitudes of the students. I had a good opportunity to talk to Jack and Joan White, both before and after the luncheon.

From 2:40 to 4:20 p.m. I attended a briefing on the Cambodian situation in the West Auditorium of the State Department. I sat next to Dwight Ink who urged that I get to Flanigan, as soon as possible, the letter concerning AEC reactions to the proposals of the Ash Council for reorganization. He thinks the new Agency for Natural Resources may have some tough sledding in Congress, but he believes that the one for the Environment will probably go through because of the current great concern over this. In this connection he feels that it may be just as well for the AEC to concede on the issue of the transfer of regulatory standards to this new agency since such a step seems inevitable in any case.

The briefing began with the entry of Vice President Spiro Agnew, John Ehrlichman, Secretary William Rogers and Secretary Melvin Laird.

The Vice President opened the meeting with general remarks on the campaign commitments of President Nixon and the policy of the Administration. He said he became convinced yesterday that we could win a land war in Southeast Asia--the President asked him to go over there with his four wood and his tennis racket. He said that, unfortunately, we can't rely on the news media to present an unbiased picture and that we can't have our policy made on the editorial pages or even entirely in Congress. He said this is a most important meeting and he has full confidence in the fairness of the people conducting the briefing. Then he had to leave and turned the meeting over to Ehrlichman.

Ehrlichman said the Governors have received part of the information that we will receive this afternoon; also, we will hear from those who briefed the Cabinet recently, so we will get the best of both briefings. He then introduced Secretary Rogers. Rogers said he would have to leave soon, but Assistant Secretary of State Marshall Green would continue on behalf of the

State Department. He said we had inherited the war in Vietnam and the foreign policy and other people asking why we are there and why we do not leave show ignorance. He said we have security treaties with Thailand, the Philippines, South Korea, Japan, etc. and we have a commitment to live up to the treaty obligations. Since we couldn't just walk out of the Vietnam situation and we couldn't bombard North Vietnam, the President decided on the Vietnamization procedures as the only sensible choice. After making that decision, we can't just get out. He said when the end of June comes and we get out of Cambodia, the suspicion will disappear. The results will show the young people that we were right. The young people don't seem to want to concede that the President may be right, but they will know this by the end of June. He said all nations in the area support the President. The Foreign Minister of Germany made a supporting speech after his return to Germany from a visit to Cambodia. He said we should support the President. The incursion into Cambodia will shorten the war and is entirely consistent with the Vietnamization program, which the American people supported by three to one in the polls.

Rogers then introduced Marshall Green who said he would cover Cambodia's own reactions to events in Cambodia in the last five years. The buildup of sanctuaries in Cambodia during the last five years was resented and Sihanouk was frightened by this. He travelled to a funeral in Hanoi and while there seemed to reach some kind of an agreement with the North Vietnamese, but these agreements didn't stand. He was on his way to get help from Peking with respect to North Vietnam when South Vietnamese leader Lon Nol decided to depose him on the basis of statements Sihanouk made that threatened him. After Sihanouk's ouster the U.S. made many efforts to negotiate with the North Vietnamese and the Viet Cong to find some kind of solution. Any U.N. action will probably be mild, merely exhorting the maintenance of Cambodian neutrality and sovereignty. He said we supported a French proposal for a conference; Soviet Delegate Yakov Malik, however, reversed himself in this and decided not to support such a conference. The recent Southeast Asia Communist countries oppose our entrance into Cambodia while European reactions are mixed. Near East Asia is opposed, Africa is opposed, South America leans toward being critical and Canada has mixed reactions. The papers and nations in East Asia have been wholly favorable. There are signs that much of the unfavorable reaction is beginning to shift. The private reactions of heads of government, etc. have been more on the favorable side and this should increase as we continue to succeed. This affair is not drawing the Soviet Union and China together as the Soviets would like us to believe. There are certain beneficial results that need to be noted. There has been a long history of enmity between Cambodia and all of Vietnam. Now South Vietnam and Cambodia have established relations. Also, for the first time in nine years, Cambodia has relations with Thailand and Laos. Also, for the first time in a long while, Indonesia is in touch with Cambodia.

Ehrlichman then introduced Laird, who made the following remarks. In January, 1969, the new Administration found a plan to turn over responsibility to South Vietnam for meeting the Vietcong threat to South Vietnam. But this was premature and didn't take into account sufficiently the North Vietnamese. So the Administration developed the Vietnamization program in which the U.S. will help South Vietnam to become self-sufficient by the summer of 1971. But a great proportion of North Vietnam's supplies came through Cambodia. The North Vietnamese had plans to attack U.S. forces from these sanctuaries in order to cause huge casualties. In order to protect U.S. forces in South Vietnam, to help the Vietnamization program, and to speed the date when the U.S. forces could withdraw from South Vietnam, it was decided that it would be in the best interests of the U.S. to attack the sanctuaries in Cambodia. The success should not be judged on the basis of tactical success, but rather on the

strategic, more long-range success of the reduced casualties in the last two quarters of this year and on our increased ability to withdraw U.S. forces. There will be some reverses, but these difficulties will be small compared to our strategic successes.

Laird then called on Lieutenant General John Vogt (Director of Operations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to become Director of Joint Chiefs of Staff in August) to brief us on the action in Cambodia. Laird said he had heard this excellent briefing about 15 times. Vogt used a large map of South and North Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia and Thailand for his briefing. He summarized the troops as 100,000 NVA and 140,000 VC (total 240,000) in South Vietnam; 315,000 NVA in North Vietnam; 67,000 NVA and 47,000 Pathet Lao (total 114,000) in Laos; and 40,000 NVA/VC and 4,500 CCI in Cambodia. The NVA brought supplies into Sihanoukville in Cambodia (15,000 tons). Then the enemy began to move further into Cambodia and to cut all the routes to the capital. We received evidence that the enemy intended to bring Sihanouk back into Cambodia and finally put him back in power. He (the enemy) planned to occupy the whole length of Cambodia at the Vietnamese border up to Laos. We knew, therefore, that this was the time to go into Cambodia to thwart their plans. We knew this had to be done with complete secrecy if we were to succeed. We went in on April 28 and the operation was an immediate success. The South Vietnamese performed exceptionally well. They kicked off on time, proceeded well and gave good air support. The enemy was obviously surprised because there was very little booby trapping and enemy mines--he had to leave in a hurry. He had no strategic warning, very little tactical warning.

The President knew it would be sheer dumb luck if we captured the headquarters because these 1,000 or so people can move on a moment's notice. In the last two days we have captured about 100 key headquarters communications people. The enemy was caught completely by surprise and has launched no counter attacks. We are virtually in control of all the area to the south and the west of the Mekong River. We can state that our main objectives have been achieved. We have captured 10,000 individual weapons, 6,000 other weapons, more rockets and mortar rounds than in the last 22 months (six thousand attacks worth), and 3,700 tons of food. The enemy is beginning to hurt. We will be out on schedule and will have achieved our objectives. This is a major blow to the enemy and has set him back 10 months to a year. This time can be used to train South Vietnamese troops. This, of course, has propped up the Lon Nol government tremendously. They were in their eleventh hour when we moved in. Then Sihanouk would have moved back in and we would have been in trouble.

These presentations were followed by a question and answer period. Laird said we will definitely be out by June 30; however, there will be continued incursions, solely by South Vietnamese, after June 30. Green said we were not asked by the Cambodians to come in as this would have impaired their neutrality. They are pleased but dare not say so because of the effect on their neutrality. We had absolutely nothing to do with Sihanouk's ouster.

Vogt said the damage to Cambodian villages has been very light and the same is true of South Vietnamese activities in Cambodia.

Laird summarized by saying the timetable will be met, the program thus far has been a tactical success far beyond the expectations of the military (including General Abrams who planned the whole action), its strategic success is assured, it will lead to a reduction in U.S. casualties next year, and when the North Vietnamese realize that Vietnamization is a success, we will begin to make progress in the Paris talks.

There was then a coffee break to be followed by a briefing on the state of the U.S. economy by Paul McCracken (the same briefing given to the Cabinet, etc.) but I left at 4:20 p.m. because of a commitment to attend a Commission meeting.

At 4:30 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2418 (action summary attached). We discussed the budget preview for FY 1972.

Attached is Rubin's memorandum of a meeting the other Commissioners and key staff had with Alvin Weinberg, Director, ORNL. I did not attend this meeting because of the Cambodian briefing.

I received a letter from Peter Flanigan thanking me on behalf of the President for sending him a report on my trip to the Far East.

Eric, Suki and I hiked in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White House Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters and returning to our starting point.

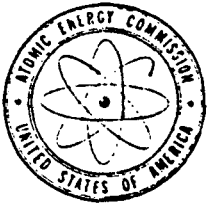
Thursday, May 21, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I met with Sherman Knapp (President, AIF), Charles Robbins (Vice President, AIF) and Ed Wiggin (AIF); Julie Rubin was also present. We discussed their interest in the standards for power reactors which have been under development by the Regulatory staff for the last four or five years and which formed the basis for industry operations for a good part of that time. They said there are 56 such standards of which industry can agree to 25, but would like to negotiate 27 of the others with Regulatory after a couple of more months of working on the wording. Four of them they find too restrictive, these having to do with absolute assurance against sabotage and the introduction of means to prevent systematic non-random concurrent failure of redundant elements.

They also introduced a discussion of the gas centrifuge situation, indicating that Bill Webster of the GAC now feels as they do, and he will talk with Howard Vesper to try to convince him of the broader point of view--that the time has come for industry to become involved. Another point we discussed was the fast breeder program for which Robbins indicated a certain uneasiness but couldn't make any specific recommendations. We all agreed that it might be impossible to have three prototypes and Robbins wondered whether the three vendors couldn't get together on the building of a single prototype. Wiggin said he is quite relaxed as to the time schedule and thinks that a delay of a few years wouldn't make any difference.

At 10:30 a.m. I was interviewed by Bill Stockton, an AP science writer, in the presence of Jim Cannon (DPI) and Stan Schneider. This was a reminiscing type interview for an article he is doing on the 25th anniversary of Project Trinity (July 16, 1945) and what has been accomplished in the intervening 25 years.

I had lunch with Berkeley Chancellor Roger Heyns at the Longworth Cafeteria in the NSF building. I ran into him accidentally as I was going through the food line with Bloom, Schneider and Sakalosky and had lunch with him alone in order to give us the opportunity to discuss affairs at Berkeley. We discussed the timing of my possible return to Berkeley and the conditions under which I would prefer to return, namely as a research professor. We also discussed the controversy over the University of California acting as contractor for the Los Alamos and Livermore Laboratories and agreed that the Regents would most



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

May 21, 1970

Approved _____

REH

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

Date _____

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2418, WEDNESDAY, MAY 20, 1970, 4:10 P.M., ROOM 1115,
D. C. OFFICE

SECY:FG

Commission Business

1. AEC 1325/1 - FY 1972 Budget Preview - Agency Plan; and
AEC 1325/2 - Appendix "B" to AEC 1325/1

Approved, with revisions.

Commissioners Ramey and Johnson requested the Commission be kept informed of developments concerning the test sale of uranium.

The Chairman requested inclusion of \$25 million in the Agency Plan for a new heavy ion accelerator (site undesignated).

(OC)

2. Executive Session

- a. Briefing on Cambodia
- b. Reorganization Studies.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

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

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NOV 84

May 20, 1970

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman:

The meeting with Al Weinberg this afternoon lasted from about 2:00 p.m. to 3:45 p.m. Present were Weinberg, Hollingsworth, Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson and myself.

Al indicated morale at the laboratory was still OK but the present strike was affecting the laboratory as well as the production operations. It is helping in the budget problem in that they may end up returning money to the Commission due to saving during the strike.

Al discussed the future outlook for the laboratory. He pointed out total employment at ORNL as of January 1, 1968 was 5,369 and as of today was 4,739, a reduction of 630 people. The AEC budget for ORNL in FY 1970 was \$77.9 million whereas in FY 1971 it is \$75.9 million. Work for others in both years was about \$12.3 million.

job Al repeated a previous theme that the central position of the AEC in providing a central energy source was not complete as yet. In response to questions he emphasized the principal problems with the LMFBR and the GCFR were in fuel cycle performance and economics. He was convinced the machine could be made to work mechanically. Major unanswered questions remain in large scale plutonium recycle.

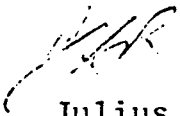
Al admitted liquid reactors such as MSR were their unanswered problems and he emphasized the major objective was to keep the opportunity open to pursue this route if the LMFBR encountered major obstacles. The major problem from Al's viewpoint is if you get in trouble can you get out of it.

Al noted the U.S. was spending \$175 million versus the U.K.'s \$45 million in developing the LMFBR. Hollingsworth questioned the U.S. figure and Al promised to provide him with an explanation.

A number of general statements were made about Shaw's operating techniques but Al admitted he might not be able to do any better and did not offer any specific suggestions. He repeated a previous theme that the Commission would be better off proving the FBR technology in a Shippingport type plant and then providing the opportunity for industry to use this technology rather than Shaw's approach of having several companies develop a parallel competitive capability for an unproven system.

Toward the end of the discussion general Oak Ridge activities were mentioned in support of the materials development for the LMFBR, waste disposal activities in the salt mines, and controlled thermonuclear work in which reported discussions with Pease of the U.K. confirm near feasibility of the tokamak is promising but a \$1 billion engineering job still remains.

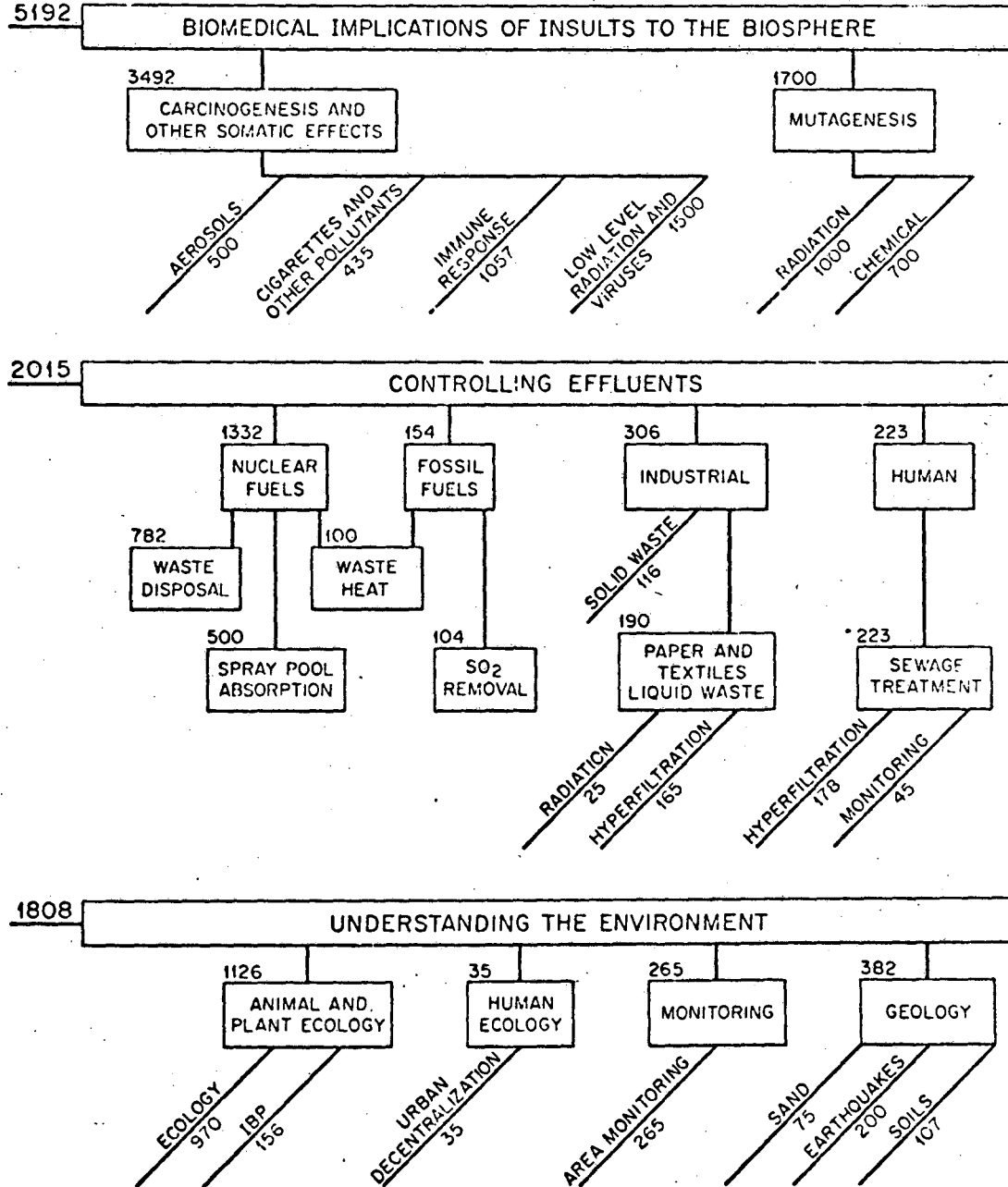
Only brief discussion was held on the ORNL environmental laboratory issue although Ramey did question whether the Commission had approved the submission to NSF of the latest ORNL proposal. The attached handout of ORNL's past activities in the environmental field was very briefly noted.



Julius H. Rubin
Special Assistant
to the Chairman

Attachment

DOLLARS
 (x 10³)
 5192



ENVIRONMENTAL STUDIES AT ORNL
 \$9,015,000

likely ignore the faculty protestations on this matter. We also discussed the other manifold problems inherent in university administration these days and especially the problems that Heyns is facing at Berkeley.

From 2 to 3 p.m. I met with Philip J. Farley (Acting Director) and Spurgeon Keeny (Assistant Director, Science and Technology Bureau) of ACDA in my office. They wanted to brief me on the progress and status of the SALT talks since the time when I was cut off from involvement last summer. Apparently Farley has received permission from the White House to talk to me with this objective in mind. He said that the U.S. position at Vienna involves four alternate plans, which are labeled A, B, C, and D. Plan A is to freeze the number of missiles on each side at the present number (about 1,700 corresponding to the U.S. number), relying on national means of inspection in order to detect violations; the ABM would also be frozen at about the planned U.S. safeguard level (that is, about 900 ABM's). Plan B is the same as Plan A except that the number of ABM's would be frozen at a level necessary to defend only one site in each country, that is, Washington and Moscow (about 100 ABM's). Plan C would freeze the total number of missiles, allow only ABM's for Washington and Moscow, ban the testing, production and dispersal of MIRV's and provide for international inspection in order to insure compliance with the MIRV ban and prevent the upgrading of SAM's (Surface to Air Missiles) to MIRV status. Plan D would provide for a phased reduction of missiles from the present level (about 1,700) at a rate of 100 per year, say for seven years, until a bottom of about 1,000 is reached; according to this plan, MIRV's would not be banned and, therefore, there would be no international inspection.

The only plans that have been presented in Vienna are Plans C and D. The Soviet position in Vienna is somewhat more general but they have indicated a serious interest in the American proposals. Their proposal envisages a freeze of missiles at the present level but allows complete interchange by the various categories, that is, ICBM's, submarine-based missiles, intermediate range missiles, etc. In their discussions of the banning of MIRV's, they do not include the banning of MIRV testing, but only the banning of MIRV production and dispersal and this based on national inspection verification procedures. Farley indicated that President Nixon doesn't rule out the possibility of a complete ban on ABM's.

Farley and Keeny told me that the U.S. position has evolved since last summer during a very complicated series of meetings, which eventually evolved into a decision-making mechanism in a so-called verification panel which took on broader responsibilities. This panel consisted of Kissinger as chairman, with Dave Packard, Elliot Richardson, Gerard Smith, Dick Helms, and General Allison as the members. There were sub-panels chaired by such people as Lynn of NSC. DuBridge has not been involved and has not been brought into the discussions, even to this date, as the result of instructions from Kissinger; thus, he has not even had the briefing that I received this afternoon. We discussed the reason for the exclusion of DuBridge and it seems to involve the desire to keep scientists like him, members of PSAC, etc. out of the process of evolving the policy. It isn't clear why I was kept out other than to keep to a minimum the numbers who have this sensitive information. Members of the leadership in Congress and the leadership of the relevant Congressional committees, including the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, have recently been briefed.

We also discussed the work at Los Alamos which is being done to detect MIRV's, etc at launching sites in order to assure compliance with any agreement. It appears that interrogation with gamma rays to induce fission, and to allow concurrent radiography, offers the best scientific detection method for fissionable material. I urged them to allow the Los Alamos people maximum

involvement here in order that they could be most effective and most cooperative. I thanked them for taking the trouble to brief me, and they said they would continue to keep me informed.

I received a copy of a letter that Alexis Johnson wrote to William Anders (Executive Secretary, Space Council) (copy attached) advising him that the provisions of the draft document "Nuclear Safety Review and Approval Procedures for Minor Radioactive Sources in Space Operations" are acceptable to the State Department.

Helen and I attended the spring reception and dinner for the National Science Board of the National Science Foundation at the National Academy of Sciences. The reception was held outdoors in front of the building. We sat at a table with Dr. and Mrs. Piore, Dr. Stever, Dr. and Mrs. Levin, Miss McCarn, Clancey Ohlke, Mr. and Mrs. Ryer and Dr. Wilson. After the dinner Phil Handler and Bill McElroy spoke briefly. Dr. Piore made a presentation of a picture of Alan Waterman to Mrs. Waterman. Dr. Bronk announced the naming of a mountain range in the Antarctic after Lee DuBridge and Tom Jones announced the naming of a mountain range in the Antarctic after Phil Handler.

Friday, May 22, 1970 - D.C. - New York City

At 10:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1029 (notes attached). In executive session we discussed the letter to Flanigan commenting on the reorganization suggested by the Ash Council (copy attached). Also in executive session, we continued the discussion of May 20 on the establishment of the Office of Environmental Affairs and a parallel office under the Office of Regulation which Commissioner Thompson had opposed. He agreed that with the establishment of the three-Commissioner group, consisting of him, Ramey and Larson, to oversee these offices he would now agree, so the decision was unanimous. Thompson, however, wanted postponement of the decision concerning the establishment of a Division of Waste and Scrap Management. We also discussed the question of bringing industry into the gas centrifuge process development program, using as a basis a memo prepared by Johnson and Larson which I had requested at a previous meeting. It was agreed that staff would develop this further and identify some related policy questions after which the issue would come back to the Commission for final determination.

At 11:05 a.m. I called Bob Silva at ORNL in reply to his letter asking for my comments, especially on the title, on his element 104 paper, "First Chemical Separation of Rutherfordium." I told him that my off-the-cuff feeling is that he ought to take the word "first" out of the title and work into the text that it is the first in his opinion. I said it might be a little unbecoming and could subject him to criticism if he ignored completely any kind of reference to Zvara's work. I also suggested he make reference to the Soviet work on element 104.

I had lunch with Lynne at the Black Tahiti Cafeteria and then we took a walk around Farragut Square.

From 2:10 to 3 p.m. I presided over a meeting with Eugene Schubert (Vice President, Nuclear Energy Division) and Tom Clark (Manager, Washington, D.C. Region) of General Electric. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson and Larson, Hollingsworth and Rubin were also present. Schubert gave a summary of the cost of a 340 MWe fast breeder prototype. He said the price of \$400 million is a turnkey price estimated so that G.E. couldn't possibly lose money, because the management would not stand for another instance in which

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON
May 20, 1970

Dear Bill:

The provisions of the draft document "Nuclear Safety Review and Approval Procedures for Minor Radioactive Sources in Space Operations," forwarded with your March 19, 1970, memorandum to the Secretary, and revised by the Ad Hoc Committee on April 6, 1970, are acceptable to the State Department.

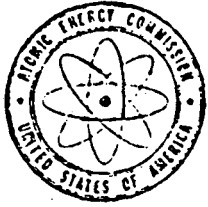
The recent news media attention to the use of the SNAP-27 nuclear power supply on Apollo 13 and its reentry into the Pacific Ocean, evidences considerable public and international sensitivity to space applications of nuclear materials. The State Department shares this concern, particularly in view of the much larger nuclear power supplies and propulsion systems now in the planning stages.

We recognize that these larger nuclear devices will not be used in space for several years. Still, we believe that early attention should be given to safety considerations and approval procedures in order to influence design and development decisions to be made over the next few years. The Ad Hoc Committee formed to develop the plan for minor radioactive sources would be an appropriate group to make an initial survey of the situation regarding such aspects of the larger nuclear devices.

Sincerely,


U. Alexis Johnson

Mr. William Anders,
Executive Secretary,
National Aeronautics and
Space Council,
Washington, D. C.



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NOV 86

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

COPY NO. 3
May 22, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1029

10:40 a.m., Friday, May 22, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Federal Council on Science and Technology Meeting, Tuesday, May 26, 1970

Commissioner Thompson will consider attending.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

2. Reorganization Study

The draft letter is approved with revisions for signature today. The Chairman noted the sensitivity of this item. (Rubin-OC-SECY)

3. Mr. Price's May 21 Memorandum re Proposed Reply to Congressman Fraser's Letter Regarding Part 20 and Part 50 Amendments

Approved subject to review with the Commission Environmental Group. (ADRA-SECY)

4. Mr. Price's May 21 Memorandum re Implementation of New Interim Guidelines from Council on Environmental Quality - Preparation of Detailed Statement

Approved subject to review with the Commission Environmental Group. (ADRA-SECY)

5. AEC 132/169 - Establishment of Office of Environmental Affairs; and, Commissioner Thompson's May 15 Memorandum re Environmental Organization

Approved. The relationship to the Commission Environmental Group is noted. (AGMA-ADRA-SECY)

6. AEC 132/168 - Establishment of Division of Waste and Scrap Management

Deferred. (SECY)

7. Commissioners' Executive Session, 9:30 a.m., June 17, 1970, Dolly Madison House Conference Room, 1520 H Street

Scheduled. (SECY)

8. AEC 610/212 - Gas Centrifuge Technology (See also Commissioner Johnson and Commissioner Larson's May 21 Memorandum re Gas Centrifuge Process Development Plan)

Discussed and referred to staff with requests. To be rescheduled. (AGMP&P-SECY)

9. NTS Events (See General Giller's May 20 Memorandum)

Noted. (AGMMA)

10. Agenda for the Weeks of May 25, June 1, 8 and 15, 1970

Approved. The format for the May 27 meeting with the SINB is noted. (SECY)

11. AEC 532/93 - Press Inquiries on KMS Matter

Expedited staff review is requested. (GC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:20 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Price*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Ryan*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

MAY 22 1970

Honorable Peter M. Flanigan
Assistant to the President
The White House

Dear Peter:

Supplementing our meeting of May 7 concerning certain reorganization proposals presently being considered, my fellow Commissioners and I believe it might be beneficial for you to have our written views on this important question.

The Commissioners fully support the President's effort to simplify the organization of government, and particularly insofar as we are concerned to bring into improved focus the many activities that are related to Environmental Quality and Energy Research and Development. We are particularly impressed with the necessity to assure organizational patterns which will be effective and economical in insuring that specific concrete objectives be formulated and carried out -- not merely to the paper stage but to the hardware stage -- so as to have maximum impact on our economy and quality of life as soon as possible. As noted in our conclusion below, however, it is our earnest and considered judgment that the proposed reorganization would not effectively or economically accomplish the purposes intended.

I am attaching comments and an evaluation of these proposals for reorganization, together with a summary of the more substantive issues. I would like to limit this letter to a few key salient points.

The Proposals

As we understand the reorganization under consideration, one proposal would transfer the Division of Radiation Protection Standards in our Regulatory organization and the environmental research activities in our Division of Biology and Medicine to a new agency responsible for environmental quality. The second proposal would establish a Department of Natural Resources and would require the transfer from the Atomic Energy Commission of the following activities -- the Raw Materials Division, the uranium enrichment function, the Pileshare Program, the Power Reactor Development Program (exclusive of Naval Reactors and Space), the Controlled Thermonuclear Program, the Pacific Northwest Laboratory, and "other energy systems".

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MAY 22 1970

Conclusion

After an in-depth and objective evaluation of these proposals from the point of view of the overall Federal government, as well as the individual agencies involved, it is our earnest and considered judgment that the proposed reorganization would not effectively or economically accomplish the purposes intended. Of paramount importance is that there does not seem to be a full understanding of the fact that the programmatic activities of the AEC are accomplished in a unique governmental-industrial-university environment where the effective and economical accomplishment of any single major program objective involves the participation, and the interdependence and interdisciplinary capability of numerous individual organizational entities. The proposals also seem to stem from the erroneous assumption that the programs selected for transfer involve self-sufficient or self-contained units. We are convinced that the proposed transfers could not be accomplished without a significant duplication of capabilities within the three agencies, diluted and conflicting areas of responsibilities, and an inordinate administrative workload associated with the need for coordination among the agencies -- all resulting, most importantly, in a deleteriously reduced capability to accomplish program objectives of national importance.

Accordingly, from the point of view of the overall Federal government operation, we believe that it is inevitable that the proposed reorganization would result in --

1. more costly operations for the transferred activities;
2. less effective management over the activities;
3. reduced efficiency in the conduct of the activities;
and
4. significant delays, or non-accomplishment, in essential programmatic objectives.

In essence, the transfer of selected programs from an organization possessing and relying on an interdependence and interdisciplinary capability into two new agencies operating under markedly different management processes could only result in the existence of three agencies that would have to coordinate its efforts and programs. The practical effect would be three new organizations that would be weaker, individually and in total, than the one strong organization that exists today.

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MAY 22 1970

Illustrative Examples

In an effort to delineate more clearly the value of an interdependence and interdisciplinary capability and the penalties associated with destroying this capability, we would like to cite two examples, one programmatic and the other a national laboratory. These are not isolated examples since this organizational concept permeates the entire AEC program and is the keystone of its success.

The activities conducted by the AEC under its Division of Naval Reactors, which is already a two-headed organization involving the Navy, includes basically two programs -- the Civilian Power Program (a significant effort in breeder reactor technology) and the Naval Propulsion Program. These two programs are conducted, in major part, at Government-owned facilities operated by Westinghouse at Bettis, Pennsylvania, and General Electric at Knolls, New York. These two contractors conduct work on both the Civilian Power Program and the Naval Propulsion Program, and more importantly, such work is accomplished in a highly integrated manner. In fact, the Civilian Power work being conducted is a direct outgrowth of earlier and continuing work on Naval Propulsion. There is no practical way to segment the work conducted at these two locations between these two programs without substantially increased costs, more complex management and administrative effort, multiple and possibly conflicting supervision by at least two Government agencies, and a diluted capability to accomplish programmatic objectives. Under the proposed reorganization, the Civilian Power Program would be transferred to a new agency and the Naval Propulsion Program would remain with the Atomic Energy Commission. We must reemphasize this proposed reorganization can only result in reduced economy, effectiveness, and efficiency. As previously stated, this example is illustrative only, but is typical of the entire AEC program. The results noted above, to varying degrees, would be involved in all of the AEC functions that are proposed for transfer.

Under the proposed reorganization, the Pacific Northwest Laboratory would be transferred to a new agency for energy resources. It is true, as with all of our multipurpose National Laboratories, that this laboratory does work on our Power Reactor Development Program which is being proposed for transfer. The laboratory, however, also has significant efforts in the Special Nuclear Materials Program, the Weapons Program, the Physical Research Program, and the Isotopes Development Program. Further, probably its most significant capability and effort is in the Biology and Medicine Program which is earmarked for transfer to yet a different new agency. In addition, the Pacific Northwest Laboratory, as most of our multipurpose

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laboratories, does a small amount of reimbursable work for other Government agencies. In view of these facts, it seems crystal clear that the transfer of this organizational entity to a new agency would be, at best, somewhat impracticable, and certainly would result in reduced economy, effectiveness, and efficiency. A point of major concern is that under the proposed reorganization the Pacific Northwest Laboratory's major efforts would probably continue to be on AEC-directed activities, its power reactor effort would be directed by the new energy agency to which it would be transferred, and its significant effort on biology and medicine work would be directed by the new environmental agency.

Selected Reasons for Our Conclusion

We would like to identify some selected reasons why we believe that these reorganization proposals, if implemented, would have a deleterious effect on the Federal government's efforts to solve the energy problems existing in the country today, as well as the other important atomic energy programs that would remain with the AEC.

1. All Atomic Energy Commission reactor development programs are heavily interdependent. Many significant contributions to the nuclear power reactor program, which is earmarked for transfer, are obtained from the physical research program, the naval reactors program, the biology and medicine program, and the AEC National Laboratories.
2. Much of the effort carried out in the biology and medicine program in the environmental field is in direct support and is an essential part of our weapons test program. It is clear that if this function is transferred it would be essential for AEC to duplicate much of the existing capability in order to continue the effective conduct of the weapons test programs.
3. A similar situation prevails in the proposal to transfer the Division of Radiation Protection Standards to a new agency. The primary activity of this Division is to translate overall Federal policy, standards, and guidelines into definitive licensing and regulatory requirements applicable to the design and operation of AEC licensed facilities, equipment, and products. If the entire division, including this activity, is transferred as proposed, it would be necessary for the AEC to duplicate this capability in order to administer its licensing and regulatory programs.

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4. The proposed transfer of the functions from the Atomic Energy Commission would cause extreme disruption, increased costs, and reduced effectiveness for the following reasons:
 - a. The Commission's work is performed by contractors with over 100,000 employees. AEC employees, numbering only about 7,000 administer these contractor-performed activities.
 - b. Practically all of the Commission sites have single contractors and each contractor or laboratory generally performs work in several different programs. If the proposed reorganizations are implemented, the direction of these contractors' work by another agency or agencies would mean:
 - (1) Management difficulties, since two or more agencies would be supervising each contractor.
 - (2) Splitting the work of a contractor into two or more centers of responsibility which would, at a minimum, require the allocation of support personnel and facilities, and/or the establishment of landlord-tenant relationships between contractors. This would not only create additional administrative problems but would significantly increase the cost of operations.
 - (3) Funding by the Congress would also become more complicated because three different agencies would be responsible for obtaining funds affecting the individual facilities and sites.
 - (4) The technical capability of the individual contractors to accomplish programmatic objectives would be segmented and less effective.
5. The program of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, administered by the Commission, has made and is continuing to make impressive contributions to American foreign policy and foreign trade objectives. It has been largely successful in limiting the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and has resulted in foreign sales and contracts for the future supply of nuclear materials to date of \$1.5 billion with a far

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greater potential in the future. The salutary effect and potential effect of this effort on this country's steadily worsening balance of trade is enormous, and it should not be jeopardized either by the lessening of our capability to effectively continue this effort or by any action that would undermine the foreign countries' confidence in such capability. The key to the success of this program has been a carefully integrated approach which makes full use of our leverage in offering U. S. assistance and cooperation to achieve such difficult objectives as the acceptance of the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the maintenance of effective international safeguards. This integrated approach, and the success which it has brought, would be extremely difficult to maintain, if possible at all, if two key components of the cooperative programs -- uranium enrichment and reactor development -- were separated from the Commission's responsibility for the general administration of the international atomic energy program.

6. With regard to the proposed transfer of the uranium enrichment program, we seriously question the efficacy of transferring this function at this time. As you are aware, the Administration has directed the Atomic Energy Commission to operate this function in a manner as close as possible to a commercial enterprise with a view towards the eventual transfer of this function to private industry. A transfer to another agency at this time would impede rather than accelerate such a transfer because of the greater difficulty a new agency would have in updating domestic and foreign demands for separative work, evaluating changes in technology, coordinating power plant construction schedules, and various other factors influencing the marketing function.

Possible Alternatives

We believe that the Administration might wish to consider the utilization of the Council on Environmental Quality as the coordinating organization of the environmental programs being carried on by the various Federal agencies rather than to transfer each agency's activity into a single organization with some resultant duplication. For example, the transfer of the Biology and Medicine Program will not lessen the need for the Atomic Energy Commission to maintain some capability and

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the scientific disciplines required to meet its remaining program responsibilities. In other words, the remainder of the Atomic Energy Commission would still be involved in environmental problems. The same situation is true in the reactor products program, the space program, the waste management program, and, of course, the Regulatory function.

Similarly, consideration might be given to establishing a Council on Energy Matters to coordinate all such programs being carried on by the various agencies of the Federal Government. Conversely, consideration might be given to utilizing the strong existing capabilities within the Atomic Energy Commission to develop, administer, and manage the research and development programs for all sources of energy.

In conclusion, the Atomic Energy Commission is an agency that has many complex and varied missions. As we have tried to emphasize, these missions are not conducted by independent, self-sufficient organizational entities -- there is an essential interrelationship as well as an interdependence among the Commission's various programs. Also, the Atomic Energy Commission programs such as weapons production, central station nuclear power, naval propulsion reactors, and biology and medicine research have been highly successful. Again, we cannot overemphasize that the significant accomplishments obtained from the agency's programs during the last twenty years are attributable to the interdependence and interdisciplinary capability of our various organizational entities, including the industrial contractors, universities, and National Laboratories.

Should you desire any additional information or wish to discuss this matter further with us, we shall be pleased to do so at your earliest convenience.

Cordially,

- cc: Chairman (2)
- Com. Ramey
- Com. Johnson
- Com. Thompson
- Com. Larson
- General Manager
- W. B. McCool, Secy (2)
- Controller (file)
- Dir. of Regulation

Chairman

OFFICE ▶	CONTROLLER	EAGM	DGM	GM		
SURNAME ▶	Abbadessa:meh					
DATE ▶	5/22/70					

Summary of AEC Comments on Proposed Reorganization

1. The proposal fails to recognize the integrated capability existing in AEC and the importance of the existing close relationship and interdependence among the different parts of the organization. The proposal also ignores the fact that this has been the key to the Atomic Energy Commission's success.
2. The transfer of power reactor development would constitute a most serious setback to the future of nuclear power industry. All Atomic Energy Commission reactor development programs are heavily interdependent. Essential research and development facilities are located through the Atomic Energy Commission complex and could not function as effectively without the broad base support which these facilities receive and share with other Atomic Energy Commission programs.
3. The proposals fail to recognize that the Atomic Energy Commission has evolved a unique and highly successful form of management-through-contract of a complex of interrelated Government-owned facilities plus large-scale reliance on the personnel resources and facilities of industry and universities. All program segments of the Atomic Energy Commission are heavily dependent upon the existence of this infrastructure. The same contractors and the same research facilities serve multiple atomic energy programs and seldom can be exclusively assigned to a single program.
4. The proposed transfer of the Division of Radiation Protection Standards reflects a possible misunderstanding of the purpose and function of this Division which essentially is to translate overall federal policy, standards, and guidelines (i.e., developed by FRC) into definitive regulatory requirements applicable to the design and operation of AEC licensed facilities, equipment and products. Its transfer would require the Commission to duplicate this capability in order to discharge its licensing and regulatory responsibilities.
5. The proposed reorganization would seriously jeopardize the effective utilization of the unique scientific capabilities and facilities in existence at the Atomic Energy Commission National Laboratories.
6. The successful implementation of the Atoms for Peace Program which is carried out by our International Affairs Program, would be materially weakened by the proposed reorganization.
7. In view of the Administration decision to reorganize within the Atomic Energy Commission to operate the uranium enrichment program as closely as possible as a commercial enterprise with a view towards eventual sale, it is believed to transfer this function from the Atomic Energy Commission at this time would impede the eventual sale to industry.
8. It is believed that the Nation's problems on energy requirements and environment could be resolved far more expeditiously and economically

by retention and through more effective utilization of a compact efficient organization such as the Atomic Energy Commission rather than restructuring the present organization into two additional units, both of which would be weaker in total. In fact, if the Administration were to so desire the existing Atomic Energy Commission organization and facilities could be readily adapted to the development, administration and management of research and development programs for other sources of energy. It is believed that this type of a reorganization could be accomplished with less cost, less dilution of capabilities, more effective use of facilities and might represent the most effective solution in resolving this country's problems on energy and environment.

9. Consideration might be given to having the environmental activities of all Federal agencies coordinated by the Council on Environmental Quality. Similarly, consideration could be given to establishing a Council on Energy Matters that would be responsible for the coordination of all the work of the Federal agencies involved in energy matters.
10. The proposed reorganization would result in the creation of three agencies (2 new ones and a much smaller Atomic Energy Commission). Such a step would substantially increase management and administrative problems both in controlling the contractors doing the work and in obtaining the funds from the Congress to carry out the programs and would eventually increase the cost to the government of carrying out the same programs.

EFFECTS OF PROPOSED TRANSFER OF FUNCTIONS FROM AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission is widely recognized as a Federal agency which has been successful in carrying out its assigned mission. In cooperation with the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission has provided the nuclear weapons capability which has served the nation's national security interests so effectively. The defense of the nation has been enormously enhanced by the development of nuclear powered submarines and other naval vessels. At the same time, the Atomic Energy Commission has led the way to many successful peaceful applications of nuclear energy. All this has been accomplished while protecting the health and safety of the public and the environment.

This nation is facing a rapidly developing energy crisis. Its solution depends in large measure on construction of atomic powered central station generating plants. About one hundred nuclear power plants are now in operation, under construction, or planned. In the near future it is expected that nuclear power will account for the major part of new generating capacity. Despite this progress, it is vital that a vigorous research and development program be continued in order to improve technology, conserve energy resources, resolve the environmental problems now facing the country and meet the continually increasing demand for economic electric power.

Substantial progress has been made in the application of nuclear energy to the nation's space program. Nuclear rockets currently under development are expected to play an important role in future space missions. Nuclear energy has provided auxiliary power for space missions and can be expected to play an increasingly important role.

The Atomic Energy Commission's basic research programs have played an important role in the discovery of new scientific knowledge and furthering the understanding of existing knowledge in the physical and biomedical sciences. These basic programs have also laid the base for many practical applications by Atomic Energy Commission development programs, medicine and a wide variety of industrial activities.

The Atomic Energy program has evolved from an almost entirely government-owned and operated enterprise to a broadly diversified enterprise in which government, universities, and industry all have important roles.

Under the existing integrated approach to development of atomic energy, the United States has attained world preeminence in virtually all phases of atomic energy and has taken the lead in fostering international cooperation. The largest area of cooperation has been reactor development as other nations, like the United States, strive to meet their rapidly increasing needs for energy. The Atomic Energy Commission, working in close cooperation with the State Department, has established effective working relationships with the International Atomic Energy Agency, other international organizations and all of the nations which have significant atomic energy programs. At the present time when there are important international discussions on a variety of subjects, including cooperation in production of enriched uranium, there are important advantages in retaining the United States' integrated approach to atomic energy.

Why the Atomic Energy Has Been Successful

From its very beginning, the Atomic Energy Commission has been assigned the basic responsibility for developing all applications of nuclear energy, both peaceful and military. The combination in one agency of the several functions involved in the program for development and application of atomic energy has been an important factor in the outstanding progress that has been made. There is and always has been an extremely close relationship and interdependence among the different parts of the program and have all been mission-oriented. In carrying out its responsibilities the AEC has developed an integrated capability which involves close teamwork among government employees and people working in facilities operated under contract by educational, industrial, and other organizations. The broad assignment covering the entire spectrum of potential applications of atomic energy was the basis for building an interdependent and interdisciplinary capability ranging from exploration for and mining of resources, to manufacturing operations, construction, research, development, and regulation.

This integrated capability is perhaps best illustrated in the several AEC laboratories which constitute a basic source of AEC's strength. Included on the staffs of these laboratories are highly trained scientific and technical personnel in a variety of disciplines including biology, chemistry, high energy physics, plasma physics, mathematics, ecology, engineering, and health physics. This permits interdisciplinary attack on a wide variety of program objectives. Such an interdisciplinary approach is essential to meet the requirements of each of our programs.

Underlying the scientific and technical accomplishments of the AEC-contractor complex is a broad base of general and administrative support. AEC has pioneered in the development of special contractual arrangements designed to obtain the benefits of the skills and experience of industry, universities, and other cooperating organizations, while providing for policy guidance and necessary government controls. AEC has been widely recognized for its effective financial management system. Here too it has been necessary to develop new approaches which take into account the needs and strengths of the contractors as well as the traditional government controls. The program knowledge of AEC's technical staff and the special contracting and financial skills are all brought to bear on the complex management problems involved in conducting a diverse research and development program.

Deficiencies in Proposals to Transfer Functions of the AEC

It has been proposed that a number of AEC's most important programs be transferred in whole or in part to other government organizations. The following paragraphs comment briefly concerning the deleterious effects of such transfers that can be anticipated not only on the transferred fragments but on the residual AEC functions.

The proposal ignores the fact that the key to AEC's success in the rapid development of atomic energy is and has been the development of nuclear energy in its totality.

The proposal would pull away from AEC selected portions of its organization and responsibilities on the erroneous assumption that these are self-sufficient units. Successful functioning of such units is heavily dependent upon a complex system of operation and management that requires major support by many other programmatic and non-programmatic organizations within AEC, both at Headquarters and in the Field.

The AEC has evolved a unique and highly successful form of management-through-contract of a complex of interrelated Government-owned facilities plus large-scale reliance on the personnel resources and facilities of industry and universities. All program segments of the AEC are heavily dependent upon the existence of this infrastructure. The same contractors and the same research facilities serve multiple atomic energy programs and seldom can be exclusively assigned to a single program.

Technologies which are vital for the development of atomic energy cut across program lines. For example, the extensive amounts of scientific and engineering data concerning enriched uranium and plutonium developed by the nuclear weapons program are of inestimable value for all Reactor Development programs and the scientists who developed such data and their facilities are available to serve all such programs.

Comments Regarding the Effects of Transfer of Specific Functions

Creation of a Division of Radiation Protection Standards

Development of broad federal radiation standards and guidelines is and should continue to be developed by an outside organization (currently the Federal Radiation Council) with participation by appropriate agencies. The proposed transfer of this division reflects a possible misunderstanding of the purpose and functions of the division. This division's principal task is to translate the basic policies and standards into definitive Regulatory requirements and criteria applicable to the design and operation of AEC licensed facilities, equipment and products. Development and promulgation of these detailed requirements require day-to-day contact with those divisions responsible for the licensing and inspection of AEC licensees and could not be separated without serious impairment of the Regulatory program. Its transfer would require the Commission to duplicate this capability in order to discharge its licensing and regulatory responsibilities.

Transfer of B&M Functions - Intensive research on the effects of radiation on man and the environment has been a vital basic component of nuclear research from the very outset. Started initially in support of weapons development, such research is applicable equally to other AEC programs. The proposed transfer of such research which constitutes the major portion of the Division's program, would have a devastating effect not only on the B&M program but upon all atomic energy development unless there was a complete duplication of effort.

Proposed Transfer of Uranium Enrichment Program - In accordance with Administration direction, this major manufacturing program is to be reorganized in anticipation of possible transfer to private industry or operation by separate Government corporation. Any transfer to another agency at this point in time would impede rather than accelerate such a transfer because of the greater difficulty of coordinating power plant schedules, growth, domestic demand, and modifications in both domestic and foreign demand brought about by changes in technology and various other factors influencing the marketing function.

It would appear that the licensing function covering the operation of the enrichment plants would normally stay with the Atomic Energy Commission unless some change is made in existing legislation. If this were not the case or if the legislation were to be changed, there would presumably be some duplication in the licensing function.

Proposed Transfer of Power Reactor Development, "Other Energy Systems" and "Pacific Northwest Laboratories" - This transfer would constitute a most serious setback to the future of nuclear power. The Atomic Energy Commission's reactor development program has been significantly successful. The water reactor technology has taken almost 20 years to develop a competitive commercial power plant. As a result of the Atomic Energy Commission's efforts with universities, laboratories and industry, about 100 nuclear power plants are now in operation, under construction or planned. The Fast Breeder Program is at present in a critical stage of development. This program represents the Atomic Energy Commission's highest priority civilian power program. To transfer this function at this time would result in the loss of the interdependence of capabilities of laboratories and other Atomic Energy Commission facilities that so greatly contributed to the success of the water reactor program. In summary, such a transfer could only serve to delay and make more difficult the bringing of the operation of commercially competitive fast breeder power reactors.

All Atomic Energy Commission reactor development programs are heavily interdependent - this includes Naval Reactor Propulsion Programs as well as Civilian Reactor Programs. Much of the technology is common to all programs. Essential R&D facilities are located throughout the Atomic Energy Commission complex and could not function effectively without the broad-based support which these facilities receive and share with other Atomic Energy Commission programs.

The identification of Pacific Northwest Laboratories for proposed transfer indicates a lack of understanding as to how and where Power Reactor Development is carried out by the Atomic Energy Commission. The following laboratories and major facilities are equally vital to Power Reactor Development: Bettis Laboratories, Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Argonne National Laboratory, National Reactor Testing Station, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, and this list is far from complete.

"Power Reactor Development" is not limited to "Civilian Reactor Programs." Historically and in fact it also includes Naval Reactor Propulsion Programs and Space Propulsion Programs. We do not understand what is meant by "Other Energy Programs."

Proposed Transfer of the Plowshare Program - This would be both counter-productive and impractical because the technology on which the Program relies is so dependent upon weapons technology and facilities. The Plowshare program grew out of research and development work at the Atomic Energy Commission's weapons laboratories. While the applications are vastly different, the nuclear devices used for Plowshare and for weapons are so similar (in some cases,

identical) that the technological development and production of Plowshare devices has been done in the weapons laboratories and has remained classified. It would be impracticable and exorbitantly expensive to develop a Plowshare device technology apart from the well-developed nuclear weapons technology. In carrying out Plowshare experiments and demonstration projects, also, the Atomic Energy Commission uses the existing resources of the weapons production and testing facilities and testing organizations and the same health and safety reviews and precautions.

Proposed Transfer of the Controlled Thermonuclear Program - The proposed transfer would be very premature. This program is still very basic research. While there has been a significant progress, the CTR program has not yet reached the point where it is ready for large scale engineering development or commercial application. It is being carried out at several AEC laboratories and at universities and is closely tied in to other basic research at these installations and makes use of their technical engineering and support organizations and facilities.

Impact on Remaining AEC Programs

Under the proposed reorganization it would be necessary to relocate the reactor development program, the uranium enrichment program, and the environmental research program of the AEC to several different components of two new agencies or to a large agency such as Interior. Such action will only serve to fragment an existing efficient organization with a proven record of success and accomplishment to a degree where its effectiveness would be materially reduced. Simultaneous, the new agency would continue to be dependent on many of the remaining functions. Accordingly, it is clear that the new organizations could not operate as effectively as is being done at the present time. Moreover, it would involve considerable liaison or duplication of staff and effort. Finally, it is believed that the Nation's problems on energy requirements and environment could be resolved far more expeditiously by retention, and perhaps through more effective utilization by other agencies, of a compact efficient organization such as the AEC.

Specifically, under the proposed reorganization the AEC would be left with the responsibility for the following operating programs:

- a. Reactor Products Program (which includes the operation of reactors, chemical processing plants and feed materials);
- b. Weapons Program;
- c. Nuclear Space Program;
- d. Naval Nuclear Reactor Program;
- e. Part of the Physical Research Program;
- f. A small segment of the Biology and Medicine Program;

- g. Nuclear Materials Management and Safeguards Program;
- h. International Affairs Program;
- i. Contain aspects of the Waste Management Program;
- j. Operational Safety Program;
- k. Security, Intelligence and Classification Programs; and
- l. The normal business and financial management activities.

The Regulatory function would also remain with the AEC; however, we understand another task force is studying the question as to whether this function should be separated from the existing AEC organization.

The foregoing responsibilities require the AEC to have adequate support in the areas of health and safety and environmental matters. This would require the building up of such capability in order to efficiently discharge the responsibilities left with the agency because under the proposed transfer of functions most of this capability would be transferred to various segments of a large agency.

It is clear that the proposed transfer of functions has failed to recognize the important and significant interrelations between the programs presently administered by the AEC. Some examples are:

- a. The weapons program, particularly in weapons fabrication and test activities relies heavily on the support given by the biology and medicine program in its research efforts. It should be noted that much of the research and development effort in the biology and medicine field has a dual benefit because it not only is in direct support of the weapons program activities but also represents a significant contribution to the Nation's environmental research and development program.
- b. The reactor development program has significant interface with the Regulatory function in safety matters and the development of standards to be followed in the design, construction and operation of nuclear power reactors. The reactor development program of necessity must have significant interface in the areas of environmental matters, waste management, chemical reprocessing, safeguards, operational safety, reactor products, and international programs.
- c. The safeguards function, which is necessary not only to protect the Nation's security but also fulfill this country's responsibility under the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to be carried out effectively must have close interrelationships with the uranium enrichment program, reactor development programs, chemical reprocessing, waste management, commercial nuclear power plants and chemical reprocessing plants, as well as the Regulatory program. In addition to a domestic responsibility the AEC

Safeguards Program is the central point in working with international organizations and foreign governments with which we have Agreements for Cooperation in not only safeguarding the materials furnished by the United States but also in implementing the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Impact on National Laboratories

Another area which we believe the proposed reorganization would seriously reduce the effectiveness of an ongoing function is the operation of the AEC National Laboratories. These laboratories have been among the Nation's most productive research and development organizations. Much of the success to date can be attributed to the effective manner such laboratories have been managed and administered by the AEC and the assignment of priorities of programs being carried on in such laboratories as well as the relatively stable levels of financial support which the AEC has been able to provide under the existing organization.

To illustrate the difficult financial problems that would be created if this reorganization proposal were to be implemented it should be recognized that at the present time over 51% of the funds at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory would be the responsibility of other agencies. In the case of Argonne National Laboratory 54% of the present funding level would be the responsibility of other agencies. The impact on the other national laboratories would also be significant but perhaps to a lesser degree. In the event the other agency were to reduce its support of any particular program this would result in the potential loss and dilution of unique scientific capability as well as serve to increase the cost of the remaining programs. Under the existing method of operations when laboratories experience management problems the AEC has been able to deal with such problems effectively, in fact we believe far more effectively than if a particular laboratory were to have to rely on two or more agencies for program direction and funding. In conclusion it appears obvious that such a reorganization would:

- a. Create major funding uncertainties for the laboratories;
- b. Cause difficulties in the weapons, space and other programs retained in the AEC in assuring adequate priorities being given to the work as well as in maintaining the existing effective interfaces between laboratory programs and other AEC work;
- c. Make more difficult the problems of not only government management of the laboratories but also laboratory management of the programs assigned to it by the various agencies.

Impact on International Affairs Program

The program of international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy - the Atoms for Peace Program - was a highly successful foreign policy initiative of the Eisenhower Administration, and has been widely emulated by other nations. Virtually all countries, both industrialized and developing, which have a serious

program or interest in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy have established government departments or organizations with responsibilities essentially parallel to the present responsibilities of the Atomic Energy Commission in the peaceful field. In addition, two important international organizations, the International Atomic Energy Agency - which has responsibility for the application of the safeguards requirements of the Non-Proliferation Treaty - and the European Atomic Energy Community (Euratom) - the Atomic Energy Commission at the Common Market - have been established as a direct result of the United States initiative in stimulating international cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. While working closely with the Department of State, the Atomic Energy Commission is unquestionably the focal point and source of initiative in the U. S. government for cooperation with all these other foreign governmental and international entities. The Atoms for Peace program has capitalized on United States preeminence in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to significantly advance a number of important and high priority United States foreign policy objectives. By deliberately sharing one of our most advanced technologies with friendly nations we have gained important leeway and support for other U. S. government objectives, including the continuation of our essential military nuclear program, both in the field of nuclear weapons and nuclear submarines. Perhaps most importantly, the Atoms for Peace program has been an essential element in the large successful effort to limit the proliferation of nuclear weapons. The willingness of other nations to confine their nuclear energy programs to peaceful purposes, and the support for the Non-Proliferation Treaty itself, has unquestionably been achieved through the leverage of U. S. assistance and cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The key to this success has been a carefully integrated approach, combining the judicious extension of U. S. cooperation with the requirement for peaceful uses guarantees and effective safeguards. This success could only be jeopardized by a fragmentation of the Commission's responsibilities for reactor development and uranium enrichment, the principal ingredients of the cooperative effort, among other agencies. Moreover, this complication would come at the very moment when the adherence of most important countries to the Non-Proliferation Treaty remains most in doubt, and the integrity of the International Agency's safeguards system is under the sharpest attack in a decade.

The Plowshare program is another important aspect of the "quid pro quo" on which the Non-Proliferation Treaty rests. In return for their pledge to relinquish the right to nuclear weapons, other nations were assured of strong U. S. effort on the development of peacefulness of nuclear explosives in whose benefits they could share. The separation of Plowshare program from the Atomic Energy Commission administration would clearly complicate and cause doubt on the credibility of the fulfillment of this assistance.

A second extremely important objective of the Atomic Energy Commission's international program is to achieve the maximum possible economic gains from the export of nuclear fuel and equipment. There is no disagreement that the amelioration of this nation's rapidly worsening foreign trade situation requires the aggressive promotion of the exports of advanced technology, capital intensive products in which our competitive

advantage is at a maximum. The Export-Import Bank regards nuclear power as second only to jet aircraft in its export potential among individual products. The Industry Committee on Electrical Generating Equipment of the National Export Council concluded in November 1969: "The consensus was that the most promising area for U. S. sales is in high technology products such as nuclear power plants and systems. This market was estimated to be in the order of \$5 billion for U. S. furnished nuclear power plant equipment between now and 1975...." The most striking conclusion reached with that immediate forceful government support is needed if U. S. companies are to maintain an adequate share of the rapidly growing market for nuclear power generating equipment. The report of this Committee went on to point out the vital importance to U. S. export sales of maintaining and if possible strengthening present assurances on the long-term availability of enriched uranium on which U. S. type power reactors depend:

The impressive success of the U. S. to date in the export nuclear materials and equipment involving the sale of nuclear power equipment valued at \$800 million and long term fuel contracts totalling \$700 million out of a total of \$2 billion available for contracting under existing agreements, has been achieved through a close triangular working relationship between the U. S. nuclear industry, the Atomic Energy Commission, and foreign atomic energy organization. The necessity for these exclusively nuclear energy organizations to channel a major part of their cooperative activities to two or more new Federal agencies in the U. S., for whom atomic energy and nuclear power would have become only one of many responsibilities, would inevitably downgrade and make less effective the existing cooperative relationships to the detriment of achieving U. S. objectives in the national security, political, and economic fields.

they lost money as they did with the light water reactor (he mentioned several hundred million dollars in this case). He also indicated that they have a cost-type price of \$275 million above which they would share additional cost with the utility. This doesn't appear to be too bad because if you subtract from this the \$80 million that the Commission will provide and the \$100 million value of the plant as a producer of electricity at current market rates, it leaves only a \$95 million discrepancy.

At 3:10 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1030 (notes attached). We discussed the presidency of the 1971 Fourth Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy and decided that we would go along with the State Department's desire to recommend to U Thant that, since the presidency is scheduled to go to the United States this time, the choice should be the Chairman of the Atomic Energy commission.

I sent a letter to Budget Director Mayo advising him of the results of a fire and safety review of all of our facilities to be certain that they meet standards for fire and safety protection.

At 5:30 p.m. I flew to New York on the Eastern shuttle, arriving at 6:30 p.m. Bob Saputo of the New York Operations Office met me and drove me to the Century Club (7 W. 43rd Street). Here I attended the dinner for the Board of Directors of National Educational Television.

Those present were Norman Cousins (Chairman), Richard E. Cross, James Day (President, NET), John Fischer (Vice Chairman), Mrs. Patricia R. Harris, Burke Marshall, Peter G. Peterson, Roger Revelle, Mrs. Allan E. Charles, Ralph B. Rogers, Edward A. Schrader, William Schuman, Herman B. Wells, William G. Bowen, John Hope Franklin, Everett Case (former Chairman of NET Board), and Robert Hudson (Secretary, NET). McGeorge Bundy was our guest and he spoke to us on the attitudes and future plans of the Ford Foundation with respect to NET. Bundy indicated that the Foundation will gradually fade out as the source of support for NET with the Public Broadcasting Corporation taking up the burden; however, the Foundation will continue its support until the Corporation actually increases its support to make up the difference. He also said the Foundation expects NET to work out a merger with Channel 13 (New York). He showed Cousins a letter, which Cousins read to us, from Hitchcock (Chairman of the Board, Channel 13) to John Macy and Bundy. This letter offers a plan for NET to be absorbed by Channel 13 with Jim Day and his staff coming over to Channel 13 as Manager and operating staff.

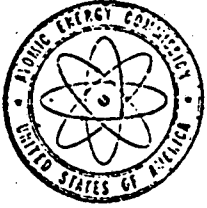
After the dinner and meeting I rode in a taxi with Mrs. Harris to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel. I checked into room 1115.

Saturday, May 23, 1970 - New York City

I had breakfast in the Barbizon Plaza Hotel Restaurant and walked to NET Headquarters at 10 Columbus Circle to attend the meeting of the NET Board of Directors.

Present, in addition to those who attended last night's dinner, were NET Vice Presidents Appy, Catalano and Kobin, Finance Consultant Kennedy, Director of Information Services Jacobi and Director of Development Mack.

Chairman Cousins started the meeting with a more complete description of his talks with Bundy, Bundy's views, and the background of the views of Channel 13 in connection with the future of NET. Channel 13 wants to preserve its own



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

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NOV 88

COPY NO. 3
May 22, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1030

3:10 p.m., Friday, May 22, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. AEC 459/116 - Uranium Enrichment Charge

Staff may proceed with White House staff. Commissioner Ramey's dissenting view is noted. (AGMP&P-SECY)

2. AEC 610/217 - Responses to Questions on Gaseous Diffusion Cooperation

Approved. (AGMIA)

3. AEC 881/125 - Chemical Processing of U.S. Power Reactor Fuels Abroad

Approved. (AGMIA)

4. AEC 1247/14 - 1971 Fourth Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy

The Commission's views will be conveyed to the Department of State. (AGMIA)

5. AEC 274/50 - Heavy Water Supply and Demand

(AGMP&P-AGMIA)

6. AEC 1192/85 - PCM #352: Contract for Transportation Safeguards Study

Noted. (SMM)

7. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 358

Noted. (PAR)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

3:35 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. McVey*
Mr. Crowson*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

identity. He viewed Hitchcock's plan for the merger of NET and Channel 13 as a basically good solution in which NET would be predominant except in the name of the organization, which would still be Channel 13, and the diminished or vanished role of the NET Board. Schuman took some exception to Cousin's statement in that he was more optimistic, feeling that the NET Board could be essentially maintained. Cousins appointed a Board committee, consisting of Peterson (Chairman), Marshall and Schuman plus two Board members that they might want to co-opt to work with them. We drafted a press release describing this plan.

We then proceeded through the remainder of the agenda. We discussed the unusual procedure of the Internal Revenue Service in having an agent at NET Headquarters to view a large number of 1968 programs in the public affairs area to determine if it is proper for a tax exempt organization to produce them (i.e., to determine if NET is illegally attempting to influence legislation). There was considerable concern as to whether this is consistent with the First Amendment. We also adopted a resolution stopping this film viewing pending further investigation. Cousins appointed a committee consisting of Mrs. Harris (Chairman), Cross and Rogers to work with President Day on this question.

I attended a luncheon with the Board and staff at the NET Headquarters. I sat at a table with Day, Schuman, Mrs. Charles, Franklin, Bowen and Fischer. President Day and Program Director Kobin made their reports.

Following the meeting and luncheon I walked back to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel. At 4:30 p.m. Pete and Jane came by and we rode in his Volvo to the Hayden Planetarium, where we saw the five o'clock show. Then we took a walk in Central Park, after which we drove to the Old Homestead Restaurant (established in 1868) at 56 Ninth Avenue. After dinner Pete drove me back to the Barbizon Plaza Hotel.

Sunday, May 24, 1970 - New York - Toronto, Canada

I had breakfast in the hotel drug store and then took a taxi to LaGuardia Airport. I flew, with Commissioner Thompson and George Quinn whom I met at the airport, to Toronto on American Airlines Flight No. 381, leaving at 9:50 a.m. and arriving at 11:10 a.m. We were met by Robert Ramsey (AEC Scientific Representative in Canada), U.S. Consul General Allen B. Moreland, Mr. Peterson, Julie Rubin and Ed Bloch. I rode with Moreland in his car, along with Rubin and Bloch, to the Royal York Hotel where I checked into Room 9-102.

I attended a luncheon in the Saskatchewan Room hosted by George E. Gathercole (President of Ontario Hydro). Others present were H. A. Smith, I. F. McRae, D. J. Gordon, Moreland, L. McConnell, R. J. Royer, Dr. J. M. Hambley, Bob Ramsey, Irving Hoffman (successor to Ramsey), Commissioners Thompson and Larson, Ed Bloch, Julie Rubin, Abe Friedman, George Quinn, and Lorne Gray, W. B. Lewis, J. S. Foster, L. R. Haywood and G. A. Pon of the AECL. I sat at a table with Gathercole, Moreland, H. A. Smith, Lorne Gray, Theo Thompson and Bob Ramsey.

After lunch I rode with Gathercole in his car, along with John S. Foster and Harold Smith, to the Pickering Nuclear Power Station on Lake Ontario (20 miles east of the Royal York Hotel). We were followed by the others in four cars. We first went to the auditorium of the Station's Public Information Center where we heard a briefing by Larry W. Woodhead on the Pickering Station. When completed, there will be four identical 508 MW heavy water nuclear reactors.

These are now in various stages of completion with No. 1 scheduled for completion next spring. We then toured the Station in two groups. I went with a group led by Woodhead, which included Rubin, Thompson, Quinn, Gathercole, McRae, Foster, Gordon and Smith, and the other group, led by V. A. Harrison, consisted of Bloch, Friedman, Ramsey, Hoffman, Pan, Royer, Hambley and McConnell. After the tour we rode back to the Royal York Hotel in the same cars as we came.

From 4:30 to 5 p.m. I attended a press conference in the Library Room of the Hotel. Reporters attending were F. L. Troyer (Canadian News Features, Toronto), D. Dilschnunder (Toronto Star), Gary Ralph (Telegram), Dave Cooper (Telegram), Leonan Bertum (WOFT Radio), Mart Bonell (Globe and Mail), Joan Keaver (Financial Times), Ted Fairhurst (KCEY Radio News), Leo R. Allund (Oil and Gas Journal), and T. M. Leamon (Toronto Daily Star). The questions asked concerned the status of the gas centrifuge development; the possibility of small countries developing this process for enriching uranium in the near future; my views on the natural uranium D₂O system; the long-range export market for nuclear power reactors; the existence of a nuclear race between the nuclear powers and would I be out of a job if this problem were solved; the manageability of radioactivity associated with nuclear power plants; the continuation of underground testing; the status of controlled thermonuclear research; and the safety of gas from Project RULISON.

Rubin and I then rode with Mr. and Mrs. B. A. R. Clark (Director, Harrison & Crossfields) to attend the reception and dinner hosted by the Chemical Institute of Canada at Mississauga Golf Club. (Attached is a list of the attendees.) I sat at a table with Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Shemilt (McMaster University, President-Elect, CIC), Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Dewar (Union Carbide Canada Ltd., Conference Chairman), Dr. Sidney Udenfriend (Director, Roche Institute of Molecular Biology, New Jersey), John Hall (public relations firm) and Miss Finch (Hall's fiancée). After dinner Dr. Norman S. Grace (Dunlop Research Centre, Sheridan Park, President, CIC) and R. Bryon Riegel (President, ACS) spoke briefly.

I rode back to the Royal York Hotel with the Dewars, Thompson and Udenfriend.

Monday, May 25, 1970 - Toronto

I had breakfast with the morning speakers and meeting officers of the joint CIC/ACS meeting in suite 12-127. They were T. H. G. Michael (General Manager, CIC), J. S. Dewar, Dr. Grace, Dr. Riegel, B. R. Stanerson, Wall, Udenfriend, and Dr. O. M. Solandt (Chairman, Science Council of Canada). We then walked over to the O'Keefe Centre, Rubin and Friedman joining us in the walk.

We assembled in an anteroom and then the breakfast group went on the stage. Grace opened the meeting and asked Riegel to introduce me. Riegel referred to my four careers (teacher, researcher, university official, and public affairs statesman). I spoke on "Energy and the Future."

Rubin, Friedman and I then walked back to the Royal York Hotel. From there we rode in a special car to the Skyline Hotel where I held a press conference in the Paris Room from 11:30 a.m. to 12 noon. The reporters were P. Calamine (Southam News Service), K. Kelly (Canadian Press), J. Frazer (Financial Times News Service), J. A. Miller (Northern Miner), H. Champ (TV-Television). Also present were a large number of interested people from the Canadian Nuclear Association (CNA) Conference.

MISSISSAUGA GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB
 RECEPTION AND DINNER, MAY 24, 1970.

Dr. H. A. Ayer	C.I.C. Award Winner	Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton
Mr. Edward J. Bloch	Deputy Gen. Manager	U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. & Mrs. Raymond F. Boyer	A.C.S. Award Winner	The Dow Chemical Co. Midland, Mich.
Dr. & Mrs. Norman F.H. Bright	C.I.C. Treasurer C.I.C. Staff	Ottawa
Dr. & Mrs. M. Calvin	Pres. Elect, A.C.S.	Berkeley, Calif.
Dr. & Mrs. W. M. Campbell	Chairman, Conference Prog. Comm.	Research Centre, Sheridan Park
Mr. & Mrs. J. A. Carr		Dunlop Res. Centre, Sheridan Park
Mr. & Mrs. B.A.E. Clark	Director; Harrison & Crossfields Chairman, Ladies Comm.	Toronto
Dr. M. Cooper		Dunlop Res. Centre, England
Dr. L. H. Cragg	Luncheon Speaker	Pres. Mt. Allison Univ., Sackville, N.B.
Mr. James V. DeRose	A.C.S. Award Winner	Marple Newton Schools, Newtown Square, Pa.
Mr. & Mrs. J.S. Dewar	Conference Chairman	Union Carbide Canada Ltd., Toronto
Dr. B. A. Dunell	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Dept. of Chem., Univ. of B. Vancouver
Dr. & Mrs. C. H. Fisher	A.C.S. Board Member	New Orleans, La.
Miss Joan Fitzsimmons	C.I.C. Staff	Ottawa
Dr. Abraham S. Friedman		U.S.A.E.C.
Mr. G. D. Garrett, Jr.	Deputy Conference Chairman	Union Carbide Canada Ltd., Toronto
Miss D. W. Gifford	A.C.S. Award Winner	Providence, R.I.
Dr. Norman S. Grace	President C.I.C.	Dunlop Research Centre, Sheridan Park
Mrs. E. H. Graham		Hamilton
Dr. R. P. Graham	C.I.C. Award Winner	Dept. of Chem., McMaster Un Hamilton

Dr. & Mrs. W. A. G. Graham	C.I.C. Award Winner	Dept. of Chem., Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton
Dr. Pierre Grenier	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Dean Faculty of Science, Laval Univ., Quebec
Dr. & Mrs. Roy F. Gross	Gen. Manager	Can. Nuclear Assoc., Toronto
Dr. & Mrs. Milton Harris	Chairman, A.C.S. Board of Directors	Washington
Dr. I. Hoffman		U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. Clarence E. Larson	Commissioner	U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. & Mrs. D. J. LeRoy	C.I.C. Award Winner	Vice Pres. (Scientific), N.R.C., Ottawa
Dr. & Mrs. D. J. Marshall	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Ayerst Lab., Montreal
Miss Heather Maund	C.I.C. Staff	Ottawa
Dr. & Mrs. H. G. McArdie	Chairman Toronto Sect. C.I.C.	Toronto
Dr. & Mrs. T. H. G. Michael	Gen. Manager C.I.C.	Ottawa
Miss Freda Misiak		Toronto
Dr. & Mrs. W. O. Munns	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Canada Packers, Toronto
Dr. & Mrs. B.T. Newbold	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Pres., Univ. Research Council Univ. of Moncton
Dr. George F. Quinn	Asst. Gen. Man.	(Plans and Prod.) U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. Robert W. Ramsey, Jr.	Sc. Rep. to Canada	U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. & Mrs. Bryon Riegel	President A.C.S.	Evanston, Illinois
Dr. Paul G. Roach	Chairman, A.C.S. Rubber Division	Parsippany, N.J.
Dr. Julius H. Rubin		U.S.A.E.C.
Dr. L. J. Rubin	C.I.C. Award Winner	Canada Packers, Toronto
Dr. Glen T. Seaborg	Speaker, Plenary Session; Chairman U.S.A.E.C.	
Dr. & Mrs. Lloyd C. Secord	Pres. Can. Nuclear Assoc.	Toronto
Dr. & Mrs. L. W. Shemilt	Vice Pres., C.I.C.	McMaster Univ., Hamilton
Dr. W. H. C. Simmonds	C.I.C. Board of Directors	Can. Industries Ltd., Montreal

r. & Mrs. Newell Smeby	A.C.S. Award Winner	Rochester, Minn.
r. L. D. Smithers	President, Dow Chemical of Canada	Sarnia
r. & Mrs. O. M. Solandt	Speaker, Plenary Session	Chairman, Science Council of Canada; Ottawa
r. & Mrs. B. R. Stanerson	A.C.S. Executive Sec.	Washington
r. & Mrs. H. R. L. Streight	C.I.C. Vice Pres. Elect	DuPont of Canada Ltd., Montreal
r. & Mrs. Gordon K. Teal	A.C.S. Award Winner	Texas Instruments Inc., Dallas, Texas
r. Theos J. Thompson		U.S.A.E.C.
r. & Mrs. J. W. Tomecko	Chairman, C.I.C. Board of Directors.	Director Res. Admin., Univ. of Waterloo
b. Sidney Udenfriend	Speaker, Plenary Session	Director, Roche Institute of Molecular Biology, N.J.
r. & Mrs. Carl R. Winkler	C.I.C. Award Winner	McGill University, Montreal
r. A.T. Winstead	A.C.S.	Washington, D.C.
Dr. D. G. Hurst	President .A.E.C.	
r. & Mrs. Wallace Brode	A.C.S. Board of Directors,	Washington, D.C.

I then joined the head table group for the CNA luncheon and we went to International Room C where the luncheon was held. (Attached is a list of the head table guests.) Lorne Gray presided and introduced me, including reference to the fact that this was the 600th or 700th time this had been done since I became Chairman of the AEC. I spoke on "Nuclear Reactors and Public Reaction."

Following the luncheon I rode with Lorne Gray (President) and D. A. Golden (Director) of AECL, in Gray's car, to the Constellation Hotel. Here, in the Norman Casey Room, we held a joint USAEC/AECL meeting, beginning at 2:30 p.m. (Attached are lists of those attending and an agenda.)

Lorne Gray opened the meeting by noting the intention of having informal discussions rather than the briefing sessions as had been practiced in the past. He suggested the first general area of discussion be on public understanding and stated my speech at the Canadian Nuclear Association luncheon earlier today had fairly well covered the subject.

Dr. Lewis identified one problem in Canada in which the absence of adequate publications in libraries seem to eliminate the opportunity for well-informed rational people to counter some of the sensational news about nuclear activities that are receiving attention. Lewis also stated that closer attention should be paid to ridiculous positions such as recently tabled at IAEA meetings in which use of rockets for high level waste disposal and ion bombardment to eliminate high level waste was supported. I expressed surprise that either of these concepts was given any serious consideration but agreed to look into the possibility of discouraging such ideas being surfaced by U.S. representatives in international meetings.

Lorne Gray identified a problem encountered by AECL in Australia where U.S. industrial contractors were downgrading the Canadian heavy water reactor system. Gray stated any attempt by AECL to fight back would end in hurting nuclear power in general. He recognized the USAEC did not have any control over companies such as General Electric and Westinghouse but implied some word from the Commission might be in order to reduce or eliminate the problem.

The possible problem of reactor siting along the U.S.-Canadian border was mentioned. Both sides agreed to raise the issue with their respective regulatory organizations. The AECL representatives seemed a little concerned that the more restrictive U.S. standards not be imposed on Canadian reactor siting. In a somewhat related matter, the recent FWQA temperature limitation specified for Lake Michigan was identified as something the Canadians would not accept.

A general question was raised by AECL as to how they might obtain improved support within the government for nuclear as well as other scientific programs. Ramey explained how the JCAE had been established as a watch dog committee but by close association and increasing knowledge of AEC activities had in the long run provided a source of support within the Congress for nuclear and scientific matters. The difference between the Parliamentary and Congressional systems may not allow the same potential for similar benefits in Canada. With regard to specific cutbacks in the Federal budget for Canada, the relative percentage of personnel reductions seemed to be the same on both sides of the border. One strong note of optimism was voiced by Dr. Mooradian but was admitted as largely intuitive.

HEAD TABLE GUESTS
CANADIAN NUCLEAR ASSOCIATION LUNCHEON
SKYLINE HOTEL, TORONTO
May 25, 1970

J. L. Gray, President, AECL

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, USAEC

L. C. Secord, President, Dilworth, Secord, Meagher & Assoc.
(President, CNA)

W. J. Cheesman, President, Canadian Westinghouse Company Ltd.
(President-Elect, CNA)

D. M. Hayter, Ontario Hydro (NPD)

E. Siddal, AECL

J. McCredie, Ontario Hydro (Pickering)

A. Dahlinger, AECL Owner's Representative

R. W. Chandler, Ontario Hydro (Bruce Station)

J. E. S. Stevéas, AECL (RAPP Project)

R. J. Graham, CGE (KANUPP Project)

R. Robson, Lummus of Canada Ltd.

D. B. Nazzer, Project Manager, CGE D₂O Plant

B. C. Stonehill, Dilworth, Secord, Meagher & Assoc.

R. F. W. Guard, Canatom Limited

O. M. Solandt, Chairman, Science Council of Canada
(Director, CNA)

E. Holdup, Ontario Hydro

E. Horton, Ontario Hydro

G. T. Leaist, Canadian Westinghouse

J. Gardner, Acres Limited

Commissioner Clarence Larson

AECL DELEGATION

TO

USAEC/AECL CONFERENCE

Toronto, Canada

24-25 May, 1970

off to flight

(1)	Mr. J. L. Gray	President
(5)	Mr. D. A. Golden ✓	Director
(6)	Mr. C. A. Grinyer	Director
(3)	Mr. J. C. Lessard ✓	Director
(2)	Brigadier F. C. Wallace ✓	Director
(7)	Dr. W. B. Lewis	Senior Vice-President, Science
(10)	Mr. J. S. Foster	Vice-President, Power Projects
(8)	Mr. L. R. Haywood	Vice-President, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories
(4)	Mr. D. Watson ✓	Vice-President, Administration
(1)	Dr. A. J. Mooradian	Vice-President, Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment
(11)	Mr. A. H. M. Laidlaw ✓	Secretary and General Counsel
(12)	Mr. W. D. Carrothers ✓	Head, Office of International Affairs

USAEC DELEGATION
TO
USAEC/AECL CONFERENCE

Toronto, Canada

24-25 May, 1970

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg	Chairman
Mr. James T. Ramey	Commissioner
Mr. Wilfrid E. Johnson	Commissioner
Dr. Theos J. Thompson	Commissioner
Mr. Clarence E. Larson	Commissioner
Mr. Julius H. Rubin	Special Assistant to the Chairman
Mr. Edward J. Bloch	Deputy General Manager
Mr. Howard C. Brown Jr.	Assistant General Manager
Mr. George F. Quinn	Assistant General Manager for Plans and Production
Dr. Abraham S. Friedman	Deputy Director, Division of International Affairs
Mr. Robert W. Ramsey Jr.	USAEC Scientific Representative Chalk River Office
Mr. Irving Hoffman	Chief, Technical Exchanges Branch, Division of International Affairs

AGENDA

USAEC/AECL Business Meeting

Monday, 25 May, 1970 at 2:30 p.m.

Constellation Hotel, Toronto

There will be informal exchanges of views, not for record or attribution, on subjects such as:

1. Public hostility to radioactivity and to the siting of nuclear power stations. What lessons are to be learned?
2. Environmental effects of nuclear reactors located near the U. S. /Canada border.
3. How can organizations such as USAEC and AECL best satisfy non-technical politicians and laymen as to the merits of our programs and priorities?
4. What are the effects of cutbacks in federal budgets on our program and on R&D generally in our countries?
5. Heavy water production (particularly the situation at Glace Bay.
6. The Fourth Geneva Conference in 1971.
7. Should Canada be considering building an enrichment plant to supply enrichment to U. S. -designed nuclear power stations?

Lorne Gray reviewed the present status of heavy water production in Canada. He stated all ties with Jerry Spivak had been terminated and indicated Spivak had been paid about \$3 million in the process. The Glace Bay plant in Nova Scotia is still two years away from production but with the two other plants in Canada are essentially on schedule with the first plant ready to charge H₂S gas. There was brief discussion on the possibility of AECL purchasing the unused heavy water plant towers at SRP and this matter is being reviewed by staff. The possibility of AECL obtaining the 300 tons of D₂O purchased by the Germans for their Argentine reactor was raised and also the 185 tons from Sweden for which AECL and the Japanese are competing for purchase. Lorne Gray raised a question about the Swedish D₂O as to whether the USAEC would restrict resale of the material to a price no higher than its original purchase by the Swedes from the U.S. He noted similar restrictions were placed on AECL for resale of heavy water to Pakistan and India. No clear answer of the question was provided. A concluding statement about the heavy water picture was that AECL would continue to see a shortage of material through 1973 after which their total production would satisfy all reasonable requirements.

A suggestion was offered that a new topic be added for discussion at the Fourth Geneva Conference covering organic reactors. There appears to be renewed enthusiasm in Canada for the heavy water moderated organic cooled system. Specific reference was made to an EEI report in which the D₂O cost was quoted as \$25-30 per kilowatt and it was explained this is the reason the HTGR looks better than the D₂O organic reactor. The Canadians believe a D₂O charge of \$7 per kilowatt is achievable and also stated an overall plant efficiency of 39 percent appears possible.

Lorne Gray raised the question as to whether Canada should consider building a uranium enrichment plant using low cost hydro power in Canada. He made it clear this interest would only be reasonable if they could count on U.S. cooperation for available technology and if there were no embargo on sending the product into the U.S. I stated the Administration is presently reviewing the possibility of making the technology available abroad but admitted we have been mainly thinking of this assistance for countries purchasing enriched uranium reactors. I agreed to factor the Canadian interest into our future consideration of this matter.

Dr. Mooradian inquired about the availability of some specific information on activity transport and boiler crude transport that was reportedly available in the Navy reactor program. I agreed to look into the matter if the specific information desired could be further identified.

The meeting closed with a general comment by both sides that the informal discussions had been very beneficial and Lorne Gray expressed the hope that they could be continued on as frequent a schedule as possible. No date for the next meeting was established but the general conversation indicated the next meeting would be in the U.S. about one year from now.

Around 5 p.m. I rode back to the Royal York Hotel with Rubin, Bloch and Howard Brown.

At 7 p.m. I attended a reception and dinner in the Nova Scotia Room, hosted by Lorne Gray. The same group that attended the meeting this afternoon was present. I sat at a table with Gray, Golden, Foster, Watson, Bloch, Larson, and Friedman. After dinner Gray and I made a few remarks concerning the excellent AEC-AECL relationship.

Tuesday, May 26, 1970 - Toronto - Washington, D.C.

I had breakfast with Rubin and Ramsey in the Hotel's lower level coffee shop.

Rubin, Brown and I rode in a special car to the Benson Building at the University of Toronto. Here, in the Sports Gym, I gave the opening paper of the joint AEC/CIC meeting symposium, "Twenty-Five Eventful Years." I was introduced by Jack Bulloff and spoke on "Twenty-Five Eventful Years--Entering the Nuclear Age." Following my talk I was asked one question--by Leo Yaffe concerning the Soviet work on element 104.

I had a brief visit with Joe Katz and then Rubin, Brown and I rode in our special car to the Toronto Airport. We were unsuccessful in securing an earlier flight and, thus, took our regularly scheduled flight, American Airlines Flight No. 314, leaving about noon and arriving at D.C. National Airport at 2:30 p.m. with an enroute stop at LaGuardia Airport. We were met by Henry Hinds and rode with him to the D.C. Office.

At 4:30 p.m. I met with Professor Alexander Kwapong (Vice Chancellor, University of Ghana) who was accompanied by Dr. Edward S. Ayensu (Chairman, Department of Botany, Smithsonian Institution); Myron Kratzer and Justin Bloom were also present. This was in the nature of a courtesy call by Kwapong and we spent much of the time reminiscing about my trip to Ghana in January. He told me about the series of five lectures that Clark Kerr gave at the University of Ghana on March 1-5 and how well received they were.

I received a copy of a State Department airgram (copy attached) describing the signing of the Memorandum of Cooperation between the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy which took place in Moscow on May 15.

I received a letter from Elliot L. Richardson (copy attached) advising us that Project STURTEVANT has been withdrawn, at our request, from further consideration at this time by the Under Secretaries Committee.

I received a letter from Tom Paine (copy attached) concerning the visit by AEC staff to NASA facilities in Mississippi and Louisiana.

I received a letter from Anthony Wedgwood Benn (U.K. Minister of Technology) concerning his recent meeting with us.

I received a memorandum from President Nixon addressed to Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies (copy attached) concerning budgetary matters and requesting that we initiate an intensive program evaluation effort.

The Commission received a memorandum from General Giller summarizing the release of radioactivity associated with the SNUBBER event.

I received a memorandum from Enzi DeRenzi covering the FCST meeting held today which he attended on my behalf.

Eric, Suki and I hiked in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Wednesday, May 27, 1970 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1031 (notes attached). We approved staff recommendations regarding regulatory and operating

ORIGIN/ACTION:

L-3
EWR-6

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

AIRGRAM

RM/R	REP	AF
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ARA	EUN	FE
NEA	CU	INR
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L	SSS 10	AID
SC1 6	SY 1	PM 2
AGR	COM	FRB
INT	LAB	TAR
TR	XMB	AIR
ARMY	CIA 16	NAVY
OSD 29	USIA	NSA 3
AEC 8	NSC 6	

FOR RM USE ONLY

A-816
NO.

HANDLING INDICATOR

TO : Department of State

RECEIVED
MAY 20 3 00 PM '70

FROM : Amembassy MOSCOW

DATE: May 18, 1970

SUBJECT : Signing of Memorandum of Cooperation Between the US Atomic Energy Commission and the State Committee for the Use of Atomic Energy
REF :

On May 12, after receipt of the most recent letter from Chairman Seaborg to Dr. Petrosyants of the SCAE, the Embassy informed the State Committee that an Embassy officer would like to present the letter personally to Dr. Petrosyants, or if he were unavailable, to Dr. Igor Morokhov or Mr. Smolin. On the following day Miss Donara Khokhlova of the State Committee called, inviting the Economic Counselor and the Science Officer to attend the signing by Petrosyants of the memorandum of cooperation at 3:00 p.m. May 15. The memorandum had already been signed in the US by USAEC Chairman Seaborg.

Although the signing was held in a political atmosphere between the two countries which was somewhat unfavorable, the State Committee for Atomic Energy seemed to be trying to be more than usually cordial. Not only was President Andronik Petrosyants on hand, but also his First Deputy, Dr. Igor O. Morokhov, who is also Soviet Ambassador to the IAEA. Present in addition were D. P. Filippov, Miss Donara Khokhlova, Mr. Serov, and V. N. Sofinskiy, of the Cultural Relations Division of the Foreign Office. After Petrosyants signed (alone), champagne was served in cut crystal beakers and Mr. Petrosyants toasted "an implementation free of misunderstandings--except the little misunderstandings among friends". In an apparent reference to the difficulty of publicizing the cordiality of the occasion he said he hoped at the time of the next negotiation to have "television cameras and a small concert afterwards".

"Maybe even a saber dance", laughed Morokhov.

"No, no sabers!" corrected Petrosyants, adding, "Please convey my best wishes to Chairman Seaborg."

Enclosure: Memorandum of Cooperation

BSAM
Bmk

FORM 4-A2 05-323

Drafted by: ECON:JHHarben:dn:5/18/70
Clearances: Contents and Classification Approved By: ECON:JHHarben

912588

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE **113316**

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

**** CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED ****
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

J. Diaz 3/8/89
REVIEWED BY DATE
* Ltr. NSC Grobstein To DOE, Ocrp May 25, 1970
Siebert dated 2/13/89
* * Ltr. Dos To DOE, qc dated 8/19/87
F.ahn 3/8/89

Dear Glenn:

As you requested in your recent letter, Project Sturtevant has been withdrawn from further consideration at this time by the Under Secretaries Committee.

I agree that the question of the development of nuclear excavation [redacted] is still an important issue. I believe the Under Secretaries Committee should take up this question concurrently with consideration of the other issues raised in NSC-U/DM 22 of November 5, 1969. Specifically, the development by the Atomic Energy Commission of the data necessary to evaluate the utility of various objective criteria in interim and long-term approaches should be completed. These results should be reviewed by the Interagency Study Group to determine whether these criteria are feasible. Additionally, the Interagency Study Group should prepare recommendations regarding the amendment approach and interim measures for consideration by the Under Secretaries Committee.

During the bilateral talks held during February in the Soviet Union, the technical experts concluded that

DELETED

Our position [redacted] is, of course, also dependent on the analyses yet to be completed by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Interagency Study Group. I suggest, therefore, that this work be completed as soon as is feasible. Then it can be considered by the Under Secretaries Committee along with the "relative importance"

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

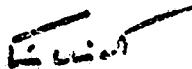
-2-

question covered in the report of January 23, 1970, of the Interagency Study Group. Consideration of these matters can be scheduled as soon as all pertinent information has been studied by the Interagency Study Group. This should be done prior to the next bilateral technical discussions with the Soviets in the fall.

I will ask Herman Pollack's office to work along with your staff in developing the necessary information and to coordinate the activities of the Interagency Study Group, so that all outstanding issues can be presented for consideration by the Under Secretaries Committee expeditiously.

With warm regard,

Sincerely,



Elliot L. Richardson



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

MAY 21 1970

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

Dear ~~Mr.~~ *Glenn* Chairman:

I am happy to note that Dr. Kavanagh, Dr. English and several others of your staff are visiting our Mississippi and Louisiana facilities this week for the purpose of assessing their potential for possible use by the Atomic Energy Commission.

Arrangements are well advanced with the Coast Guard and the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries for location at MTF of certain of their activities; and a number of other agencies are considering possible uses of MTF. We are proceeding to complete and implement the arrangements for these and other planned uses of MTF as soon as possible.

I have asked Mr. Willis B. Foster (phone - 962-4805) to serve as the principal contact point on this matter in NASA Headquarters. Your people should feel free to call on him for any further assistance or information. I will, of course, be happy to discuss any aspects of this matter with you personally.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "T. O. Paine", is written over the typed name.

T. O. Paine
Administrator

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

May 25, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

In my budget for Fiscal Year 1971 and in my Federal Economy Act Message, I have taken or have requested of the Congress 57 specific actions to save money by reducing, terminating or restructuring Federal programs. These actions were necessary because of our stringent budgetary position and because we regard it as our responsibility to make the best possible use of every tax dollar.

Every Federal program -- including those of very low priority -- is of special concern to some special interest group. Such groups are now resisting our economy actions even though these actions are clearly in the interest of the general public. As I said in my March 19 memorandum to you, each department and agency must now do all it can to make a strong, cogent case for the Administration's economy measures -- both to the public and to the Congress. We must exert at least as much -- and sometimes even more -- effort to save the taxpayer's money as we do to spend it.

To make the most effective possible use of every tax dollar, we must also institute a vigorous examination of every current program -- large and small -- to uncover those which can and should be modified or eliminated by executive action, and those which should be altered by the Congress.

Program evaluation is one of your most important responsibilities and is key to this effort. As the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization has emphasized, each agency must continually evaluate its own internal programs while the Bureau of the Budget gives special attention to the evaluation of interagency programs. In addition, the Bureau of the Budget stands ready to provide your department or agency with any assistance in systems analysis and program evaluation that you may need.

In general, the kind of program evaluation for which I am calling involves three steps:

First, critical examination of the objectives of the program. Is the objective valid today? What is the relative priority of the objective?

Second, an analysis of the effectiveness of the program. Does the program adequately serve its target population? Does the program achieve its objectives in an economical manner?

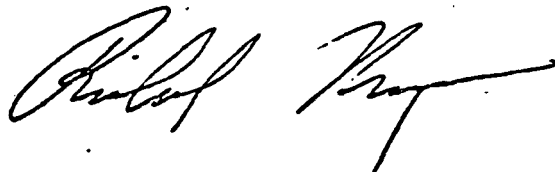
Third, consideration of alternative approaches to achieving the objective which would produce the same or greater benefits at the same or lesser costs.

I am requesting that each of you initiate an intensive program evaluation effort and submit to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, not later than July 1, 1970, a report on your findings. This report should:

1. Identify and briefly describe each activity that is relatively ineffective or of low priority;
2. Suggest corrective action, including the administrative or legislative steps necessary to obtain the desired results; and
3. Estimate the outlay and budget authority savings that could be realized for the fiscal year in which the change is proposed, and the full year savings expected under the recommended action.

Your suggestions and others will be carefully considered as the Fiscal Year 1972 budget is prepared. I will expect the Budget Director to keep me informed on the results of these actions as we proceed through the budget formulation process.

The present outlook for the 1972 budget is one of continued stringency. If we are to keep expenditures down -- and yet free sufficient funds for new initiatives -- we must all make a very tough evaluation of current programs. I request your full cooperation in this very important effort.





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

LIMITED ACCESS

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 46

COPY-NO. 3
May 27, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1031

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, May 27, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Agenda for the Weeks of June 1, 8, 15 and 22, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

2. AEC 610/212 - Gas Centrifuge Technology (See also Commissioner Johnson and Larson's May 21 Memorandum re Gas Centrifuge Process Development Plan)

Early consideration of staff views is requested. (AGMP&P-SECY)

3. NTS Events for the Week of June 1, 1970

Noted. A report on information release policy is requested.
(AGMMA-PI)

4. Executive Session Items

a. Reorganization Study

b. Discussions with White House staff and BOB re Criteria for Separative Work

c. AEC 132/168 - Establishment of Division of Waste and Scrap Management -- Approved. (AGMA)

5. AEC 1128/9 - AEC's Phase Out of Work at Evendale

Approved with a request. (DC-AGMR)

6. AEC 1170/14 - PNL Contract Negotiations

Approved. (DC)

7. AEC 180/84 - Comments on FWQA Report on Waste Management at NRTS

The letter to Secretary Hickel is deferred and the letter to Dr. Carver is approved with changes. Commissioner Thompson will meet with Department of Interior Officials. (AGMO-Rosen)

8. AEC 460/143 - Recommendations 9 through 17 of the Administrative Conference

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's review. (GC-Fremling)

9. Report on Power Plant Siting

Commissioner Ramey said he would circulate the draft report tomorrow. (Fremling-SECY)

10. AEC 783/167 - Draft AEC Interim Operation Procedures for Implementing Section 102(2) of the "National Environmental Policy Act of 1969"

Approved with changes. (AGMO)

11. Mr. Price's May 21 Memorandum re Implementation of New Interim Guidelines from Council on Environmental Quality - Preparation of Detailed Statement

Approved subject to review by the Commission Environmental Group. (ADRA-Rosen)

12. Commissioners' Meeting with SINB Today

Noted.

13. Dr. English's April 27 Memorandum re Proposal to NSF from ORNL (See also Dr. Weinberg's April 20 Letter)

The General Manager's Report on the status of this proposal and procedures for approval of similar future proposals is noted. (EAGM)

14. AEC 87/130 - Financial Assistance Payment at Oak Ridge

Noted. (AGMO)

15. AEC 532/94 - Texas Tokamak: Turbulent Heating Approach to High Temperatures

Noted with a request. (R)

16. Mr. Fowler's May 22 Memorandum re Status of AEC/National Heart and Lung Institute (NHLI) Negotiations Regarding Artificial Heart Program

Noted. The Commissioners are to be informed of the results of the June 8 discussions and requested consideration of transmittal of a letter to Dr. Egeberg, Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW. (ID)

17. General Manager's Report on the AEC Survey of NASA Facilities

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:15 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Schoenhaut
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Price*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Smith*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Shapar*
Mr. Kohler*
Mr. Ragan*
Mr. Wells*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Tremmel*
Mr. Whitman*
Mr. Fowler*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

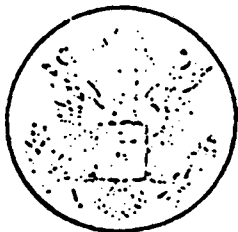
implementation of new Interim Guidelines from the Council of Environmental Quality. We also approved the PNL contract with Battelle on the basis of the progress that staff made in their recent negotiations. In an Executive Session, we approved the establishment of the Division of Waste and Scrap Management to which Commissioner Thompson now agrees.

At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2419. We approved the draft agreement on IAEA safeguards development at selected U.S. facilities (AEC 197/123).

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson and I, Bob Hollingsworth, George Kavanagh, Howard Brown, Milt Shaw, Algie Wells, Ernie Tremmel, Julie Rubin, and other staff met with members of the Policy Committee on Atomic Power and the Reactor Assessment Panel of the Edison Electric Institute to discuss the recently issued EEI report, "Reactor Assessment Panel Report." Those present were F. M. Warren (Chairman, and President of Portland GE), W. L. Cisler (Chairman of the Board, Detroit Edison Company), G. Kinsman (Senior Vice President, Florida Power & Light), R. L. Gilkeson (President, Philadelphia Electric Company), Sherman R. Knapp (Chairman of the Board, Northeast Utilities), B. B. Parker (Executive Vice President, Duke Power Company), R. T. Person (President, Public Service of Colorado), and W. Webster (Chairman of the Board, New England Electric Systems) of the EEI Policy Committee on Atomic Power; J. L. Everett (Chairman, and Executive Vice President of Philadelphia Electric Company), J. A. Tillinghast (Executive Vice President, American Electric Power Company), J. Dean Worthington (Vice President, PG&E), R. J. Coe (Consulting Engineer, Yankee Atomic Electric Company), and H. A. Wagner (Executive Vice President, Detroit Edison Company), of the EEI Reactor Assessment Panel; R. H. Logue (Chairman; from Philadelphia Electric Company) and J. F. Davis (American Electric Power Company) of the Reactor Assessment Panel Working Group; and W. D. Crawford (Managing Director) and J. Kearney (Secretary, Policy Committee on Atomic Power) of the EEI staff. Warren opened the meeting and then called on J. L. Everett who described the report. A salient point is the report's recommendation that there be only one LMFBR prototype plant. We also discussed the problem of funding for one or more prototypes. I summarized the meeting by indicating that it wouldn't be possible to make an immediate decision on this issue, but the Commission had profited from hearing the views of those present.

I hosted a luncheon for Dr. T. Keith Glennan, Harry Smyth's successor as U.S. Representative to the IAEA, in the Commission Dining Room. Glennan is going to the meeting of the Board of Governors to be held in Vienna in June as an understudy to Smyth, who is retiring at the end of August. The purpose of the luncheon was mainly to acquaint Glennan with some of the problems of the IAEA, such as its role in the NPT safeguards function, the controversy over the expansion of the Agency's Board of Governors, problems in the financing of the Agency, etc. Others present at the luncheon were Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson and Larson, Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Myron Kratzer, Abe Friedman, Bill Yeomans, Howard Brown, Harold Bengelsdorf and Julie Rubin. (The announcement of Glennan's appointment was announced by President Nixon on May 29. Copies of Smyth's letter of resignation to the President and the President's acceptance are attached.)

Fromn 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson and I, Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Howard Brown, John Erlewine, Joe DiNunno, Harold Price, Cliff Beck and other staff met with members of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board. Those present from SINB were D. Eppelsheimer (Chairman), D. Whittinghill (Vice Chairman), P. Turnham (Treasurer), Robert Gifford (Executive Director), Sterling Cole (Federal Representative), H. Worthington



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

April 23, 1970

Dear Mr. President:

In your letter to me of June 7, 1969, you kindly commended me for my service as United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and requested me to continue in this post, which I had held since June, 1961.

Preventing the spread of nuclear weapons and promoting the peaceful uses of nuclear energy have been my primary concerns for the last twenty-five years. For this reason, I have deeply appreciated the opportunity to serve in this key post.

In 1961, when I was first appointed, the IAEA was only four years old, still uncertain how to carry out its tasks, and torn by bitter political controversy. Since that time, an increasing spirit of cooperation in the Board of Governors, particularly among the representatives of the major powers, has developed the IAEA into a remarkably effective organization, which enjoys the confidence of most of its member nations.

I am proud of my contribution to that development, especially the strengthening and increasing use of the IAEA system of international inspection of nuclear materials. I am grateful for the support of my efforts, over the last nine years, by the Department of State, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

With the International Atomic Energy Agency fully established and increasingly experienced in the field of

international

The President,
The White House.

international inspection, it was appropriate that the framers of the Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons should designate the IAEA as the organization responsible for inspections under that Treaty.

The Treaty for the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons came into force on March 5, 1970. The task of negotiating the necessary agreements between the IAEA and the parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty is a formidable one, which will take many years. The IAEA Board of Governors is currently laying the ground-work for this task, and, by the terms of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, must complete its basic plan before September 1, 1970.

I therefore request, Mr. President, that you accept my resignation as United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, to take effect not later than August 31, 1970.

I intend to continue to devote my energy and attention to the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and the promotion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. I will be glad to assist you, my successor, or others in the Government in these matters in any way I can.

Yours respectfully,


Henry DeWolf Smyth

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

May 14, 1970

Dear Mr. Ambassador:

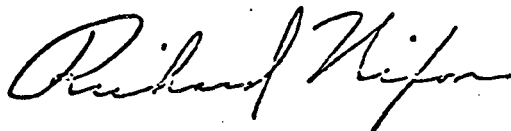
In accepting your resignation as United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency to be effective upon a date to be determined, I wish to express on behalf of the United States Government our sincere gratitude for the effective and dedicated manner in which you have represented this nation during the last nine critical years.

This has been a period during which international cooperation in the peaceful utilization of atomic energy has become a firm reality of international life. Your successful leadership in advancing the views of this Government in Vienna and in harmonizing the attitudes of many other governments has shown how the skillful management of mutual scientific interests can often help overcome problems which otherwise might arise from divergent political attitudes among the nations of the world.

An active mind and a constructive personality such as yours, tempered by maturity and sound judgment demonstrated through years of experience in this field, are too valuable to be allowed the privilege of "retirement" in any final sense. I would not be willing to concur in your resignation were it not for my confidence that I and other senior officials of the Government can feel free to call upon you from time to time for advice and suggestions regarding our national science policy and the mobilization of international support toward common scientific objectives in the future.

I wish you and Mrs. Smyth well in the years ahead as you continue your active interest in public affairs and international scientific cooperation.

Sincerely,



The Honorable Henry DeWolf Smyth
United States Representative to the
International Atomic Energy Agency
Department of State

(Representative of Governor Russell Peterson of Delaware), L. Quarles, D. Smith and C. Edwards. Among the items discussed were power plant siting and operations; management and control of high level radioactive wastes; AEC-State advance planning coordination; AEC-SINB-Southern Governors' cooperative efforts; process radiation; technology transfer; manpower and training; and transportation. Gifford was especially insistent that our policy for disposal sites for high level radioactive wastes be modified so that State sites could serve this function as well as Federal sites.

At 3:30 p.m. I met with Mr. Antonio Dias Leite, the Brazilian Minister of Mines and Energy, who was accompanied by Brazilian Ambassador Mozart Gurgel Valente and Carlos Eduardo Paes de Carvalho (Second Secretary, Brazilian Embassy). Myron Kratzer, Rafford Faulkner, and Bill Yeomans also sat in with us. Leite told me that he became Minister of Mines and Energy at the time when former Minister J. C. Cavalcanti was visiting in the United States (in November, 1968) during which visit Cavalcanti was made Minister of the Interior. Leite said that he found himself in continual disagreement with former Brazilian AEC Chairman Uriel de Costa Ribeiro and hence removed him and appointed Hervasio Carvalho in that position. Leite said that he and Carvalho are recommending that a U.S. type water-cooled reactor be chosen for the first Brazilian nuclear power station. This is a 500 MWe station for which a site between Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo has already been chosen. The actual decision will be made very soon. I assured him that we are very interested in Brazil's nuclear power program and are very willing to cooperate with Brazil in fueling U.S.-type enriched uranium power reactors and that we are ready to modify our agreement for cooperation with Brazil to make this possible.

I received a letter from Chet Holifield advising that he would like to discuss with us the matter of pending patent applications concerning lasers and the generation of a controlled nuclear fusion reaction (copy attached).

I received another letter from Holifield (copy attached) asking for the Commission's views on what can and should be done to safeguard expensive AEC-owned equipment and other facilities now situated on or near the campuses of various educational institutions. He also asked us to identify AEC contracts with colleges or universities involving security-related activities and advise them if we are making any special plans with respect to the renewal of these agreements.

Helen and I, together with Commissioner and Mrs. Ramey, Commissioner and Mrs. Johnson, Commissioner Thompson, Commissioner and Mrs. Larson and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Hollingsworth, hosted our annual reception for the scientific attaches of foreign countries in the Colonial Room of the Mayflower Hotel. (Attached is a list of the invitees.)

We then attended a reception give by Indonesian Ambassador and Mrs. Soedjatmoko in honor of President and Mrs. Soeharto of Indonesia in the East Room, Mayflower Hotel.

Thursday, May 28, 1970

At 9 p.m. I met in Room 1112 with Public Information officers, representing the AEC field offices and AEC contractors, who are in Washington for their annual meeting. I spoke to them briefly about the new challenge that faces us in the field of the public image and credibility of the AEC and admonished them to re-examine their methods of operating, particularly in the area of secrecy where we need to try to be as open as possible. (Attached is a list

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CASE, ILL.
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ANDSON, OKLA.
O. AIN, CALIF.
ANDERSON, ILL.
JAM M. MCCULLOCH, OHIO
MERINE MAY, WASH.
EDWARD J. BAUSER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 27, 1970

JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.,
VICE CHAIRMAN
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ALBERT GORE, TENN.
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CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

On December 12, 1969, members of the Joint Committee staff were briefed by Atomic Energy Commission personnel about pending patent applications concerning lasers and the generation of a controlled nuclear fusion reaction. The AEC personnel were Franklin N. Parks, Roland A. Anderson, and Robert L. Hirsch. However, neither the Committee members nor the staff have been officially informed of any subsequent actions taken or contemplated by the AEC or the patent applicants.

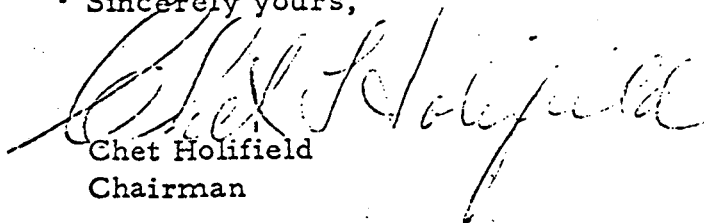
Unofficial reports and rumors brought to my attention indicate that there are significant differences of opinion between certain AEC laboratory personnel and the patent applicant about the origination of the process covered by the patent application, as well as the technical validity of the process as described in patent applications. Also, I am advised that the patent applicant has been a consultant to the AEC and to the Department of Defense and in such capacity has had extensive access to the theories, hypotheses and research of these agencies germane to the substance of the patent application. Moreover, I have been advised that the theory, as outlined in the patent application, was recently run through an AEC laboratory computer.

I believe the Committee should be completely informed about these events. I and the other members of the Joint Committee have supported and obtained the authorization of hundreds of millions of dollars for controlled fusion research over the years. It is, at the very least, distressing to contemplate the entire CTR discipline being put in a position of economic disadvantage relative to an individual or group whose main source of information has been from research funded by the United States Government.

I would like to discuss this entire matter with the appropriate AEC and laboratory personnel at any early date.

Also, I would appreciate receiving any documents which are available for a background review of the matter before having a discussion.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Chet Holifield".

Chet Holifield
Chairman

ED. CALIF.
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ASPENALL, COLO.
NG, TEX.
NDSON, ONLA
NDSON, CALIF.
B. ANDERSON, ILL.
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EDWARD J. BAUSER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

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GEORGE D. Aiken, VT.
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CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
NORRIS COTTON, N.M.

ENCL. BY DSE
NOV 86

May 27, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

There are serious signs affecting the likelihood of continuing as heretofore two general practices which, for many years, have benefited our country, educational institutions, their faculty and science students, and the entire scientific community. I refer, individually to (1) the placement on college and university premises of expensive items of Government-owned plant or equipment for research, development, or training purposes, and (2) contracts by Federal agencies for the services of educational institutions for security-related work in the weapons program.

I am deeply troubled by incidents such as the recent events at New York University threatening the destruction of an AEC-owned computer costing over \$4 million. It seems to me the executive and legislative branches of our Government cannot ignore such incidents and the increasing portents for the possible outbreaking of such occurrences at a number of campuses. My concern is considerably magnified by my awareness of the budgetary stringencies which these days limit the availability of federal funds for fabrication or procurement of needed new facilities such as computers, research reactors, and other expensive items. As you well know, it is becoming more and more difficult to obtain sufficient funds for our research, development, and training needs, without the added expense and burden that vandalism brings. I would very much like to have the Commission's views, at an early date, on several basic but important questions. First, what can and should be done to safeguard expensive AEC-owned equipment and other facilities now situated on or near the campuses of various educational institutions? In this connection, I would very much appreciate a listing of the pertinent schools, the types

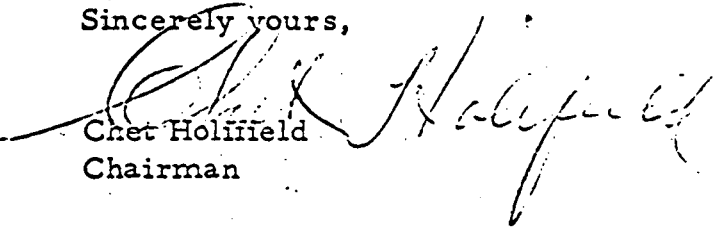
and dollar values of AEC-owned plant or equipment now at these schools costing \$50,000 or more, and the other related AEC costs for operating and maintaining the facilities, including personnel costs and the costs for power and maintenance. Second, in regard to future contemplated placement of facilities at educational institutions, what added factors should be taken into consideration in the light of the possibility or probability of vandalism? What are the reasonable alternatives with respect to future courses of action by AEC?

I have deliberately limited the scope of my present inquiry; I recognize that my questions and concerns are also largely applicable to other Federal agencies and that senseless destruction can indiscriminately affect not only Government-owned facilities, but school property as well, including equipment acquired through Federal grants.

Regarding the practice of contracting with educational institutions for security-classified work in the weapons field, I have read with interest the recent report by the Special Committee on University Research at Livermore and Los Alamos, chaired by Mr. Paul E. Zinner, and the personal addendum by one of the seven committeemen, Mr. George W. Wetherill. I would like to have the benefit of the Commission's views on this report in context of AEC's important missions to which the Livermore and Los Alamos Laboratories make major contributions. Considering the opinions and recommendations expressed in the report, what planning by the Commission is now or will soon be underway in connection with the extension of the contracts which, as I understand it, come up for renewal on September 30, 1972? Please identify all other AEC contracts with colleges or universities involving security-related activities, and advise us as to whether the Commission is making any special plans with respect to the renewal of these agreements? It seems more than ever prudent to assume that turning over the control of vital weapons laboratories to general academic faculty and student groups would scarcely be consistent with the need to safeguard our common defense and security.

This matter is vital to our National weapons development program. It merits an executive meeting with the Commission as soon as you are prepared. Please have Mr. Hollingsworth make the necessary arrangements with Captain Bauser.

Sincerely yours,


Chet Hollifield
Chairman

1970 AEC RECEPTION LIST OF INVITEES

May 1970

HOSTS:

* indicates regrets

Chairman and Mrs. Seaborg
Commissioner and Mrs. Ramey
Commissioner and Mrs. Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner and Mrs. Larson

EMBASSIES

ARGENTINA

Mr. Mario Compara, Counselor (Political Affairs)

AUSTRALIA

Mr. and Mrs. Peter Crooks, Atomic Energy Attache
* Mr. and Mrs. Lander R. Scott-Rogers, Assistant Atomic Energy Attache

AUSTRIA

Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Hinteregger, Counselor
Dr. and Mrs. Peter Niesner, Third Secretary

BELGIUM

* Dr. and Mrs. Louis Groven, Scientific Counselor

BRAZIL

* Dr. and Mrs. Athos da Silveira Ramos, Scientific Attache

CANADA

Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Greenwood, Counselor (Scientific)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Mr. and Mrs. Antonin Nenko, Second Secretary (Scientific Affairs)

CHINA

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Wong, Minister (Economic)
* Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Tang, Commercial Attache

DENMARK

Mr. and Mrs. Flemming Agerup, Minister Counselor (Economic and Administrative Affairs)
Mr. and Mrs. Anker K. A. Hansen, Scientific Counselor

FINLAND

Mr. and Mrs. Karl H. Ranta, Scientific Attache

FRANCE

Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Levy, Scientific Counselor
Mr. and Mrs. Pierre Villaros, Attache (Atomic Energy)

GERMANY

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lahusen, Counselor
* Mr. and Mrs. Wolfgang Opfermann, Counselor (Scientific Affairs)
Mr. and Mrs. Volker Knoerich, First Secretary (Scientific)

GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. and Mrs. Clive M. Rose, Counselor
Mr. and Mrs. Harold S. Weeks, Counselor (Defense)
Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence J. Middleton, First Secretary
* Mr. and Mrs. John S. V. Andrews, Attache (Atomic Energy)
Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Goldney, UKAE Liaison Officer
Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Batley, "

HUNGARY

Mr. and Mrs. Istvan Pozsonyi, Third Secretary (Scientific)

INDIA

Mr. and Mrs. Sharad S. Marathe, Minister (Economic)
Mr. and Mrs. Kuldip Sahdev, First Secretary (Economic)

IRELAND

Mr. Noel Dorr, First Secretary

ISRAEL

Dr. and Mrs. Avraham Harmoni, Scientific Counselor
Mr. and Mrs. Jeruham Kafkafi, Attache (Science)

ITALY

* Dr. and Mrs. Gaetano Lanzano, CNEN Representative

JAPAN

Mr. and Mrs. Shinichiro Asao, First Secretary
 Mr. and Mrs. Takashi Ishikawa, First Secretary (Scientific)
 Mr. and Mrs. Takao Nakajima, Second Secretary (Scientific)

KOREA

Mr. Hong Tae Choi, Counselor

MEXICO

Mr. Julian Saenz Hinojosa, Minister

NETHERLANDS

Mr. and Mrs. Herman C. van Vierssen, First Secretary (Scientific)
 * Mr. and Mrs. Louis M. A. Proost, Second Secretary (Scientific)
 Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Van Dijk, Assistant Scientific Attache

NORWAY

* Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Ronneng, First Secretary
 Mr. and Mrs. Sigurd Endresen, Second Secretary

PHILIPPINES

Dr. and Mrs. Cristino Lazatin, Science Attache

ROMANIA

Mr. and Mrs. Gheorghe Ploscaru, Third Secretary
 Mr. and Mrs. Mercea Mitran, Fourth Secretary

SPAIN

* Mr. and Mrs. Tomas Chavarri, First Secretary
 * Mr. and Mrs. Fermin de la Sierra, Industrial Attache

SOUTH AFRICA

Dr. and Mrs. Ronald G. Shuttleworth, Counselor (Scientific)

SWEDEN

Mr. and Mrs. Rolf Andreasson, Scientific Attache
Mr. Anders Olander, Second Secretary

SWITZERLAND

- * Mr. and Mrs. Charles Muller, Counselor
- Dr. and Mrs. Charles Tavel, Scientific Counselor
- Mr. and Mrs. Georges-Andre Grin, Scientific Attache
- Dr. and Mrs. Reinhold Steiner, Counselor Space Affairs

USSR

Mr. and Mrs. Valentin M. Kamenev, Cultural Counselor
Mr. and Mrs. Yevgeniy A. Belov, Scientific Attache designate
Mr. and Mrs. Viktor S. Evlanov, Scientific Attache

INTERNATIONAL AGENCIESEURATOM

Mr. and Mrs. Curt Heidenreich, Director, European Communities Liaison Office
Mr. and Mrs. Ivo Dubois, Asst to the Director, "
Mr. and Mrs. Georgio Boggio, Scientific Asst to the Director, "

IANEC (OAS)

- * Dr. and Mrs. Jesse D. Perkinson, Jr., Executive Secretary
- Dr. and Mrs. Marcelo Alonso, Deputy Director, Department of Scientific Affairs
- Mr. and Mrs. Rodolfo Monnaret, Specialist

OECD

Mr. and Mrs. H. DeVroom, Washington, D. C. representative

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIESDEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR

- Mr. and Mrs. Carl L. Klein, Assistant Secretary for Water Quality and Research
- Dr. Fred Singer, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Scientific Programs
- * Dr. and Mrs. Chung-ming Wong, Director, Office of Saline Water

ACDA

Mr. and Mrs. Philip J. Farley, Deputy Director
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Van Doren, Deputy General Counsel

DOD

Dr. and Mrs. Carl Walske, ASD(AE)

NASA

* Dr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Paine,

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 Senator and Mrs. Pastore, Vice Chairman
 Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Price
 * Mr. Wayne N. Aspinall
 Mr. and Mrs. John Young
 * Mr. and Mrs. Ed Edmondson
 Mr. and Mrs. Craig Hosmer
 Mr. and Mr. John B. Anderson
 Mr. and Mrs. William McCulloch
 * Mrs. Catherine May
 * Senator Richard B. Russell
 Senator and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson
 * Senator and Mrs. Albert Gore
 * Senator and Mrs. Henry M. Jackson
 * Senator and Mrs. George D. Aiken
 Senator and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett
 * Mrs. Senator and Mrs. Carl T. Curtis
 * Senator and Mrs. Norris Cotton

JOINT COMMITTEE STAFF

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 Mr. and Mrs. George T. Murphy
 Mr. and Mrs. John Reich
 Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Fain
 Mr. and Mrs. Seymore Shwiler
 Mr. and Mrs. James Graham

BOB

* Mr. and Mrs. Dwight Ink

WHITE HOUSE

- * Dr. Henry Kissinger, Assistant to President for National Security
- Mr. and Mrs. Peter Flanigan, Assistant to the President
- Dr. and Mrs. Lee DuBridge, Science Adviser to the President
- Dr. Clay T. Whitehead, Staff Assistant to the President
- * General and Mrs. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.
- Mr. and Mrs. William Kriegsman, Staff Assistant, The White House
- Mr. and Mrs. Robert Barlow, Special Assistant to President
- Col. and Mrs. Robert Behr, Senior Staff, National Security Council
- Dr. and Mrs. Hubert Heffner, Deputy Director, OST
- Mr. and Mrs. S. David Freeman, Director Energy Policy Staff, OST
- Dr. and Mrs. Norman Neureiter, Office of Science and Technology

STATE DEPARTMENT

- * Mr. and Mrs. Alexis Johnson, Under Secretary for Political Affairs
- * Mr. and Mrs. Martin J. Hillenbrand, Asst Secretary, European Affairs
- * Mr. and Mrs. Joseph J. Sisco, Asst Sec, Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs
- * Mr. and Mrs. Samuel DePalma, Asst Sec, International Organization
Affairs
- Mr. and Mrs. Herman Pollack, Director, SCI
- * Dr. and Mrs. Henry D. Smyth, Ambassador to IAEA
- * Mr. and Mrs. Christian Herter, Jr., Director and Special Asst to
Sec, SCI-Environmental Affairs
- Mr. and Mrs. Donovan Q. Zook, Director, SCI-Atomic Energy
- Mr. and Mrs. Nelson F. Sievering, Director, SCI-Scientific Affairs
- * Mr. and Mrs. Abraham Katz, Director, OECD, Bureau of European
Affairs
- Dr. and Mrs. Robert Loftness, Deputy Director for Technology, SCI
- Mr. and Mrs. John P. Trevithick, Deputy Director for Programs, SCI
- Dr. and Mrs. Robert Liimatainen, Foreign Affairs Officer, SCI
- Mr. and Mrs. J. Daniel Phillips, Euratom Desk Officer

AID

- * Mr. and Mrs. Joel Bernstein, Asst Administrator, Technical Assistance
- Mr. and Mrs. Glenn E. Schweitzer, Director of Science and Technology, Technical Assistance
- Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Vieregg, Power Branch Chief, Office of
Capital Development and Engineering, Near East and South Asia

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK

- * Mr. and Mrs. Henry Kearns, President and Chairman
- Mr. Walter C. Sauer, First Vice President and Vice Chairman
- Mr. and Mrs. Tom Lilley, Director
- Mr. and Mrs. William S. Balderston, Chief, European Division

WORLD BANK

- Mr. and Mrs. S. Jagannathan, Ambassador (Economic) - India
- * Mr. and Mrs. Mario Piccagli, Assistant Director, Engineering
Projects Department

CONTRACTOR REPRESENTATIVES WHO WILL ATTEND PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING

MAY 26-28, 1970

- Richard M. Adams, Assistant Director, Argonne National Laboratory (CH)
- Edward D. Aebischer, Head, Information Services Dept., Oak Ridge Associated Universities (OR)
- George S. Caldes, Jr., Public Relations, du Pont, Wilmington (SR)
- Harvey I. Cobert, Director of Public Relations, Union Carbide Corp. (OR)
- Norbert J. Dornbach, Public Relations Officer, Brookhaven Nat. Lab. (BR)
- W. Emmett Dreeszen, Manager, Information and Security, Ames Laboratory (CH)
- Ronald L. Ginger, Management Information & Systems Dept., Monsanto Research Corp. (AL)
- Garland Ladd, Atomics International, Canoga Park, Calif. (SAN)
- Carl W. Larsen, Director of Public Information, National Accelerator Lab. (CH)
- Felix Owen, Atomics International, Canoga Park, Calif. (SAN)
- Tom H. Sprague, Manager, Public Relations, Aerojet General (ID)
- Dave A. Sundberg, Director, Public Information Office, Oak Ridge National Laboratory (OR)
- Delbert Sundberg, Department Head, Office of Public Relations, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (AL)
- Carl Thien, Brookhaven National Laboratory (BR)
- Kal Wagenheim, Puerto Rico Nuclear Center (OR)
- William Watts, Community Relations-Public Services, Battelle Memorial Institute (RL)
- Daniel Wilkes, Assistant to the Director, Public Information, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley (SAN)

ABC FIELD PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICERS
ATTENDING
PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING
(May 26-28, 1970)

Albuquerque Operations Office

R. G. Elliott
G. Dennis

Brookhaven Office

G. E. Stubbings

Chicago Operations Office

W. H. Downey

Idaho Operations Office

R. L. Blackledge

Nevada Operations Office

H. G. Vermillion
D. G. Jackson

New York Operations Office

F. T. Richardson

Oak Ridge Operations Office

W. Range

Richland Operations Office

R. F. Nowakowski

San Francisco Operations Office

D. J. Cook

Savannah River Operations Office

G. O. Robinson

of those scheduled to attend the annual meeting.)

At 10 a.m. I met with Dick Elliot (Public Information Officer, Albuquerque Operations Office) and Hazel Whitaker (DIT) to discuss Elliott's book for DTI on the Weapons Program, particularly the balance in the book between the Los Alamos and Livermore Laboratories.

At 10:15 a.m. I called Richard Hamburger, Division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives, and talked to him in the absence of John Kelly. I told him I am considering the preparation of an article or speech on the Plowshare program, particularly in the 1960's during the time I have had responsibility for it. I asked him to talk to Kelly and consider coming up with a draft; however, the starting point should be an outline. I said I wanted the whole picture covered, including underground as well as excavation, some allusion to the problems we had getting the OK for CABRIOLET, etc.

I had lunch with Dan Wilkes, Julie Rubin and Stan Schneider at the Longworth Cafeteria. After lunch Wilkes and I walked around Lafayette Park.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Ambassador to Romania Leonard C. Meeker in my office; Mel Abrahams and Julie Rubin were present. The purpose of Meeker's visit was mainly to bring each other up to date on the status of U.S.-Romanian cooperation in the field of the peaceful uses of atomic energy which, in general, is going very well. Ambassador Meeker described the disastrous floods in Romania and their effect on the domestic food supplies for the coming year as well as the impact on foreign trade in foodstuffs. The U.S. has sent in two 707s with beds and hospital supplies. The Romanians will need new seeds for this year's crop as over a million acres of planted ground have been washed out.

With regard to the recent visit to Moscow by President Ceasescu, Ambassador Meeker's information is that the visit, although brief and apparently unexpected, was a planned visit of Communist Party leaders. The Ambassador's best guess is that the meeting didn't cover the floods or Warsaw Pact maneuvers, but that Ceasescu complained of Romania's treatment at the hands of the Soviets particularly for the short supply of coke. Generally, the Russians continue to put pressure on the Romanians to fall in line but a consummation of the pressure, such as occurred in Czechoslovakia, is not anticipated. The Romanians are prepared to endure this pressure and look to the U.S. for assistance, such as cooperation with the AEC, in this effort.

It was noted that the Romanians will let us know in several months of their thinking on a research reactor on a less expensive scale than that initially suggested. It was agreed that nothing should be done until such time as plans are more definite.

Ambassador Meeker was of the opinion, in response to my inquiry, that the Romanians would purchase an enriched uranium reactor from the Soviets and a heavy water reactor from the West, probably the U.S. if it could be arranged.

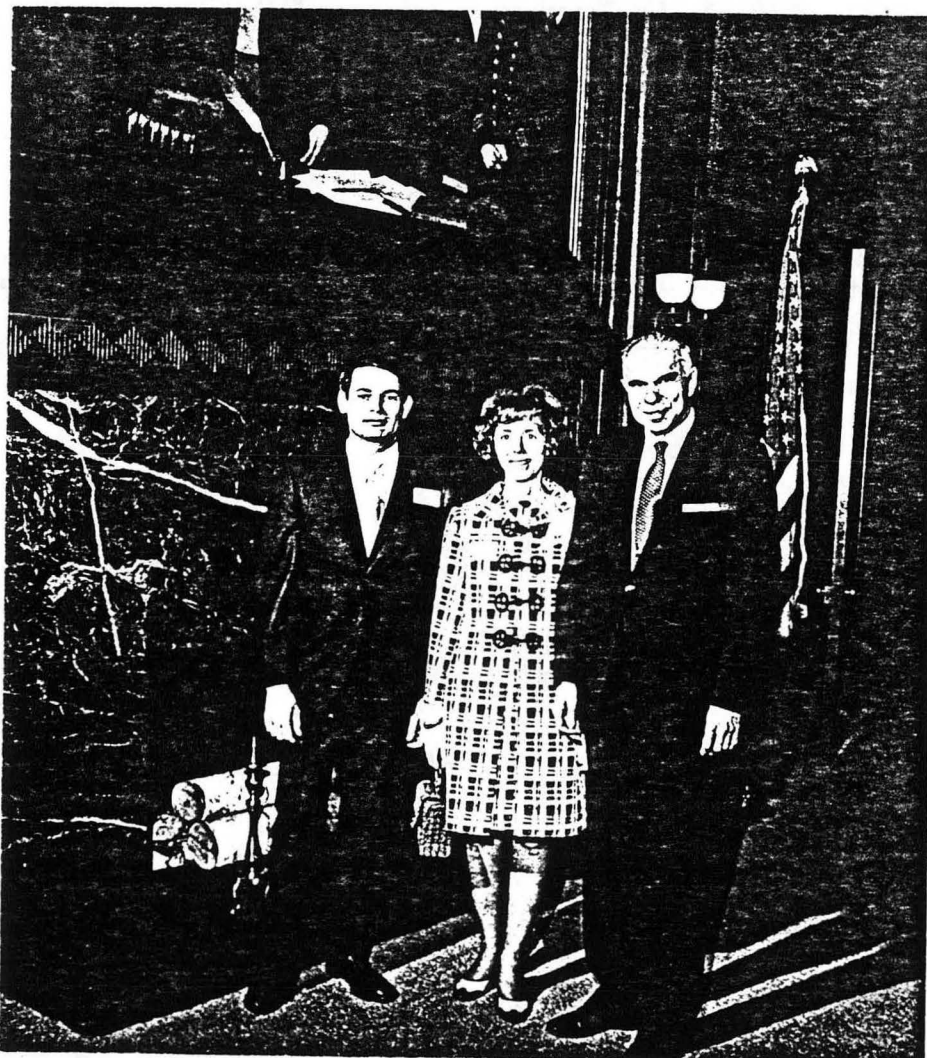
Briefly discussed were the latest developments in the sale of a heavy water plant by Lummus Company, the possible purchase of a PDP-9 computer by the Institute of Atomic Physics, the participation of U.S. scientists and commercial exhibitors in the AMPERE Colloque, and the efforts to assign Romanians in the nuclear research field at AEC facilities. It was agreed that we would continue to foster cooperation through all of these avenues.

I sent personal regards to Professors Hulubei and Ursu.

I sent two letters to Russell Train (Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality), one sending him copies of the interim procedures adopted by the AEC in implementation of Section 102 of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the other transmitting a copy of our notice of proposed rule making concerning our implementation of this Act.

I sent a letter to Secretary Rogers (copy attached) advising him of Euratom's serious difficulties in its efforts to begin safeguard negotiations with the IAEA in connection with Article III of the NPT.

In the late afternoon I presided over the eleventh annual Lawrence Awards Ceremony at the National Academy of Sciences. The recipients of the awards were Dr. James W. Cobble, Purdue University; Dr. William J. Bair, Pacific Northwest Laboratory; Dr. Joseph M. Hendrie, Brookhaven National Laboratory; Dr. Michael M. May, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore; and Andrew M. Sessler, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley. In the course of my remarks I gave recognition to a number of those present--the relatives of the recipients as well as to Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, Congressman Chet Holifield, Senator Wallace Bennett, Dr. Norman Ramsey, Robert Frosch (Assistant Secretary of the Navy), former Commissioner Gerald Tape, former Commissioner Loren Olson, Carl Walske and Chuck Dunham. A reception followed in the Great Hall.



Lawrence Award Ceremony, National Academy of Sciences; May 28, 1970.
L to R: Professor James W. Cobble, Mrs. Cobble, Seaborg.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

MAY 28 1970

UNCL. BY I
NOV 86

Honorable William P. Rogers
Secretary
Department of State

Dear Bill:

As you are aware, Euratom has run into serious difficulties in its efforts to obtain a mandate from the European Community Council of Ministers to begin safeguard negotiations with the IAEA in connection with Article III of the NPT. I believe this problem has become sufficiently grave that we should consider a possible effort on the part of the United States to stimulate a resolution before the Council's next meeting on June 8-9, 1970.

I am convinced that any further protracted delay in the start of Euratom's negotiations with the IAEA not only will delay the conclusion of a satisfactory agreement between these two organizations (on which the ratification of the NPT by Germany and the other Community member states is dependent), but also may be seriously detrimental to the overall prospects for successful implementation of the NPT. This is because several key states such as Japan and Australia, are relating their own actions to the outcome of the Euratom-IAEA negotiations. Extensive delay in a decision by Japan and other key states to ratify the NPT could, I believe, permanently jeopardize the likelihood of their acceding to the Treaty.

The difficulty, of course, stems from the position taken by France. The French are taking the position that the character of any IAEA verification agreement necessarily will modify the basic character of the Euratom safeguards system and that this, in turn, provides sufficient grounds to justify French withdrawal from mandatory Euratom controls. This position is unacceptable to the other five Euratom countries and the matter reportedly is to be discussed again by the European Council of Ministers on June 8 and 9. I understand that, if the forthcoming Council meeting is unsuccessful, the entire issue may be deferred until next Fall with the prospect that any IAEA-Euratom negotiations may not begin for many more months, if at all.

Honorable W. P. Rogers

- 2 -

Given this situation, I would like to urge that you give serious consideration to approaching the French on this matter, at a high level, to elicit a clarification of their position and to communicate our sense of concern about the continued delay in the initiation of negotiations between Euratom and the IAEA. I believe that this could be done not in a critical manner nor as our appearing to be a special pleader for European Community institutions for which the French have little regard, but rather on the basis of the common interest which we and the French share in encouraging adherence to the NPT, especially by Germany. It would seem to me that the French might prefer a direct and forthright expression of our views on this issue rather than by learning of our concern through others.

I would welcome receiving your reactions as to whether you believe an approach along these lines would be appropriate. It is my view that this is a matter of not only considerable importance, but also of substantial urgency. I believe, as already noted, that we would have the maximum beneficial effect if we raised this issue with the French prior to the June 8 Council of Ministers meeting.

In the event you deem it desirable, I would be prepared to supplement any initiative that you might wish to take along these lines with an informal approach of a similar nature to Mr. Hirsch who is my counterpart in the French Commissariat for Atomic Energy.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Hirsch", written in dark ink.

Chairman



Lawrence Award Ceremony, National Academy of Sciences; May 28, 1970.
L to R: Dr. Andrew M. Sessler, Dr. William J. Bair, Dr. James W. Cobble,
Seaborg, Dr. Michael M. May and Dr. Joseph M. Hendrie.

Eric, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Dianne went with her class by bus to visit Williamsburg and Jamestown, Virginia. They left about 7 a.m. and returned at 10:15 p.m.

Friday, May 29, 1970 - HOLIDAY

Eric and I played 9 holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club. He shot 65 and I, 50.

I spent a good part of the remainder of the day reading AEC papers, working on speeches, etc.

Saturday, May 30, 1970 - MEMORIAL DAY

We had our annual hike to Old Rag. Helen and I, Dianne, Eric, Paddi Benson (Lynne's friend), and Paddi's friend, Bob Stanley, rode in our car, and Larry Novey, his friend John Merrill, Lynne, Bill and Jody Cobb rode in Larry's car to our meeting place at the Old Rag parking lot near Nethers. Here, at

various times, the other members of our party arrived. We took some pictures and then started on our hike in groups.

Helen, Jane Freeman, Renee Schneider, and Jean Temple drove in our car to the gate at the opposite end of Weakley Hollow Road and hiked up the back side of Old Rag. The rest of us hiked up the front side and we all assembled at the top for our lunch. The group consisted of John Merrill; Larry Novey; Bob Stanley; Paddi Benson; Lynne and Bill Cobb; Jody Cobb; Glenn, Helen, Dianne and Eric Seaborg; Orville and Jane Freeman; Howard and Janet Brown with Mary-Patrice, Mary-Michael, Mary-Carolyn and John Christopher Brown and two neighbor children, Mary Rita Guay and Katie Altoff; Stan and Renee Schneider and daughter Amy; Ralph, Lorraine, Donna and Nancy Lubin; Truman and Jean Temple; Robert, Joel-Ann, Krista, David and Julie McFarren; Phil and Eleanor Lautenschlager; David and Didi Mahoney; Ann Neibert; George Sakalosky and son Paul; Chris, Jo Ann, Becky and Johnny Henderson; Toni and Jeanette Joseph; Mary Ann, Bob, Teri and Karen Frey; and Abe Friedman and daughter Abby, a total of 54 people.

We met Dr. Weyl, Wilfred Mann's daughter, and a number of others in a group on the way.



Old Rag Hike; May 30, 1970.
L to R: Glenn and Helen Seaborg.

When we returned to the Old Rag parking lot after finishing the loop hike, we discovered that the group consisting of Lynne, Bill, Jody, Larry Novey, John Merrill, Paddi Benson, Bob Stanley and Dianne was missing as was Eric. Helen drove back to the other end of Weakley Hollow Road to try to find Eric as we had learned from the Browns that he was headed in that direction. Eric had made the loop hike twice and thus had caught up to the Browns on his second time around. He told them that he was going to meet his mother at this opposite point. However, after waiting there for an hour and a half he hiked back along Weakley Hollow Road to the Old Rag parking lot. His mother, having failed to find him, drove back and met him there.

Orville Freeman and I called the ranger at Big Meadow, talked to the ranger's wife and told her about the missing people. We called from a residence in

Nethers whose number we left. Soon we received a call from Larry Novey at Skyland, saying they had taken the wrong turn and hiked the Old Rag Fire Road all the way up the hill to Skyland. All eight of them crowded into a car driven by Alfred (Fred) Ward, a court reporter, and his girl friend, Ginger (strangers to them) and rode to Thornton Gap where we met them. Ward then drove Larry Novey and John Merrill to their car at the Old Rag parking lot, where they camped for the night, and also drove Paddi Benson and Bob Stanley back to Washington.

Helen, Dianne, Eric and I in our car and Lynne, Bill and Jody and the Freemans in their cars proceeded to the Freemans' place at Bryce Mountain Resort near Bayse, where we had dinner and spent the night. Mrs. Shields, Jane Freeman's mother, was also there.

Sunday, May 31, 1970

We had breakfast at the Freemans' and then all took a hike up to the top of the nearby hills to view the ski slopes.

A number of our party went swimming in the nearby community pool and then we had lunch at the Freemans'.

Helen, Eric, Dianne, Bill, Lynne, Jody and I drove back to Washington.

Monday, June 1, 1970 - Germantown

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1032 (notes attached). We discussed our comments on the conclusions and recommendations of the second report of the Interagency Power Plant Siting Study Group. We also noted the advice from the White House and the Bureau of the Budget that they insist that the proposal to shut down the PPA be carried out and its continued operation can not be supported by the NSF.

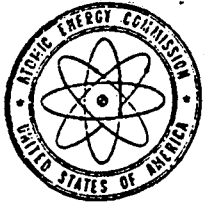
I received a phone call from Peter Flanigan who told me he has received my very persuasive letter concerning reorganization and that he has put it in front of all the people who are considering the matter. He said the current status of the program has been resolved and, like most things in government, it is not 100 percent one way or the other. An Environmental Agency will be set up as an independent organization whose sole responsibility will be to protect the environment. Included in that will be the standards setting section of our Division of Radiation Protection Standards as it deals with off-site safety. All on-site licensing authority will remain with the AEC. In this connection he said it may be necessary for AEC to employ some additional personnel to carry on certain functions necessary for our continuing responsibility in this area and that there will, of course, be some duplication of effort. The idea of taking part of Biology and Medicine from AEC has been dropped. As for Natural Resources, it is his understanding that the President will say that it is being studied and that no current plan will go forward at all. Flanigan said that Doug Costle should contact Julie Rubin, who would direct him to the right place. I said I suppose that we could get additional information from Will Kriegsman if we need it, and he said that is right.

Senator Ralph Yarborough (Texas) called me to say that the Senate has passed a resolution creating a Commission on the Study of Cancer. This Commission has a budget of \$250,000, much of it supplied by Mary Lasker, who is also on the Commission. The deadline for the submission of the report is January 31, 1971; however, they are hoping to have it earlier. They have been talking to Robert F. Sweek of our Division of Reactor Development and Technology to assume the top position, i.e., Executive Secretary of the Commission. Only \$30,000 is allotted for this position, and he is currently earning \$34,810 at the AEC. They would like to have Mr. Sweek as soon as possible on a temporary loan basis; also they would like AEC to pay the difference of \$4,810 (although it would only be half this amount since the assignment would last only about a half-year). He said he has talked to Senator Pastore about this, and there seems to be a precedent for taking such action. I said I would look into it.

I had lunch with Bob Epple, John Burnett and Justin Bloom to discuss the writing of encyclopedia articles on the transuranium elements for which they are giving me some help.

I called Senator Yarborough and told him the AEC will agree to the detail of Robert F. Sweek and to the payment of salary differential; however, I asked him to put both these requests in a letter to me, which he said he would do immediately. In passing, I mentioned it will be a little difficult to get along without Sweek because he holds a central position in our Reactor Development Division. Yarborough said he appreciates this; he does not know Sweek, but the people in New York say he has exceptional executive ability and that is why they want him.

Ed Gardner came in to see me as sort of a personal courtesy call. He retired from the AEC five years ago. He expressed some disappointment that he was not given a Distinguished Service Award at that time.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 20
June 1, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1032

9:55 a.m., Monday, June 1, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. May 25 Memorandum from the President re Evaluation of Current Programs for Outlook for FY 1972 Budget

A staff report is forthcoming. (OC)

2. Commissioner Ramey's May 27 Memorandum re Interagency Power Plant Siting Study Group Report (See also May 28 Draft Letter to David Freeman, Office of Science and Technology)

Approved with changes. (Fremling-RDT)

3. Commissioner Johnson's May 27 Memorandum re Study of Transfer of Adjudicatory Functions

Scheduled for Executive Session discussion on Wednesday, June 3. (SECY)

4. Reorganization Item

To be scheduled for discussion on Wednesday, June 3. (ADRA-SECY)

5. May 28, 1970, Projection of Commissioners' Commitments and Scheduled Commission Meetings, June 1970 through August 1970

Noted. (SECY)

6. AEC 213/159 - Tritium Transfer and Inventory Reports
Approved with a revision on Page 5. (SMM)
7. AEC 604/137 - Basic Radiation Protection Criteria: NCRP Report
Approved. (OS-RPS)
8. Reorganization Study
9. AEC 1219/26 - Production Reactors: Criteria for Standby Status
Approved. (P)
10. AEC 620/68 - AEC Claim for Laboratory and Office Equipment
Approved. (GC-Rubin)
11. AEC 412/68 - Consolidated Title VI Civil Rights Act Proceedings: Delegation of Authority
Approved. (GC-Asst. to GM)
12. AEC 1247/15 - Geneva Conference: Use of Closed Circuit TV
Mr. Kratzer will discuss with Director General Sigvard Eklund in Vienna.
(AGMLA-TI)
13. AEC 783/166 - Proposed Comments on H. R. 16427 and H. R. 16609 on Establishment of Marine Sanctuaries
Approved. (GC-Rubin)
14. AEC 568/154 - Unauthorized Access to Weapon Data
Approved for signature by the General Manager. (S)
15. AEC 1309/43 - Mandrel IV: Event Data
Approved. (AGMMA)
Mr. Tesche reported staff papers on test venting and press releases are forthcoming.

16. AEC 809/158 - Proposed Computer Export to USSR

Approved. (AGMIA)

17. AEC 89/219 - German National: Proposed Assignment to LASL

Approved. Revised approval procedures for assignments to the Meson facility at LASL are requested. (AGMIA)

18. AEC 1037/80 - CTR: Proposed US-USSR Exchanges

Approved. (AGMIA)

19. AEC 353/27 - ACIRD: Proposed FY 1971 Membership

Approved. (ID)

20. AEC 603/150 - PPA: Proposal to Continue Support at Low Level

The BOB reaction is noted and the letter is to be revised. (R)

21. AEC 1037/79 - Report on US-USSR High Energy Physics Exchange

Noted. (R)

22. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 359

Noted. (PAR)

23. Commissioner Ramey's Report on the Texas Law Review Group Study

A meeting with the Commission will be scheduled in mid-June. (Fremling-SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:15 a.m.

(Commissioners Johnson and Larson's approval is noted.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Helfrich
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Schoenhaut*
Mr. Bauer*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Rogers*
Mr. Page*
Mr. Crowson*
Mr. Haycock*
Mr. Dunning*
Mr. Voigt*
Mr. Traynor*
Mr. Gaughran*
Mr. Brunenkant*
Mr. Riley*
Mr. Nash*
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. McDaniel*
Mr. Fowler*
Mr. DeRenzis*
Mr. Slezak*
Mr. Stokeley*
Mr. Wes Johnson*
Mr. Wallenmeyer*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

I called Secretary Finch, but he was still away from his office due to illness. I, therefore, spoke with Mrs. Gulatt regarding Dr. Stephen Quigley's letter of May 4 to Secretary Finch, inviting him to be the main speaker at the 50th anniversary of the ACS Division of Chemical Education, at Snowmass-at-Aspen, Colorado, July 20-24, 1970. Mrs. Gulatt said that this is one request they are holding for the personal attention of Mr. Finch when he returns to the office, which they hope will be soon. She will add a note to the letter, calling the Secretary's attention to the fact that I called about it.

I received a memorandum from Chuck Reichardt (copy attached) giving details of a French nuclear explosion that occurred on May 22, 1970.

I received a letter from Tennessee Senator Albert Gore asking for a detailed report concerning any reallocation of funds within Oak Ridge and any reallocation of funds away from Oak Ridge that may have taken place as a result of the strike underway there.

Tuesday, June 2, 1970 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I was interviewed by Gianluigi Poli of RAI Corporation (the Italian Radio TV System), who mentioned that he had studied about some of my scientific work when he was in school. Others present included Lester Borman of RAI, Mariano Latini, Franco Proto and Pippo Demitri, RAI cameramen, and Sid Schwartz and Joe Fouchard of DPI. Poli asked about the growth of nuclear power and the breeder program, what lies ahead in nuclear power, the extent of AEC involvement in Plowshare, especially GASBUGGY, and the AEC's position on some of the fears which have been raised about nuclear power and about Plowshare and what means are taken to protect the public.

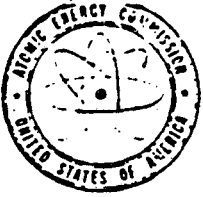
I had lunch at the University Club with John Flaherty, Willard Rockwell (Chairman of the Board, North American Rockwell Corporation), Jay Whethe (Vice President for Power Systems, North American Rockwell Corporation), R. J. Watson (Assistant to the Vice President, AI), and Julie Rubin. It was mainly a social occasion with some discussion of the government-industry fast breeder program.

At 2 p.m. Jim Ramey brought in and introduced Joe Tom Easley, Managing Editor of the University of Texas Law Journal, who is one of a nine-member team of the University of Texas Law Journal which will conduct a study of the AEC in connection with preparation of an article planned to be published in the University's Law Journal in the forthcoming academic year. The group's apparent interest is in the administrative procedure by which decisions are reached in the implementation of national atomic energy policy.

I sent a memorandum addressed to Henry A. Kissinger, Lee A. DuBridge, James R. Schlesinger, David Packard, General Earle G. Wheeler, Elliot L. Richardson, Gerard Smith and Richard Helms (copy attached) enclosing a brief description of the current status and future prospects of U.S. technology in both the gaseous diffusion and gas centrifuge fields as requested by the NSC staff.

I sent my biweekly report to the White House (copy attached).

Eric, Suki and I hiked in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska venues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.



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

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE **114010**

MAY 28 1970

DECL. BY DDP
MAY 86

912625

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

THRU: General Manager *[Signature]*

FRENCH NUCLEAR TEST

The second nuclear explosion in the current French Pacific test series occurred in the atmosphere at 1830 hours GMT (1430 hours EDT) on May 22, 1970, above Mururoa Island.

DELETED

The first French nuclear explosion in the current series occurred at 1800 hours GMT (1400 hours EDT) on May 15, 1970. **[REDACTED]**

DELETED

DELETED

DELETED

The next test is expected on or about May 29, 1970.

Charles H. Reichardt
Charles H. Reichardt
Director of Intelligence

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

Leonard J. [Signature] 7/22/88
REVIEWED BY DATE

J. Diaz 7/23/86



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUN 2 1970

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NOV 86

Henry A. Kissinger, Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
Lee A. DuBridge, Science Advisor to the President
James R. Schlesinger, Assistant Director, Bureau of the Budget
David Packard, Deputy Secretary, Department of Defense
General Earle G. Wheeler, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff
Elliot L. Richardson, Under Secretary of State, State Department
Gerard Smith, Director, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
Richard Helms, Director, Central Intelligence Agency

DESCRIPTION OF THE CURRENT STATUS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS OF U. S. GASEOUS
DIFFUSION AND GAS CENTRIFUGE TECHNOLOGY

It will be recalled in his letter of April 16, 1970, Dr. Kissinger raised four questions concerning the joint State Department/AEC paper favoring a new program for international cooperation in the gaseous diffusion field which was forwarded to the President under Mr. Richardson's letter of February 26, 1970. Answers to these questions have been prepared by the State Department and the AEC and are to be forwarded by the Department of State to Dr. Kissinger under separate cover.

To supplement the information contained in those answers, and at the request of the NSC staff, the AEC has prepared a brief description of the current status and future prospects of U. S. technology in both the gaseous diffusion and gas centrifuge fields. I am transmitting a copy of this summary to each of the addressees under cover of this memorandum. We would appreciate it if each of the addressees would assure that this document receives very limited distribution.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn Seaborg".

Chairman

Enclosure:

Description of Current Status and
Future Prospects of U. S. Gaseous
Diffusion and Gas Centrifuge
Technology

Description of the Current Status and Future
and Gas Centrifuge TechnologyUNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

The May 1969 "Forecast of Nuclear Power Growth", prepared by the AEC, projects nuclear power plants using enriched uranium totalling 150,000 MWe domestically and 97,000 MWe in the foreign free world (excluding the U.K.) will be in operation at the end of CY 1980. The uranium enriching requirements to meet this projected nuclear power growth and supply all Government requirements (based on an 0.2% U-235 tails assay), is estimated as follows in thousands of separative work units (MSWU).

<u>1975</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1985</u>	<u>Total FY 1970-1985</u>
15,200	31,915	50,880	393,100

The existing capacity of the three gaseous diffusion plants at full power level of 6,100 megawatts is 17,000 MSWU/yr. The AEC has identified additional areas of plant improvement for the existing gaseous diffusion plants and also for new plant additions. Active development and test programs are underway to assure that these identified improvements would be realized when installed and to seek further gains in the process. By installation of a cascade improvement and power uprating program (power increased to 7,400 MW), 50% additional capacity can be obtained during the period 1975-1980 (to a level of 26,000 MSWU/yr) at a unit cost of about \$17 per separative work unit. We are confident this additional gain in capacity is the cheapest incremental capacity attainable anywhere in the world. Further, this gain in capacity is 2.2-3.5 times what European FORATOM group (equivalent to the U.S. Atomic Industrial Forum) estimated would be needed for a European plant by 1980. Additional gains in capacity in the U.S. would be expected from a continued development effort. These improvements, which as noted, can also be applied to new plant additions, make the economic introduction of a new process for enriching uranium, such as the gas centrifuge, an extremely difficult task. The AEC's current plans are based on the use of the gaseous,

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

L. Seaborg 7/23/86
REVIEWED BY *Diaz* DATE 7/22/86

diffusion process even in new plant additions.

It is estimated that new plant capacity would require a lead time for design and construction of the diffusion and supporting power plants of approximately six years. With authorization of the cascade improvement program and the cascade upgrading program starting in FY 1972, a decision on construction of new capacity would be required in FY 1975.

To assure that the United States maintains its leadership in enriching uranium, the AEC program also involves the exploration of new processes such as gas centrifuge. The AEC has expended approximately \$160 million on gaseous diffusion development and plant test work over the last 20-year period and about \$30 million in process development on the centrifuge. The Commission, since 1960, has expanded its program on the gas centrifuge commensurate with technical progress and substantial gains have been achieved with laboratory units.

DELETED

Recent developments in the program indicate that the gas centrifuge may have the potential to become competitive with gaseous diffusion by the time decisions on new plant capacity are projected to be required (FY 1975). The gaseous diffusion process does have a limit based on thermodynamic efficiency whereas no such

demonstration effort to assure that such reductions can be obtained in a routine mass manufacturing process. In comparison, the projections for the gaseous diffusion process are based on 20 years of continuous operating experience and must be considered as already reliable.

Although the final costs to develop and substantiate the actual potential of the gas centrifuge process cannot be accurately predicted, the AEC has estimated a program, which if successful in all phases, would be sufficient to prove out the performance and economics of the process. The cost of the steps contemplated amounts to about \$100 million and the program includes the following features:

1. Continuation of the development of higher capacity, lower unit cost machines.
2. Construction and operation of the Equipment Test Facility for reliability testing of groups of machines.
3. Construction and operation of the Components Preparation Laboratories for development of mass production techniques, primarily for the unique components.
4. Construction and operation of a Demonstration Facility to prove out the process in a production environment.

The overall objective of both our gaseous diffusion and gas centrifuge development programs is to advance the technology, including firming up the economics, on both processes as rapidly as feasible to enable a proper selection to be made at the time decisions are needed (about 1975) on new plant additions.

theoretical limit is evident with regard to the gas centrifuge process except that associated with the availability of materials for high speed operation. (Projected improvements in gaseous diffusion technology will permit the process to operate at about 80% of the practicable limit of its efficiency.) It was the advancement in industrial capability on materials and other related technology at high speeds that reopened the interest in the potential of the gas centrifuge process for enriching uranium.

The estimated cost of separative work by the gas centrifuge process, on the basis of recent developments which have increased the separative work capacity per unit by 37%, indicates that the cost of separative work by the gas centrifuge process could with further development be in the range of \$18-\$20 per separative work unit, depending on whether purging of each unit proves to be necessary. This compares to \$21 per separative work unit by additions to the gaseous diffusion plant at Paducah and to \$25 per separative work unit for building an 8,750 metric ton plant at a new site (all figures are based on assumption of 4½ mill power cost and 14.57% annual capital charge). It will be seen that the potential economic margin in favor of the gas centrifuge, if optimistic assumptions are realized, is a comparatively modest one. Moreover, much further work needs to be done to reduce cost of the potential levels and prove out the reliability of the process, while the diffusion process is based on long established, highly reliable technology which itself has some potential for further improvement. In particular the reliability (long periods without failure) characteristics of the centrifuges and the cost of manufacturing units continue to present major uncertainties. The main effort now is to determine if extremely large numbers of centrifuges can be operated with high reliability and manufactured at low cost. There is a need also to effect a ten-fold reduction in the cost of fabricating the machines. This will require a determined engineering and

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR JUNE 2, 1970

1. A workshop for predominantly black colleges and universities will be held at Oak Ridge, Tennessee, during the summer of 1970 under AEC and HEW sponsorship. Organized under the theme "Higher Education's Response to the Needs of Society in the 70's," the primary aim will be to acquaint teachers and administrators with potential new Government and private resources for strengthening teaching and research. This workshop will continue the program started last year when it was conducted for engineering and natural sciences faculty of six schools. In 1970, sessions will be open to all predominantly black institutions, and participation will be broadened to include faculty in the humanities and social sciences. A total of 50 are expected to attend two sessions for faculty during June 8-July 3 and July 6-31, and 50 are expected to attend two sessions for administrators during June 15-19 and July 20-24.
2. Reverend Billy Graham visited AEC's Oak Ridge plant on May 23. He was briefed on its activities and toured some of the facilities. He came from nearby Knoxville where he was conducting a ten-day crusade.
3. The Chairman and three other Commissioners participated in a joint meeting of the U.S. and Canadian atomic energy agencies, which was held in Toronto on May 25 and 26.
4. A series of four one-hour lectures or discussions are being arranged by Congressmen Hosmer and Holifield for interested Congressmen and their staff. The discussions are principally aimed at answering questions posed to Hosmer and Holifield from offices that have a nuclear plant planned or committed in their district.

The first meeting is scheduled for June 9 in the Rayburn building and a request has been made that Chairman Seaborg be present to make a few remarks and set the proper tone for the follow-on discussions.

5. An article on nuclear waste management is expected to be published in Parade (the magazine supplement for Sunday newspapers). AEC provided this article after an inaccurate story on waste disposal at AEC's Hanford facility appeared in the April 20 issue of Parade. Several newspapers have carried rebuttal articles to the April 20 story.

6. Ten U.S. nuclear reactor specialists will visit the USSR for two weeks during the latter part of June 1970. This will follow a visit to the U.S. by ten Soviet reactor specialists in November 1969.
7. The Memorandum of Cooperation between the USAEC and the USSR State Atomic Energy Committee (SCAE) has now been signed by the President of SCAE. Chairman Seaborg had already signed it for the U.S.

Wednesday, June 3, 1970 - Washington - Newark, N.J. - Washington

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1033 (notes attached). We discussed the transfer of AEC authority to set effluent standards to the Environmental Protection Agency and decided that this would be discussed in more detail in a meeting to be held this afternoon. We also discussed the possible appointment of Ralph F. Lumb (President, Advanced Technology Consultants Corporation, Wallinford, Connecticut) as Russell Wischow's replacement as Director of the Division of Nuclear Materials Safeguards.

I received a copy of a letter that Alvin Weinberg sent to Chet Holifield (copy attached) regarding converting AEC's National Laboratories into national environmental laboratories.

I received a memorandum from President Nixon addressed to the Heads of Departments and Agencies (copy attached) advising of several changes in the Interdepartmental Committee for Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the Purchase of U.S. Savings Bonds which should result in a more efficient operation of the Federal Payroll Savings Plan.

I received a memorandum from President Nixon approving the proposed "Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy."

George Sakalosky and I flew to Newark, New Jersey, on the Eastern shuttle, leaving National Airport at 11:30 a.m. and arriving in Newark about 12:30 p.m. We were met by Ken Buchwach and Paul S. Allen, members of the Rutgers College Class of 1970. We were driven to the Rutgers campus in New Brunswick in a Rutgers University campus patrol car driven by Sergeant Ralph. We were greeted by Mike Freeman, Senior Class President, and son of the Orville Freemans, and were escorted on a short walking tour of the campus.

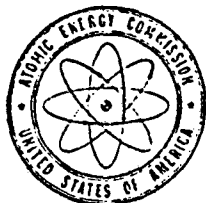
We had lunch in the Queen's Campus Mall with Orville, Jane and Mike Freeman, Miss Penny Bisk (Mike's friend) and Orville Freeman's mother, Mrs. Shields.

About 1:50 p.m. Mike Freeman escorted us to the University President's office, where I prepared for the forthcoming Class Day exercises.

At 2:10 p.m. the class and faculty assembled at Old Queen's Gate for the Processional, which began at 2:15 p.m. and proceeded across Queen's Campus Mall to William the Silent, an area directly in front of and adjacent to a large statue of William Shakespeare.

Class Day exercises began at 2:30 p.m. and the "Greetings from the Class of 1970" was made by Paul S. Allen. An address was then given by the Class President, Michael O. Freeman, and comments were made by Mr. Leonard Weinglass, LL.B., who spoke about various inequities of justice he thought were associated with several confrontations over the past year between young activists and the "establishment." He compared such injustices with events in the early history of our country. Mike Freeman introduced me for my talk, "Activism--But What Kind?"

After the activities I spoke briefly with the Freemans and posed with them for photographs, and then George and I were met by Sergeant Thompson who drove us to the President's House for the Reception. We were met by Mr. Karl Metzger, Secretary, Rutgers University.



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

COPY NO. 20
June 3, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1033

9:50 a.m., Wednesday, June 3, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. May 27 Memorandum from the White House re Agency Activities Affecting Minority Groups

The General Manager will designate staff liaison, (SAGM)

2. May 25 Letter from University Presidents re Meeting on June 8, 1970

Commissioner Larson will attend. (Griffin-SECY)

3. AEC 1000/150 - Nuclear Safety Review Procedures for Navy Satellite Mission

Approved. (SNS)

4. AEC 102/51 - Recent ORNL and BNL Proposals to NASA

Approved. (AGMR&D)

5. AEC 180/85 - Waste Management: Letter to Senator Frank Church

Approved with changes. (SAGM-Rubin)

6. Executive Personnel Appointment

The Chairman's office will check with the White House, and Commissioner Johnson and staff will see Chairman Chet Holifield. (Rubin-SAGM)

7. Report on Strike at the Nevada Test Site

8. Commissioner Johnson's Letter to Administrator, BPA, re N Reactor Advanced Steam Payments

Approved with a change. (O'Donnell)

9. Commissioner Ramey's June 1 Memorandum re Commission's Role in Disarmament and Arms Control Efforts

Discussed. Commissioner Ramey said he would consider this matter further.

10. Transfer of Radiation Functions to EPA

Discussed and scheduled for further consideration this afternoon. (SECY)

11. Executive Personnel Appointment (Regulatory)

Approved subject to Commissioner Thompson's review. (PER-ADRA-SECY)
(Commissioner Thompson subsequently reported his approval.)

12. Executive Session Item (Commissioner Johnson's May 27 Memorandum)

Discussed and to be rescheduled. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:45 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey*
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Ryan
Mr. McCool
Mr. Fremling*
Mr. Price**
Mr. Henderson**
Mr. Kavanagh**
Mr. DeRenzis**
Mr. Dix**

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

**Attendance by Topic (s)

OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY

OPERATED BY

UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION
NUCLEAR DIVISION



POST OFFICE BOX X
OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

cc: A. Gore
C. Hosnar
S. English
W. Johnson
C. Larson
J. Ramey
G. Scaborg

Office of the Director Thompson

May 28, 1970

The Honorable Chet Holifield, Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
The Capitol, H-413
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Holifield:

I appreciate the opportunity to receive your frank views about national environmental laboratories; I particularly value the openness with which you are willing to convey these views, since I believe this bespeaks your basic confidence in the integrity and competence of my colleagues and myself at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

I really believe there is not much on which we disagree. You are opposed to converting AEC's National Laboratories into national environmental laboratories; so am I. As I have said on innumerable occasions, the central remaining problem of nuclear energy - the development of the safe, economical, and cheap breeder, or alternatively the achievement of practical controlled fusion, is still unsolved. Until this goal is reached, AEC must deploy its resources heavily toward achieving it. I can only hope that ORNL is given the resources to move as aggressively as the technology allows in achieving this aim. I believe the country's almost single-minded commitment to fast breeder reactors, and its corresponding inability to support alternatives, particularly the molten salt breeder, is an error which I hope the Joint Committee can somehow correct in the not-too-distant future. But even if the molten salt reactor remains poorly funded, ORNL will do its best to support our country's effort, on whatever scale it may be, to achieve the ultimate goal of inexhaustible nuclear energy.

As you know, I hold this view very strongly. However, I also believe, as the JCAE believed when it sponsored Section 33 of the 1967 Amendment, that much talent exists in the National Laboratories that can and ought to be brought to bear on the environment. Further, any contribution we might make to the environment would, in the foreseeable future, involve only a small part of ORNL. I remind you that despite the support of JCAE and AEC, ORNL today has 630 fewer people than it had just 29 months ago. Looked at in this perspective, the issue is not that of building empires; it is rather preventing the existing structure from crumbling.

Thus, we both agree that ORNL can and should carry out environmental studies, to whatever extent this makes sense, and consistent with our prior and overriding commitment to nuclear energy. In this respect, I view our current ORNL involvement with the environment - through agencies such as FIFCA, NAFCA, NSF, HUD, and others - as being little different from our commitment to, say, desalting or civil defense.

Now our work in desalting and civil defense has taught us one significant lesson: that to make a real impact on problems as complex as desalting or civil defense, it is important not to confine the problem too narrowly to begin with. In desalting, I think our great contribution has been to look at the energy source and the desalting apparatus together, not separately and in isolation. This has allowed us to see certain rationalizations that I believe evaded early workers in the field. I call this "reintegration at the working level" of problems which become fragmented at the bureaucratic level. It amounts to our simply not "working on desalting" but becoming a desalting laboratory, with all the coherence that name implies.

Our experience in civil defense has taught us the same lesson: Professor Wigner, Dr. Breese, and their group have been able to impose a certain coherence on the whole enterprise by virtue of their having investigated social as well as technological aspects of civil defense. To separate such aspects artificially, as is usually done, would have given our group a much narrower and, I think, shallower appreciation of civil defense than we now have. I believe our country would have been the poorer for this.

Similarly, as we think of the environment, we realize that to make the kind of impact on the problem we believe we are capable of making, it is important that we view the problem broadly, that we integrate economic, demographic, and other social factors with the technical factors. This has been our approach in desalting and in civil defense - and I might say in nuclear energy itself (where our laboratory is involved in almost every phase of peaceful nuclear development). Thus ORNL, which is primarily a nuclear energy laboratory, is also - to a degree - a desalting laboratory, a civil defense laboratory, a basic science laboratory, and an environmental laboratory. I see no inconsistency between our approach to the environment and our approaches to many other new fields where we have contributed coherently.

I believe the steps ORNL is now taking to expand its environmental mission must be separated very sharply from the proposal contained in S. 3410. Naturally, our thinking about what we ought to do now has been influenced by the Argonne Conference on Universities, National Laboratories, and Man's Environment at which you spoke, by the language of Section 33, and by the National Academy of Sciences study on Institutions for Effective Management of the Environment. But our presently proposed, rather small, steps though influenced by our broader views, are just that: small steps that seem to me to be sensible in their own right. What they amount to is imposing coherence and motivation on our rather separate pieces of environmental research.

May 28, 1970

As for S. 3410 itself, I confess to some of your misgivings. You seem to see the possibility of a scientific elitism springing up in laboratories that are as powerful as those contemplated in S. 3410; you question the efficacy of the social sciences in these problems; you even question whether social problems with big technical components, such as the environment, can be helped very much by socio-technological institutes.

All these are perfectly legitimate concerns, though the line of reasoning that led to S. 3410 has been reviewed by several distinguished scientists, industrialists, and educators, and has been found convincing to many of them. Because I realize there are many complexities, I have continued to encourage discussion of the idea among our senior staff; I can assure you that the response I have thereby elicited is honest and tough-minded.

My own view is that national environmental laboratories such as are envisaged in S. 3410 probably are a good idea, but I cannot prove this. I would hope when hearings on the subject are held that there will be public discussion of the matter, and that out of this can come a balanced view as to how seriously the idea should be taken. But entirely apart from S. 3410, I think the various Federal laboratories that have something to contribute to the environment should be encouraged to make whatever contribution they can. Their experience (and I certainly do not have in mind only what ORNL might do) ought to be very helpful in guiding the country as to what further steps are to be taken. Above all, I believe an open and unprejudiced attitude is needed at this stage. So many of the problems which harass us now have such strong social components that it seems to me quite likely that new instrumentalities with expertise in social sciences as well as technology ought to be useful. As I said before, I cannot prove this statement on a priori grounds; but neither can I disprove it. I hope only that the arguments both pro and con can be brought out, that some experiments will be tried, and that eventually our country can decide whether this is a useful road to follow. I know from long acquaintance with you that I can count on you to withhold a firm judgment on this matter until various independent views have been laid before Congress and the public.

I would be much honored if you would visit ORNL and let us show you what we have been doing in the environment. I think you will find that we are taking Section 33 seriously, and that we are capable of making even greater contributions "to the protection of the public health and safety".

I want to say that this exchange, though it has sometimes been painful to me, has enabled me to know you even better than I have in the past, and it has reinforced my respect for your dedication to the cause of nuclear energy and the welfare of our country. I believe this dedication to what you believe is right, your willingness to expend your full energies thereon, and to understand all facets of an issue sets a very high standard that I hope all public servants can emulate.

With best regards,

Sincerely yours,

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY
ALVIN M. WEINBERG

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

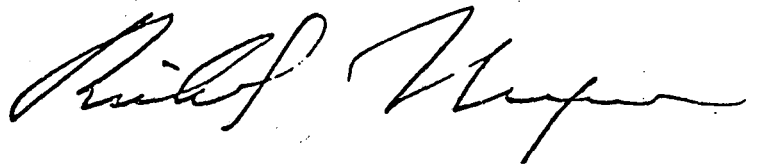
June 2, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS
AND AGENCIES

By Executive Order, which I have signed today, I have made several changes in the Interdepartmental Committee for Voluntary Payroll Savings Plan for the Purchase of United States Savings Bonds. These changes should result in a more efficient operation of the Federal Payroll Savings Plan.

Savings Bonds have long played a vital role in the management of the national debt by non-inflationary means. The more than \$52 billion now outstanding amounts to nearly one-fourth of the privately held portion of the debt.

This Administration is dedicated to sound financial management. I urge each of you to give your full support to the Payroll Savings Plan.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 2, 1970

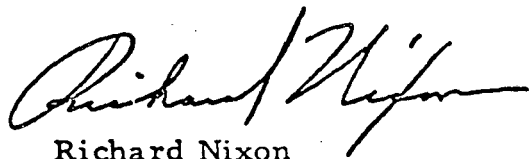
MEMORANDUM FOR

DR. GLENN T. SEABORG
CHAIRMAN
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSIONSUBJECT: Proposed Amendment to United States-Indonesian Atomic
Energy Agreement

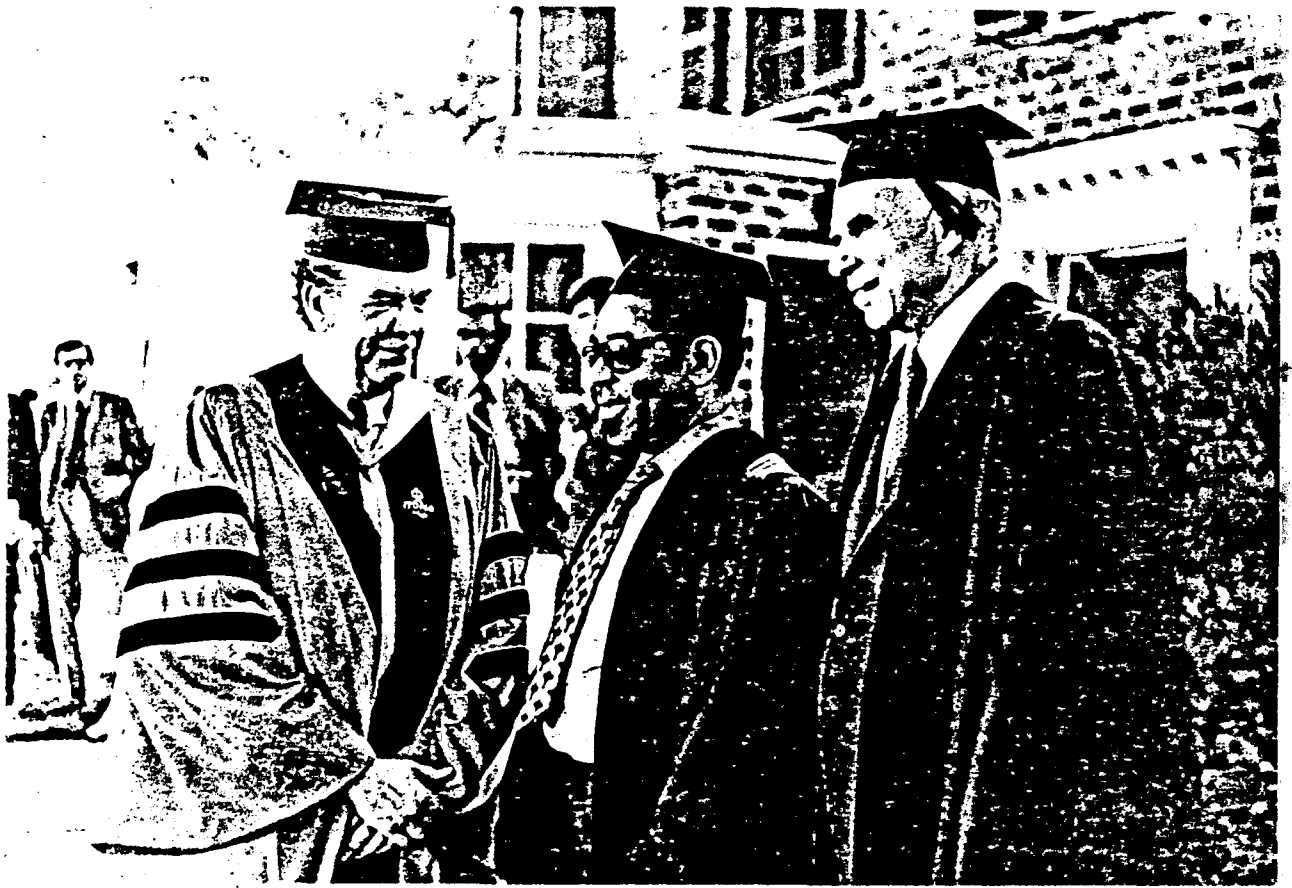
The proposed "Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the Republic of Indonesia Concerning Civil Uses of Atomic Energy", which you submitted for my approval with your letter of May 20, 1970, has been reviewed.

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 123b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and upon the recommendation of the Atomic Energy Commission, I hereby:

- a. Approve the proposed Amendment, and determine that its performance will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States of America; and
- b. Authorize the execution of the proposed Amendment on behalf of the Government of the United States of America by appropriate authorities of the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission.



Richard Nixon



Rutgers University Commencement; June 3, 1970.
L to R: Dr. Mason W. Gross, Dizzy Gillespie, Seaborg.

At the Reception, I sat at a table with Dr. Mason W. Gross, President of the University; Professor Rolfe H. Herber, Department of Chemistry, and Mrs. Herber; George Segal, sculptor and honorary degree recipient, and Mrs. Segal. Sandwiches were served. Pete and Jane Rubenstein arrived at the President's House and had a bite to eat.

Around 5:15 p.m. I assembled with the President and Deans of the University in the garden of the President's House, where we were photographed by members of the press and school photographers. Pete and I were photographed together with President Gross and Robert Dodd Lilley, Executive Vice President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

We then went by bus to Rutgers University Stadium to participate in the 204th Anniversary Commencement of Rutgers University.

After the Processional into the Stadium, which began at 6 p.m., The Reverend Bradford Sherman Abernethy (Rutgers College Chaplain) gave the Invocation. The Rutgers Glee Club sang the National Anthem and President Gross delivered the "Charge to the Graduates." I was given an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, and my escort was Dr. Archibald S. Alexander, a member of the ACDA in 1969. The other honorary degree recipients were William T. Cahill (Governor of the State of New Jersey), Franklin Taylor Jones (Executive Secretary, the Commission of Higher Education of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools), Robert Dodd Lilley (Executive Vice President, AT&T), George Segal (sculptor), John Birks Gillespie (Composer, Trumpeter, Singer, Orchestra Leader), Salvador Edward Luria (Sedgwich Professor of Biology, MIT), Hugh Newell Boyd (President and Publisher, Home News Publishing Company), Thomas Grey Wicker

(Associate Editor, The New York Times), Charles Willard Heckel (Dean, Rutgers Law School), and Martin Meyerson (President, SUNY at Buffalo and President-Elect, University of Pennsylvania).

After the commencement ended I was driven by Sergeant Ralph, in the campus patrol car, to the President's House. There, I met Dr. and Mrs. Irwin W. Sizer (MIT) and Dr. Salvador Luria (MIT) who were to ride with us to the Newark Airport. During the ride to the airport Dr. Luria talked about his "escape" from Paris on bicycle just hours before the Nazis entered the city. He also discussed his association with Dr. Enrico Fermi and other notable scientists. While waiting in the airport lobby to board the plane, I met Dr. Alfred Schneider, (Director of Nuclear Technology, Allied Chemical Nuclear Products, Inc.) and Dr. Kenneth Osborne.

We returned on the 9 p.m. Eastern shuttle which, however, was delayed on the runway due to storm conditions. We took off at 10:20 p.m. and arrived at National Airport at 11:05 p.m.

Attached is a copy of an article on gas centrifuge technology which appeared in today's Wall Street Journal.

Thursday, June 4, 1970 - D.C. - White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia

At 11 a.m. I met with P. V. Crooks (Atomic Energy Attache) of the Australian Embassy; Myron Kratzer and Julie Rubin were also present. Crooks wished to follow up on the copy of the recent letter we had seen from Timbs to Crooks about required assurances from the U.S. Government about the availability of enrichment technology. The Australian Government is in the evaluation phase of their first nuclear power plant and, in changing their initial views from permitting only a natural uranium system to now considering enriched reactors, they are asking for assurances of the ability to provide their own enriched uranium if this becomes desirable. I explained to Crooks that we may not have the answer they desire by July 15, and he suggested that as a minimum we provide some indication of the present status of this consideration and an outline of how we may eventually proceed. This will keep the door open for further consideration of enriched reactors and, with the help of our friends in Australia that favor the U.S. system, this can be used to combat the opposing forces. Crooks mentioned a recent trip to Canada and the decision to let the Canadian dollar seek a free market level that would have a detrimental effect on the cost of the D₂O reactor system. I agreed to try and keep Crooks informed of the status of our consideration of the transfer of enriching technology as our decisions are made.

I had lunch with Lynne at Bentley's on Eye Street, after which we went shopping at Casual Corner on Connecticut Avenue where I bought a slacks set for Helen as a present for our 28th wedding anniversary this coming Saturday.

Julie Rubin and I left the office about 3 p.m. and rode to Dulles Airport with Henry Hinds. On the way we heard that a TWA 727 plane (Flight #486) from Phoenix had been hijacked and was coming into Dulles. We arrived at Dulles Page Terminal just as the plane was landing--about 3:40 p.m. Here we met Hugh Robinson of the Manufacturing Chemists Association. A large number of news reporters, cameramen and TV cameramen (perhaps a total of 100) arrived very soon. We learned that the plane was hijacked by an Arthur G. Barkley and that he was demanding \$100,000 ransom. The plane was refueled under the supervision of a James Jones. Russell Ellis was the Washington TWA General Manager on the spot making decisions. He arranged for the money, actually a total of

Nuclear Spread?

A Commercial Process For Enriching Uranium Poses Weapons Peril

Gas Centrifuge Technology
Of European Group Also
May Bring Cheaper Power

'You Can't Stop Technology'

By NEIL ULMAN

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

THE HAGUE—Maarten Boorgaart is a taciturn Dutch scientist-turned-industrialist who, like many a company president, wears a conservative suit, worries about his new plant's start-up costs and watches the competition.

It's his company's product that sets him apart—an engineering breakthrough in the very heart of atomic energy—uranium enrichment. If the discovery succeeds commercially, as the British, Dutch and West German governments are betting it will, it will cast long political and economic shadows.

Prof. Boorgaart is president of Ultra-Centrifuge Netherlands, N.V.F. (UCN), the Dutch third of a new three-government company created to exploit the top secret gas centrifuge method of enriching uranium. The apparent recent mastering of this technique by Prof. Boorgaart and other Dutch, British and German scientists portends cheaper atomic power and an end to European dependence on the U.S. for reactor fuel, nuclear experts say.

Bigger Nuclear Club?

Shattering the U.S. dominance of a world atom fuel market expected to reach \$1 billion a year soon is only part of the story, however. Development of the relatively inexpensive and easily concealed gas centrifuge raises the possibility of a new spread of nuclear weapons. "Virtually all the nations of Europe, certain Middle Eastern countries, South Africa and even some South American nations might be considered to have nuclear capabilities if the gas centrifuge and its technology were to become widespread," warns Prof. John Beckman, a nuclear physicist at the University of London.

Those who have been wondering how much of a breakthrough Prof. Boorgaart and his British and German counterparts have achieved got a broad hint in March. Their three governments signed an agreement to pool resources for commercial production of enriched uranium. Small quantities of centrifuged uranium will go on sale in 1972, the British government announced. The agreement also provides for future sales of centrifuge know-how as well as the machines themselves to other nations on a commercial basis.

Dutch workers now are finishing a chain-link fence around a low concrete and glass plant in a former cow pasture outside Almelo, about eight miles from the German border. Manufacture of centrifuge operations began there last month.

Funds From Industry

Among the industrial backers of the government-controlled UCN in Holland are N.V. Philips Gloeilampen-Fabrieken and Royal Dutch Shell Group (\$1.2 million each). In Germany, Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G., the giant chemical company, and Gelsenkirchener Bergwerks, A.G., the coal, oil and electricity concern, are investing in Uranit, the German centrifuge firm. Private investors in British Nuclear Fuels, the company to be controlled by the British government, haven't been named yet.

At the heart of the project is an invention as simple in principle as a dairy cream separator. Its application to atomic physics first was suggested in 1919. To understand its potential impact in the world's laboratories and foreign offices, one must understand the scientific and economic hurdles it is designed to surmount.

The key to harnessing atomic energy lies in boosting the 0.7% proportion of U-235 atoms found in natural uranium to between 1.5% and 4% for reactor fuel or over 90% for weapons. The problem is to separate the fissionable U-235 isotope from the chemically identical but slightly heavier U-238.

Outside Russia and China, only five plants exist in the world capable of such uranium enrichment, the most closely guarded secret in weapons technology. All of these plants were originally built for making weapons, but only three, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission (AEC) plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky. and Portsmouth, Ohio, are large enough to enjoy economies of scale suited to commercial production. High costs have priced the two smaller plants at Capenhurst, England, and Pierrelatte, France, beyond hope of competing commercially.

Making "Hex"

All five plants use the gaseous diffusion process for enrichment. Uranium is converted into uranium hexafluoride gas ("hex") and pumped through a series of some 3,000 porous barriers. At each barrier, a little more of the heavier U-238 is screened out until the U-235 reaches the desired concentration.

The British, Dutch and Germans now say they can accomplish this with a centrifuge, a method tried but discarded during the World War II drive to manufacture an atomic bomb. Their technique calls for whirling "hex" in a drum at undisclosed but undoubtedly tremendous rim speeds—at least 800 miles an hour.

Under centrifugal force, the heavier U-238 gravitates to the outside like milk in a dairy separator and hex rich in the lighter U-235 is extracted from the center. A full-scale centrifuge enrichment plant would consist of many thousands of centrifuges linked together in a series of "cascades."

Engineering problems knocked the centrifuge out of the A-bomb race and held back its development in the U.S. thereafter. Heavy, tough materials are needed to withstand the highly corrosive hex. Designing bearings to withstand continued high-speed operation also proved troublesome. Experimental centrifuges often exploded wrecking laboratories, and a frustrated American scientist once dubbed them "Catastrophic Automatic Disassembling Machines."

But it is now evident that Dutch, British and German scientists have solved these problems

and businessmen are willing to back a move to the production line.

At stake commercially is a vast market. AEC estimates suggest that it will reach about \$1.1 billion world-wide by 1980, based on existing and presently planned reactors and current uranium enrichment prices. British authorities estimate the European market alone at some \$480 million by 1980 and probably more if prices rise, as many think they must.

At stake politically is the U.S. policy of trying to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons by limiting enrichment technology to the nuclear "club." As long ago as 1960, the AEC let U.S. industrial firms peek into its classified files on the centrifuge and undertake research. But in 1967 it abruptly withdrew the permission, "in the interest of national security." So long as gaseous diffusion remained the only practical enrichment technique, the U.S. dominance in uranium enrichment in the Free World seemed safe.

It was protected by certain economic facts of life. To achieve economies of scale for commercial production, a gaseous diffusion plant must have a capacity of at least 5,000 to 6,000 tons of separative work a year. That kind of plant probably would cost about \$1 billion to build today. Both the capacity and price are far beyond the needs and resources of any European nation today and even all of Europe for a few years to come, say British authorities.

Moreover, one-third to one-half of the cost of diffusion enrichment lies in its tremendous electric power requirements. Power costs in Europe are roughly 175% of those for the AEC plants, so no gaseous diffusion plant in Europe could hope to compete with the U.S. plants, even if it could be built, British authorities concede.

The gas centrifuge threatens to change all this. Actual cost estimates and laboratory results are as highly classified as the technology itself. But Prof. Boorgaart, a thrifty man who links his name on his paper coffee cup for reuse, insists that the Dutch, at least, have broken the centrifuge cost barrier. "We are confident we can beat the U.S. price" for separate work, he says with a smile.

Capital cost per unit of capacity won't be the centrifuges' winning feature, however. British authorities think this could actually be as much as 50% higher than for a gaseous diffusion plant.

The first advantage of a centrifuge plant is that it needs as little as one-tenth the electric power per ton of separative work as a diffusion plant. Second, it will reach optimum competitive cost efficiency at a much lower capacity than a diffusion plant.

Only a few experts know the latest laboratory cost estimates, and they won't disclose them. But British officials estimate a plant of 600 to 1,000 tons annual separative work capacity could compete, while a Royal Dutch Shell official estimates 1,000 to 2,000 tons would be the smallest practical plant.

Who Is Right?

Based on an estimate by Prof. Boorgaart that the investment required for a centrifuge plant would run "between \$100 to \$150 per kilogram of separative work capacity," this would mean that a commercial centrifuge plant might conceivably be built for as little as \$300 million.

A possible but unlikely reason for the differ-

ing British and Dutch estimates of the size of plant needed to compete is that they have agreed to be imprecise for security reasons. A more likely explanation is that they have simply obtained different laboratory results. Negotiations leading to the tri-nation agreement have been carried on for two years, with each party keeping secret the details of its own centrifuge knowledge, a negotiating process that one British official has called a "Dance of the Seven Veils." Says Prof. Boorgaart: "It's really a kind of poker game. You negotiate without really knowing what the other side has."

But all parties agree that still another advantage of the centrifuge will be its industrial flexibility. The design of each component in a diffusion plant must be largely geared to the capacity of the plant. A centrifuge plant, however, can be increased in capacity at any time simply by adding on new "cascades" of centrifuges as needs and finances dictate. This offers the ideal way to meet Europe's relatively small but rapidly growing atom fuel needs, experts say.

To some, however, these advantages have their sinister aspect. A recent AEC report to Congress warned: "The gas centrifuge technology is particularly sensitive from the standpoint of proliferation because it lends itself more readily to smaller-scale facilities that are easier to conceal and operate clandestinely." "A U.S. Embassy official in London says, "Sure, we're worried about this backyard A-bomb business."

Gaseous diffusion plants are almost impossible to hide because of their tremendous size, power requirements and the heat they exhaust, which can easily be detected by an infrared sensing satellite. The five buildings of the AEC's Oak Ridge plant cover 105 acres of floor space. The plant requires some 1,700 megawatts of electrical power and uses 400 million gallons of cooling water a day.

By contrast, some scientists say, a centrifuge operation, uneconomical to be sure, could be housed in a warehouse, producing small amounts of weapons-grade uranium undetected.

The British, Dutch and German governments say that their agreement would limit sale of their enriched uranium, centrifuges or technology to signatories of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty. Such sales decisions would be governed by a joint committee on which each of the three nations retains a veto.

Money and Brains

The nonproliferation treaty, however, provides only for the inspection of known nuclear installations and the materials entering and leaving them, with an eye to insuring that none are diverted to weapons use. The British and Dutch concede that such inspection can't cover the diversion of know-how.

What if Israel or the United Arab Republic, even as signers of the treaty, should seek to buy centrifuges or a license to build them? Sources close to the Dutch Foreign Ministry say that government would "be very hesitant to do business" in such a situation.

But both the British and the Dutch reject the proliferation question as largely irrelevant. "Anybody could develop a gas centrifuge if he applied enough money and brains to it. You cannot stop technology. There can't be any real safeguard against secret centrifuge development," says Prof. Boorgaart.

Indeed, the Dutch government believes the

Japanese have already centrifuged small amounts of uranium in a laboratory and that the Australians, Belgians, Italians and French are hard at work on the process. Talks have already been held, in fact, with the Italians and Belgians, who want to join the tri-nation organization. Arie de Goede, former finance director for centrifuge development in Holland and now a member of the Dutch parliamentary committee for atomic affairs, believes it is only a matter of time before Italy and Belgium are involved.

Given the inevitability of centrifuge development, assert British and Dutch officials, a multinational project provides the safest control. "If it had been merely a matter of financing," says one source close to the Dutch government, "we could have arranged some other way. The main purpose for the three-nation approach was political. The government feels there is greater insurance that the centrifuge will be put to use for proper, peaceful purposes under tri-nation control than if it was developed independently by nations going their separate way."

Says Mr. de Goede, "It would be too bad to limit this to just three nations. The bigger a corporation we have and the more nations are involved, the safer it will be."

\$100,750--\$25,750 from a local Dulles bank and \$75,000 from a Leesburg bank. He had Captain Billy Williams fly down from New York in a Cessna; he is the pilot with overseas flying experience who had handled the Rome hijacking episode. Williams picked up the money and then went on board. Since it was impossible to convince the hijacker to release the passengers, Williams and the crew took the plane aloft about 4:35 p.m.

We then went aboard the du Pont plane with Robinson (Winder, pilot, and Train, co-pilot) and took off on our flight to Lewisburg, West Virginia, leaving at 5:10 p.m. and arriving at 5:45 p.m. We were met by Mr. James G. Morton of the MCA staff and rode with him to the Greenbrier Hotel at White Sulphur Springs. Here we were met by William Driver, President of the Manufacturing Chemists Association (MCA). I checked into room 1037.

I attended a reception for the Board of Directors of MCA. Here I met William C. Foster, George H. Decker (MCA), Raymond F. Evans (Diamond Shamrock Corporation), Earle T. McBee (Great Lakes Chemical Corporation), Clifford D. Siverd (American Cyanamid Company), Harold E. Thayer (Mallinckrodt Chemical Works), John T. Connor (Allied Chemical Corporation), Herbert D. Doan (Dow Chemical Corporation), R. C. Swain, Kenneth H. Hannan (Union Carbide Corporation), Harry B. Warner (B. F. Goodrich Company), Wesley R. Koster (Department of Commerce), Robert B. Semple (Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation), John O. Logan (Universal Oil Products Company), John L. Gillis (Monsanto Company), David E. Dawson (E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company), C. B. McCoy (President, du Pont), Edward J. Bock (Monsanto Company), Carl A. Gerstacker (Dow Chemical Company) and Roger W. Gunder (Stauffer Chemical Company).

We then went in to dinner. I sat at the head table between Siverd and Driver. Others at the head table included Warner, Koster, Decker, Connor, Semple, Logan, Gerstacker, Thayer, Foster, Gillis, Dawson and McCoy.

Siverd introduced me and I spoke on "The New Alchemy," preceded by some humor and a description of the plane hijacking that we had witnessed. About 900 people were present at the dinner. After dinner I met Professor and Mrs. Eugene Rochow.

After the dinner Rubin and I took a walk with McCoy. He showed us the sulphur spring, the Greenbrier golf Club House, including Sam Sneed's score card for the round when he shot a 59, the indoor swimming pool, etc.

Friday, June 5, 1970 - White Sulphur Springs - Germantown

Rubin and I had breakfast with a number of members of the MCA Board of Directors including Siverd, Thayer, Driver, Bock, Hannan, McCoy, Evans, and McBee. I described briefly the present situation with respect to civilian nuclear power and nuclear energy for space uses.

We then rode to the Lewisburg Airport with Driver, Morton and Robinson. We flew with Robinson to Dulles Airport in the du Pont plane, leaving at 8:55 a.m. and arriving at 9:40 a.m. Henry Hinds met us and drove us to Germantown.

I had lunch with Duane Turner, Dan Miller, Julie Rubin and Justin Bloom to discuss the history of the 200 Bev Accelerator that Turner is working on for me. After lunch we took a hike around the Seaborg Trail.

At 3:05 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1034 at which we heard a report by Commissioner Johnson and Hollingsworth on their meeting this morning with

Congressman Holifield on the Uranium Enrichment Directorate.

Donald Bostock (Director, personnel) sent me a copy of the Executive Order which establishes the Presidential Citizens Medal (copy attached).

I sent a letter to Harry Smyth conveying our best wishes and appreciation for a job well done in view of his approaching retirement as U.S. Representative to the IAEA (copy attached).

At 5:25 p.m. I received a call from Dwight Ink who had just finished a long talk with Holifield about the reorganization plan for the new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Holifield is not bitter over the defeat of a couple weeks ago. He is willing to approach it objectively and to see whether something could be worked out. Holifield is fishing for some kind of mechanism that will insure the drawing upon the top expertise of the country. His problem is where to get the technical expertise to back up the standards that are put into EPA? He is not satisfied with the Federal Radiation Council; he is willing to consider another arrangement, provided there is some way of assuring technical expertise. Ink told Holifield he would call me to see whether there is any way that can be worked into the plan. Ink suggested that we come up with one or two options that we could discuss, and which we might then sell to the White House. I said we would give it some thought. Ink said he feels we have approximately 10 days for negotiating; then the wheels start to turn.

I told Ink that Hollingsworth was up to see Holifield earlier this afternoon regarding UED. He said that Holifield told him about the appointment; Holifield's position is that he is not likely to support such a large number of people as 25, but the basic notion of breaking up the Accounting that way is something he will go along with, subject to their scrutiny and double-checking by GAO. I asked Ink whether Holifield actually said that, and Ink said, yes, but maybe he shouldn't be telling me that. He didn't say how many people he would go along with. I asked whether Holifield had said anything about the criteria, and Ink said, no. Ink said he agreed with Hollingsworth's assessment that the moment Holifield feels they're trying to ram something in on him, he will object to everything.

Ink doesn't think Holifield relishes being in the position of appearing to oppose it, if he can in good conscience find a way to support it (EPA), and he will insist on technical expertise. If the Federal Radiation Council goes, then there would be one expert and one secretary available in addition to the AEC Radiation Protection Standards group; Joe Lieberman would be going in, but Ink didn't know in what position. I asked whether he knew who would head it up; he said he did not.

Helen, Dianne, Eric and I had dinner at Justin Bloom's (11600 Georgetowne Court, Rockville) with Justin, Robbie and Mark. Eric went with Mark to hear him play with the school band in a concert held in the auditorium of Mark's school (nearby).

Saturday, June 6, 1970 - D.C.

Dianne spent the morning at the office with me. About 12:45 p.m. we left the office and went to lunch with Justin Bloom at the Buttery on Eye Street.

Dianne and I went to a fair given by the Elbrooke Church in a field on River Road near its junction with Wisconsin Avenue. Eric had a booth where he and Scott Luria displayed his snakes.

THE PRESIDENT

Executive Order 11494

ESTABLISHING THE PRESIDENTIAL CITIZENS MEDAL

By virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Medal established. The Presidential Citizens Medal (hereinafter referred to as the Medal), together with accompanying ribbons and appurtenances, is hereby established for the purpose of recognizing citizens of the United States of America who have performed exemplary deeds of service for their country or their fellow citizens.

SEC. 2. Award of the Medal. (a) The Medal may be bestowed by the President upon any citizen of the United States at the sole discretion of the President.

(b) The announcement of the granting of the Medal and the presentation ceremonies may take place at any time during the year.

(c) Subject to the provisions of this order, the Medal may be conferred posthumously.

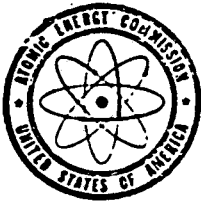
SEC. 3. Design of the Medal. The Army Institute of Heraldry shall prepare for the approval of the President a design of the Medal, citation, and ribbon.

SEC. 4. Prior orders. The establishment of the Medal shall not operate to terminate any other medal and this order shall not be deemed to supersede the whole or any part of any other Executive order.



THE WHITE HOUSE,
November 13, 1969.

[F.R. Doc. 69-13667; Filed, Nov. 13, 1969; 1:45 p.m.]



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUN 5 1970

Ambassador Henry D. Smyth
5 Lafayette Road West
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Harry:

In view of your approaching resignation as U.S. Representative to the IAEA, I wish to express the deep regard which I, and all of us in the Commission, have for the outstanding leadership you have provided in that position for the past nine years.

Your association with the Atomic Energy Commission has been a close one over a period of many years and has been marked by unusually distinguished service on the domestic scene in both the academic and governmental areas. As U.S. Representative to the IAEA you have extended this to the international area where I have personally witnessed during the nine General Conferences in which we have participated together, the highly effective relationships you established with the many political and scientific leaders of other countries.

Their esteem for your judgment and integrity has been a genuine tribute to you personally and has also enabled the United States to maintain its position of leadership in the IAEA. It has contributed immeasurably to the smooth functioning of the Agency and its effectiveness in promoting the uses of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

My colleagues and I have valued the opportunity we have had in working with you to achieve your objectives in the Agency. Outstanding among these has been the widespread application of Agency safeguards to ensure the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. A solid basis for the application of an effective system has been established as the Agency moves to implement its responsibilities under the Treaty for the Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons. This is an achievement of considerable merit and one in which you can take justifiable satisfaction.

Ambassador Henry D. Smyth - 2 -

I know that the depth of your interest in nuclear energy will continue to keep you active in the field and that we shall therefore maintain contact. In the meantime, I wish to convey to you our best wishes and appreciation for a job well done.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry D. Smyth".

Chairman

After this I took a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 3, then back on the Black Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4 past the Police Headquarters, and returning to our starting point.

Helen and I attended a picnic dinner of the Independent Agency Wives at the Wilfrid Johnsons in Potomac. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank McCulloch, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Deason, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Bagge, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cole, Maurine Finnegan, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Sutton, Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Friedberg, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill Whitman, Mr. and Mrs. Orville Lerch, Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Kuykendall, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Cane, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Gilbertson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Adams, Camilla Stueck, Mrs. Clarence Larson, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Tape, Mr. and Mrs. William Burkhalter, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Fensterstock, Mr. and Mrs. Larry Walrath, Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Whitney Gilliland, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Everett Hutchinson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Tuggle and the Wilfrid Johnsons. Helen and I sat at a table with the Carl Bagges, the Frank McCullochs, the Gerald Browns and Camilla Stueck. Bagge and I had an interesting conversation about our Swedish backgrounds and we reminisced about Swedish songs.

Before going to the Johnsons we had left Eric and Dianne at the Canarys (neighbors of the Johnsons) where they had dinner. After our picnic dinner we picked them up and took them home.

President Nixon announced today that he is bringing Robert Finch (Secretary, HEW) to the White House on a full time basis as Counsellor to the President and that he is appointing Elliot Richardson (Under Secretary of State) to the position of Secretary, Health, Education & Welfare to replace Finch.

Sunday, June 7, 1970

I worked on my speeches, "Science and Technology Rededicated," the commencement address for Michigan Tech on June 13, and "Reminiscences Concerning the Discovery of Radioisotopes used for Medicine," scheduled for the Society of Nuclear Medicine symposium being held on July 10, and the "Future of Nuclear Energy in Space," scheduled for the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on July 24.

I took a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 1, back south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, and returning to our starting point.

Helen and I attended a cocktail reception given in honor of Anne and Carter Good by Charles and Kay Hufnagel (4240 Nebraska Avenue). I learned that Carter Good was a UCLA graduate of 1934 and, hence, a classmate of mine.

Helen and I attended a reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Hubert de Besche in honor of Prime Minister Olof Palme at the Swedish Embassy Residence (3900 Nebraska Avenue). In my brief conversation with Palme he said he hoped that I am satisfied with the progress that Sweden has made in furthering the cause of safeguards to prevent nuclear weapon proliferation; I said I am. I told him I think he did a good job on "Meet the Press," a show that I saw this afternoon, which seemed to please him. Among those we saw at the reception were Judge and Mrs. Luther Youngdahl, Blake and Deanna Clark, the Carl Bagges, the Horace Josephsons, Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, Phil Handler, Bo Jonsson, and

the Rolf Andreassons (Scientific Attache, Swedish Embassy). We had a very interesting talk with the Youngdahls, reminiscing about his role in performing Lynne and Bill's marriage ceremony for which the second anniversary will be observed a week from this coming Monday. I talked to Ambassador Dobrynin who urged me to accept Chairman Petrosyant's invitation to visit the Soviet Union this summer or fall.

Monday, June 8, 1970 - Germantown

DuBridge called me at 8:45 a.m. He said he has been going over lists of names to generate candidates for the AEC chairmanship, and he wants to check a few names with me. These names had been put into his hopper "by a number of people."

1. Chauncey Starr. Industry as well as university experience. Knows atomic energy business. Vigorous and articulate.
2. Dr. Richard D. DeLauer. Second in command at TRW. Has been on PSAC panels. Spoken highly of for his imaginative ability in business administration. Caltech graduate.
3. Dr. George E. Solomon. Vice President in TRW. Caltech graduate.
4. James Hillyer. RCA.
5. Roger Heyns. I said Heyns is good, but I wonder whether we shouldn't have a scientist or an engineer. DuBridge said that he had submitted this list to Flanigan, and Flanigan didn't cross his name--or any other--off the list. He was strongly considered for NSF; but they felt it was really important to have a scientist; the AEC, however, has had both scientists and non-scientists as chairmen.
6. General Bernard (Ben) A. Schriever. USAF, Retired.
7. General Terhune. Retired. DuBridge asked what I would think about having a young retired general, such as Schriever or Terhune (who was Schriever's deputy during the days of the missile build-up, and who is now in industry). I said I wouldn't recommend it; I don't think the scientific community, or the JCAE, would like it. DuBridge agreed.
8. Paul Blasingame. At General Motors, directing their military operations.
9. Dr. H. Guyford Stever. President, Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh. I said he might be fine.
10. Roy Ash. President, Litton Industries. Caltech trustee. Good engineering background.
11. Dr. Robert W. Cairns. Hercules Power Company. Recent President of ACS. I said he's quite good.

I said that Cairns or Stever might be fine. Starr might have a problem--he has been in industry backing certain kinds of reactors, etc. DuBridge asked whether I had any names to suggest. I said I would like to give it a little thought.

I asked about the time scale. He said that depends on what I may want to do. If I were to leave in a year or so, the renomination process might be awkward. If I could stay on for a while, that would be better. But he gathers I want to 224

get back to the University of California one of these days, and the JCAE knows this, and one or two of them mentioned they want somebody who will be on for the next five years. But if they come up to the June 30 deadline and nobody appears, then they would ask me to stay on for the time being for as long as I could. If they could get a top-notch person right away, that would relieve me and would give them assurance for the future. He said he gathers that a year or two would be about all I would be willing to consider, and I said that is right. The question there would be whether to face some congressional opposition to an interim reappointment.

I asked about the status of our recommendation for the Fermi Award. He doesn't know; he simply forwarded it to the White House with his endorsement. I said our nominee is Norris Bradbury; and, if approved, we would like to make the presentation at a retirement function for him in Los Alamos in August. He said he would start a check.

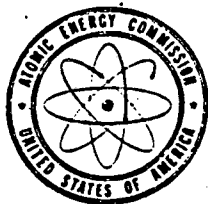
At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 406 (notes attached). We discussed the terms of the transfer of the AEC environmental standards function to the new Environmental Protection Agency.

At 11:05 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1035 (notes attached).

Holifield called to talk about the reorganization plan which will place the AEC radiation protection standards function and the Federal Radiation Council under the new EPA. He said he does not like this plan at all. He said he hadn't been satisfied with the way the FRC worked, particularly since the Wirtz affair. He thinks they made a mistake when they set up the Council on the basis of Cabinet representation. A survey of the Subcommittee on Military Operations showed that over 53 commissions or councils have Cabinet representation; obviously, Cabinet members cannot function on all these commissions or councils so the actual work is left up to the staff members. Then, when a strong man like Wirtz comes in with his own agenda, he can cram judgments down the throats of the other members. Holifield thinks we can overcome or improve this method of operation by changing the FRC membership to people like those that serve on the NRCP. He is thinking along the lines of a committee like the ACRS, which would be composed of scientists drawn from the NRCP. Some quick legislation could be put into effect so that, after the reorganization plan goes through, the FRC would be in a better functioning position statutorily. If the plan doesn't go through it would be a better procedure in any event.

I said I think the plan will go into effect within two weeks which wouldn't give much time for legislation; he said it will have to lie before the House for 60 legislative days and he thinks they could get something through by then. He asked me what I think about it. I said I am thinking in terms of an advisory committee and recommending that to the White House people working on this. I said that if such an advisory committee were created these other functions might be part of the whole package. Holifield said they cannot create new functions unless they are based on statute. I asked if that means they couldn't set up an advisory committee and he said he couldn't pass on that. He said he has his staff working on his idea and he wants to know how I feel. I said I am probably in general agreement but think it should be done in a way that would not suggest I am in it officially. He said he would be seeing Tompkins this afternoon and also wants to talk to Lauriston Taylor. I asked him if he would be attending the lecture tomorrow morning, and he said he would.

At 12:30 p.m. we had a special meeting to discuss the language that would establish an advisory council of environmental radiation protection standards in connection with the new EPA.



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

June 8, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 406

9:55 a.m. Monday, June 8, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Oral Report on Dresden 2 Operating Problem (ADRA)
2. Proposed Language for Transferring AEC Environmental Standards to Environmental Protection Administration

Approved with changes for further consideration at 12:00 noon today. (ADRA)

3. AEC 783/168 - AEC Comments on Interior Department's Comments on S. 624 and S. 1805

Approved. (Rubin)

4. Topics for Commissioners' June 11 Meeting with the ACRS

Nucleonics Report will be discussed with Dr. Hendrie on June 10, 1970. (SECY)

11:05 a.m.

12:00 Noon, Monday, June 8, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Proposed Language for Transferring AEC Environmental Standards to Environmental Protection Administration

Approved for discussion at the Bureau of the Budget this afternoon. Staff will circulate the approved version and will develop names for the Advisory Council. Mr. Bloch reported Mr. Wegner, Naval Reactors will telephone Dr. Walske. (ADRA).

W. B. McCool
Secretary

1:10 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

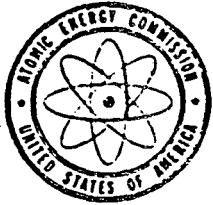
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Brown
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Shapar*
Dr. Biles*
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull*
Mr. Rogers*

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

COPY NO. 3
June 8, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1035

11:05 a.m., Monday, June 8, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Luncheon Meeting Thursday, June 11, 1970

Scheduled (SECY)

2. U.S. Delegation to 14th General Conference of the IAEA, Vienna
on September 22, 1970

The Chairman and Commissioner Larson will attend. (SECY-AGMIA)

3. Staff Report on KMS Proposal

The Chairman requested early consideration. (GC)

4. Mr. Rubin's Conversation Today with White House Staff re The Directorate

Revised Criteria will be scheduled at the Commission Meeting on
Wednesday morning, June 10, 1970. (SECY)

5. Executive Session - Commissioner Johnson's May 27 Memorandum
re Study of Adjudicatory Functions

Discussed and to be rescheduled. (SECY)

6. AEC 29/153 - Draft Letter to GAC

Approved. (Rubin)

7. AEC 289/73 - Proposed Patent Application re Lasers
Approved with a request. (GC)
8. AEC 620/69 - LeDoux and Company Employee v. General Electric Company
Approved. (GC)
9. AEC 783/169 - Proposed Comments on H.R. 17436 re National Environmental Data Bank
Approved. (GC)
10. AEC 901/541 - Three USSR Nationals: Proposed Visits to LRL-Berkeley and Livermore
Approved. (AGMIA)
11. AEC 881/126 - Revised UF₆ Conversion Charges
Approved: Commissioner Johnson requested a periodic review. (AGMP&P)
12. AEC 320/19 - ORNL: Correspondence Concerning MSR's
Discussed and to be rescheduled for Executive Session Discussion. (SECY)
13. Pending Contractual Matters Report Number 360
Noted. (PAR)
14. May 28 Memorandum from C.L. Marshall, Director, Division of Classification re Silver Anniversary of the Committee of Senior Reviewers
To be rescheduled. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:45

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Rubin
Col. Rosen
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Brown
Mr. Ryan *
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Engelken *
Mr. Giambusso*
Mr. Kull*
Mr. Anderson*
Mr. Rogers*
Mr. Biles*
Mr. Shapar*
Dr. Kavanaugh*
Mr. Quinn*

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

I had lunch with Ed Bloch, John Abbadessa and Julie Rubin. We discussed the situation with respect to the budget for FY 1971, particularly as it concerns Senator Ellender and the Senate Appropriations Committee. We also discussed Ellender's talk on his trips to the Soviet Union which is scheduled to be held in the AEC Auditorium this evening.

At 2:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2421 (action summary attached). We approved the letter to the Under Secretaries Committee asking for approval for the general plan for the FY 1971 underground nuclear test program, designated EMERY. We also approved the paper authorizing the expansion of the Cf-252 marketing program, including lowering the price for Cf-252 to \$10 per microgram in order to test the market for the first production reactor high flux campaign, known as Cf-I.

I received a memorandum from President Nixon addressed to Head of Executive Departments and Agencies (copy attached) advising me that Transportation Secretary John Volpe will serve again this year as Chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign for the National Capital Area, and requesting that I serve personally as Chairman of the combined campaign in my organization.

I picked up Senator Allen J. Ellender (at 3900 Connecticut Avenue) in my AEC car and escorted him to the Germantown Auditorium, which was completely filled with AEC staff. Here I introduced him, describing his committee assignments in the Senate, etc. He made some introductory remarks and showed his movies, "The Faces of Russia." This was followed by a period in which he answered questions. He made a strong plea for better understanding between people in the United States and the Soviet Union and for substantial cutback in expenditures for military purposes. After the lecture I escorted him back to his apartment in my AEC car. The purpose of this exercise was to persuade him not to cut the AEC budget so drastically as he threatens.

Tuesday, June 9, 1970 - D.C.

At 8:30 a.m. I attended the first session of a lecture series on Nuclear Power and the Environment, in Room 2216, Rayburn House Office Building. This was the first of a series of lectures on this subject, scheduled at the suggestion of Craig Hosmer and Chet Holifield, to be held for four consecutive Tuesday mornings. Holifield, Hosmer and I made some opening remarks. I mentioned the lack of understanding of nuclear power, our need for energy for residential, industry and environmental clean-up purposes, and the need to choose between alternative sources, taking into account economics, availability, the environmental aspects, esthetics, and other considerations. I briefly mentioned the participants in the series--Milt Shaw, Clifford Beck, Lester Rogers and William Osborne.

I had lunch at the Longworth Cafeteria with Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, and George Sakalosky, followed by a walk around Lafayette Square with Schneider and Sakalosky.

At 2:30 p.m. I was interviewed by Anthony (Tony) Ripley of the New York Times for a series he is doing on the AEC which may turn out to be critical. He asked me a number of questions on the AEC weapons function, the turnover of the enrichment function to industry, the possible dismemberment of the AEC, the attitude of the AEC toward a continuing arms race, etc. John Harris and Julie Rubin were also present.

At 3:15 p.m. I met with Mike May and Roger Batzel. Mike asked me what my honest opinion is concerning the continued association of the Livermore and Los Alamos



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 8, 1970

Approved _____

EJB

Date _____

E. J. Bloch, Acting General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2421, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1970, 2:45 P.M., ROOM A-410,
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:SBR

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meeting 2406

Approved, as revised. (SECY)

2. Proposed Language for Transferring AEC Environmental Standards Function to Environmental Policy Administration

Approved. (ADRA)

3. Agenda for June 10, 1970

4. AEC 1333/1 - FY 1971 Underground Nuclear Test Program

Approved.

Commissioner Johnson requested staff provide a comparison of the number of devices tested in FY 1968, 1969 and 1970 with that to be tested in FY 1971. (AGMA)

5. AEC 1284/11 - Request for Authorization to Expand the Californium-252 Marketing Program

Approved.

The Commission requested: (a) the price of Cf-252 from Cf-I be set at \$10.00 per microgram; and (b) future consideration be given to possible reduction of the price of Cf-252 to reflect lower costs and to test a broadened market. (P)

Original signed
W. B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

June 4, 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

MEMORANDUM FOR

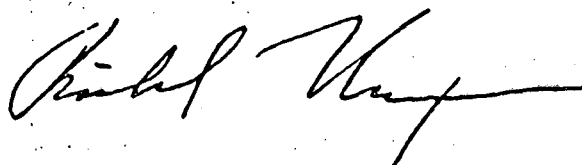
HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Secretary of Transportation Volpe has agreed to serve again this year as Chairman of the Combined Federal Campaign for the National Capital Area. He did an outstanding job as campaign chairman last year and I am pleased that he is willing to serve again.

As in past years, this fall's campaign will combine into one single drive the campaigns of the United Givers Fund, the National Health Agencies, and the International Service Agencies. In this one drive we will be seeking to do our share to meet the needs of more than 150 local, national, and international health, welfare, and social service agencies.

The voluntary charitable organizations perform services that are vital to our community, our nation and the world. The Combined Federal Campaign offers Federal personnel a unique opportunity to help hundreds of voluntary organizations by one gift once a year, a gift made easier by the availability of payroll deductions. I know that Secretary Volpe will have your wholehearted support in this endeavor and I hope you will commend the campaign with its payroll deduction feature to Federal employees and military personnel in your organization.

I request that you serve personally as Chairman of the combined campaign in your organization and appoint a top assistant as your Vice Chairman. Please advise Secretary Volpe of the person you designate as your Vice Chairman.



Laboratories with the University of California; and I said that, in balance, I think the relationship should continue, but I am more flexible on this than I would have been a year ago. I said I will watch developments carefully during the coming year and could possibly change my mind. May also told me that Jack Gofman has been writing such libelous letters that it has reached the point where he feels that he must terminate his relationship with the Livermore Laboratory. He and Batzel are going to talk to Gofman and express this as their intention unless he promises to desist.

I received a copy of a letter that Commissioner Ramey sent to Ed Bauser (copy attached) advising the JCAE that nine students from the Texas Law Review are beginning a study of the AEC.

I sent a letter to Howard Vesper (Chairman, GAC) (copy attached) providing comments on the recommendations contained in their May 6 letter (copy attached on May 12).

I sent a letter to Idaho Senator Frank Church regarding waste management activities at the NRTS (copy attached).

I received a letter from Secretary Rogers (copy attached) in response to the letter I wrote him on May 28 concerning the difficulties the European Community is experiencing in obtaining a mandate for the safeguards negotiations with the IAEA.

Argentina got a new military government early today after the Armed Forces ousted President Juan Carlos Ongania, the general they installed in a coup four years ago. Not a shot was fired, and life went almost as usual for the three million residents of Buenos Aires.

Helen and I attended a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel E. Neel for Miss Mary E. Neel and Miss Katherine H. Wilson at Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue. We spoke to John Graham, among others.

We then attended a reception given by Puerto Rico Governor Luis A. Ferre and his son and daughter-in-law at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel. We spoke to Secretary and Mrs. Walter Hickey, among others.

Eric, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 1, back south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4 to our starting point.

Wednesday, June 10, 1970

I participated along with Indonesian Ambassador Soedjatmoko in the signing of an Amendment to the Agreement for Cooperation with Indonesia at the State Department today. Also present were Eleanor C. McDowell (Treaty Affairs) and Winthrop G. Brown (Deputy Assistant Secretary) of the State Department.

Thursday, June 11, 1970 - D.C.

At 12:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Tom O'Toole at the Washington Post. He asked what my plans are, since my term expires June 30. He said there are all kinds of rumors: that I am going back to California, that I am not going back, that I'm going to head up the new superagency, etc. I said I just

JUN 8 1970

Captain Edward J. Bauser
Executive Director
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Ed:

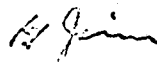
As you know a group of nine students from the Texas Law Review is now beginning a study of the Atomic Energy Commission. The study will extend throughout most of the summer with a report and recommendations expected to be printed in an early 1971 issue of the Review.

On May 28 the Director of Regulation, the General Counsel, my assistant and I met with Joe Tom Easley, Managing Editor of the Texas Law Review and leader of the group conducting the review. During this meeting Mr. Easley provided us with information regarding the makeup of his group, its areas of interest and the approach to be followed in the study. I am enclosing for your information a copy of notes summarizing our discussion with Mr. Easley.

Subsequently, Easley and his entire group were briefed by me, Howard Brown, Assistant General Manager, and Jack Crawford, Assistant Director for Engineering Standards, Division of Reactor Development and Technology, and other members of the General Manager's staff (on June 2) and the Regulatory staff (on June 4). Starting this week, the students will be scheduling interviews with various AEC staff members and, I understand, with JCAE staff.

We will keep you informed of developments as the study progresses.

Sincerely,


James T. Ramey
Commissioner

Encl.
Notes

Distribution:
Chairman Seaborg 2
Comm. Johnson
Comm. Thompson
Comm. Larson
GM
Secretary
Dir. of Reg.
AGM
OCR 2
Mr. Shapard

ACFremling:dmf

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UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUN 9 1970

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114073
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NOV 85

Mr. Howard G. Vesper, Chairman
General Advisory Committee to the
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

Dear Howard:

just interim reply w/ no comment.

Supplementing my letter of May 15, this is to provide our comments on the recommendations contained in your letter of May 6 following the 112th meeting of the General Advisory Committee held in Washington on May 4, 5 and 6, 1970.

Executive Session on Reactors

The Commission is gratified that discussion on new and advanced reactor concepts has resulted in a better mutual understanding between the Committee and the Commission on this important matter.

Weapons Briefings

With regard to the situation concerning weapons delays, we wish to provide some additional information that was developed since our meeting.

For the B61, the major delay in the present build was caused by the fire at the Rocky Flats production plant. The present build will be completed according to a new schedule late this calendar year. The problem of a possible further delay concerns various options for an add-on build of the B61 Mod 0 tactical bomb. There are several options presently being considered by the Department of Defense.

~~_____~~ It is highly doubtful that the funds required in FY 1971 to protect this and other options will be forthcoming.

In the case of LANCE, the AEC has recently notified the DOD that it would be able to support the deployment of the first LANCE battalion overseas in September 1973. In contrast, the Army had, at one time, desired nuclear capability for the battalion at Fort Sill by June 1972 but we understand that this requirement has now been deleted.

Funding and Safety Problems in the Weapons Production Complex

With regard to the serious problem involved in the significant expenditures needed to improve the safety and assurance of continued availability of all AEC facilities, including the weapons production complex, we have informed

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WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
L. Anderson 7/22/86
REVIEWED BY *J. Diaz* 7/23/86 DATE

Mr. Howard G. Vesper

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OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114074

the Director, Bureau of the Budget, of this problem and hope to meet with him and his staff at an early date. We plan to discuss the matter with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy after the meeting with the Director, BOB.

Intelligence Matters

Subsequent to the Intelligence briefing by Mr. Charles A. Sommer, as you know, the French detonated a ^{TD} nuclear device in the South Pacific on May 15, 1970 in the TUAMOTU archipelago. [REDACTED]

Gas Centrifuge Program

The Commission appreciates the interest and comments of the Committee on this program and shares your assessment of the progress of the past few years in developing centrifuges of higher performance. We plan to continue to devote effort to this program in accordance with its importance and to assign it an appropriate priority in preparation of our budgets.

With respect to the possibility of additional participation by industry in the gas centrifuge development, and the associated questions of timing and procedures, the Commission has, as you know, initiated staff study of these matters. We will be considering this subject in the coming months and will be pleased to report to the Committee in this connection at your future meetings. In order to clarify a possible misunderstanding, it should be noted that the Commission is considering possible industry participation only on the basis that gas centrifuge technology would remain classified.

Research and Development Review

The Commission is pleased that you consider the research and development programs, reviewed for you by Dr. English and his staff, to have compiled an impressive record of accomplishment. We agree that an overriding problem facing all Divisions is the severe budgetary constraint.

We welcome your support of continued pursuit of the program of Plowshare basic research and development of Plowshare explosives. We also intend to pursue a program of underground engineering experiments consistent with our financial and with any other constraints that may arise.

The Commission also believes that the Division of Biology and Medicine has been responding to the challenge of environmentalists; first by having carried on important programs for many years which now provide valuable information to respond to questions; and second by currently reorienting some aspects of its program, even within constrained funding, to attack pressing problems most recently emerging.

Mr. Howard G. Vesper

-3-

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114075

With regard to continuing operation of the Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator beyond FY 1971, the Commission has concluded it is not in the overall program interests to continue to operate this machine. A prime consideration in our decision was the recognition of the need for the maintenance of a good balance among the various portions of the Nation's high energy physics program within the limited resources and funding available.

We appreciate your comments regarding the work of the Isotopes Development Division, and note your comment regarding the results of the budget squeeze on the program of the Division of Nuclear Education and Training. We welcome any thoughts that you may have regarding other ways in which training of the required numbers of personnel for an expanding nuclear power industry may be supported. We have found that some in nuclear industry feel a responsibility for ad hoc training but not for education. Some segments of industry cooperate with universities but resulting support for graduate study has been meager. The degree of urgency may be judgmental for the next year or two, but we are concerned because the effects of cutbacks in education are frequently felt years later.

Awards

The Commission has discussed briefly the suggestion the Committee made regarding the establishment of a mid-range Atomic Energy Commission award. We have in review your comments in connection with the possibility of other desirable changes in our procedures for recognizing outstanding contributions to the Atomic Energy program and plan to discuss this with you at our July 20-22 meeting.

We are looking forward to the next meeting of the Committee which is to be held on July 20, 21 and 22 at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, California.

Cordially,



Chairman



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUN 9 1970

Honorable Frank Church
United States Senate

Dear Frank,

Since receiving your letter of May 1, 1970, Commissioner Thompson and members of the AEC staff have had the opportunity to meet with you and your assistants to discuss waste management activities at the National Reactor Testing Station.

Among matters discussed were some of the recommendations of the recently issued report of the Federal Water Quality Administration. As you were informed, AEC is not in accord with a number of the FWQA report findings and recommendations. We have recently completed detailed comments on that report and have furnished you a copy.

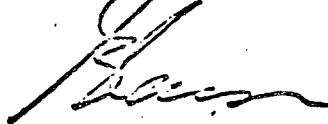
As you know, the AEC has long supported an active research and development program on methods for managing and disposing of radioactive wastes. This program has resulted in the development of several effective processes for reducing the volume of high level liquid wastes and converting them into solid forms suitable for shipment and long term storage. Just about a year ago the Commission announced a proposed policy that would require high level wastes from commercial fuel reprocessing plants to be solidified on site and to be shipped to a Federal repository for storage. Such a policy is possible because of the successful technological developments resulting from the AEC's R&D program. That program has also included extensive R&D on the best methods for long term storage of solid wastes. After years of study and experiment the Commission has concluded that a salt mine would provide effective long term isolation of solid radioactive wastes from fresh water aquifers and from the biosphere. In FY 1972 AEC will seek authority to establish a demonstration radioactive waste repository in salt which will store both high level solid wastes from fuel reprocessing plants and low level alpha particle emitting wastes (alpha wastes) such as the Pu-contaminated wastes from the Rocky Flats Plant.

When the salt mine repository is fully operative, AEC plans to store not only currently generated alpha wastes but also to excavate, process and ship such wastes which are being temporarily stored at NRTS. A number of years will be required to complete the transfer of such wastes from NRTS which we hope to start within the decade. The proposed transfer of such wastes is not because of any near term hazard to the aquifer which

underlies NRTS, the public or NRTS employees. Transferral to an underground repository appears to be the best method for attaining the very long-term isolation of these wastes from the biosphere.

We will keep you fully informed as our waste management plans continue to develop and will be happy to discuss them with you.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. R. Hansen".

Chairman

912659

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114078

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

June 8, 1970

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for your May 28, 1970 letter on the difficulties the European Community is experiencing in obtaining a mandate for the safeguards negotiations with the IAEA.

I agree with you that this is a serious cause of concern. I believe, however, that it would be premature to approach the French just now.

As you point out, protracted Community delays in reaching agreement on a negotiating mandate may have repercussions on the decisions of key non-Community states to ratify the NPT. However, the IAEA is itself just gearing up for safeguards negotiations and it is not clear that the Community's delay is as yet impeding progress towards the implementation of Article III, or towards widespread adherence to the Treaty.

Moreover, the Commission mandate is basically a Community problem, and it would be to everyone's advantage if it could be resolved by the Community without outside intervention.

DELETED

The Honorable
Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission,

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

Carol ... 11/30/87
REVIEWED BY DATE
* Ltr. Dos Burke to DOE, OC
Gilbert dated 8/19/87
J. Diaz 11/30/87

- 2 -

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It seems certain, however, that the Community has not reached a final impasse and still has several possibilities for coping with the problem internally.

It would perhaps be overly optimistic to expect that the issue will be resolved at the June 8 and 9 Council of Ministers meeting. I expect, however, that the meeting and its aftermath will provide a clearer picture of the conflicting member state positions, possible areas for compromise, and

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We anticipate at least two more Council of Ministers meetings during the summer, following the June 8 and 9 meeting. I propose that members of your staff and mine carefully review developments during this period and, on the basis of that review, discuss the advantages and disadvantages of an approach to the French at a later time.

With best personal regards,

Sincerely,


William P. Rogers



Signing of Indonesian Agreement for Cooperation; June 10, 1970.
L to R: Ambassador Soedjatmoko, Eleanor C. McDowell, Winthrop G. Brown and Seaborg.

don't feel I should comment at all. He then said that the last time my term was up, I stated that I did not wish another 5-year term, and asked whether that was correct. I said that at that time I had said I didn't want a 5-year term, and a 2-year term was available, which I accepted. He asked whether I have changed my mind about a 5-year term; I said that's the part I don't want to comment on.

Friday, June 12, 1970 - Washington - Chicago - Houghton, Michigan

Dianne, Eric and I flew to Chicago on United Airlines Flight No. 375, leaving National Airport at 8:30 a.m. and arriving at O'Hare Airport at 9:15 a.m. We were kept on the ground for about an hour and finally found a docking place at 10:15 a.m. Carol Flaumenhaft met us and we all rode to Argonne National Laboratory with Mr. Wright, an Argonne driver.

We went to Joe Katz's office to go over the program for the day. I then went to Carol's office and worked with her on the Met Lab Section C-I history while Eugene Flaumenhaft (Carol's husband) escorted Eric and Dianne on a visit to the Biology Building. Later I rode with Joe and Carol to Argonne Park where we met Eric, Dianne and Eugene and had a picnic lunch with members of Joe's group.

After lunch I returned to Carol's office to work with her on the history while Eric and Dianne were shown the ZGS, the work on the artificial kidney (they were each given one by Finley), and some of the work in the Chemistry Building, with Joe supervising the tour.

Carol and I went to the AEC Chicago Operations Office to look at Met Lab papers in the Archives. Here I met John Martins (Head of Technical Publications, who started at the Met Lab the same day that I did--April 19, 1942), Mrs. Dorothy Adams (Mr. Pettitt's secretary--E. Newman Pettitt is Classification Officer and head of Archives), and Mrs. Sophie Stephens. After this we returned to Carol's office to continue planning her future program.

About 4:45 p.m. we left the Argonne Laboratory Chemistry Building, and Eric, Dianne, and I rode with Joe, in his car, to O'Hare Airport. It was raining and the tollway was very congested. We had a bite to eat at a snack bar and Joe left us about 6:30 p.m. Our North Central Airlines flight, No. 297, was delayed because the crew hadn't arrived and due to air traffic congestion; so we didn't take off until about 8 p.m. After a stop in Oshkosh, we arrived in Green Bay at 9:10 p.m., an hour late, and then were delayed there an hour and 20 minutes waiting for another plane to connect with ours. We called Helen to report our status. We left Green Bay at 10:30 p.m. and, after a stop in Menominee, arrived in Hancock, Michigan, at 11:30 p.m. We were met by Larry Chambers (Manager, Communication Services) and Dr. Romig of Michigan Technical University, and by John and Sheila Seaborg and their son Eric Jon, Donald Seaborg, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter F. Hansen (Sheila's parents--he is Managing Editor of the Houghton Daily Mining Gazette). We all (except Chambers and Romig) rode to the Hansens' (Oak Hill) where we met Christine Seaborg and where we all spent the night. We talked for about an hour before going to bed.

Saturday, June 13, 1970 - Hancock - Houghton - Ishpeming

We had breakfast in shifts at the Hansens'. After breakfast a Jim Hansen called me; he is Principal of Doellie School, a rural school near Houghton, and a member of the Ishpeming High School Class of 1931. He lived on Michigan Street in Ishpeming, about two blocks from where we lived, and since I would have been a member of the Class of 1930, we may have known each other.

Eric, Dianne, and I rode, in John's car, with John, Donald, and Eric Jon on a tour of Michigan Tech, Houghton and Hancock. We had a look at Old Quincy, the original copper mine established in Houghton in the early 1840's, also a construction job for which the firm of Gjelsteen and Seaborg is the architect, and Suomi College (a Finnish college in Hancock).

We returned to the Hansens and I was interviewed by Carl Peterson, a reporter for the Daily Mining Gazette. His questions covered my personal career since my family left Ishpeming, my duties as Chairman of the AEC, and the advances in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. He took a picture of me and of John, Donald and me (first cousins). We also took a picture of all the cousins with my camera.

All of us, except Mr. Hansen, rode over to the Student Union on the Michigan Tech campus, where we attended the Commencement luncheon. I sat at a table with Dr. and Mrs. Raymond Smith (President of Michigan Tech), Julius J. Harwood (Chairman of Board of Control, Michigan Tech, who is with the Ford Motor Company in Detroit), Mr. and Mrs. Russell Hoyer (Member, Board of Control, and President and Chairman of Upper Peninsula Power Company, whom I had met previously), Mr. and Mrs. Haga (Board of Control), and Mr. and Mrs. Pearson (Board of Control and friends of Rudolph and Edith Ericson when they lived in Iron River). I also met Andy Lovell and family, Chet Guiliani (whom I met at the MCA dinner on June 4) and family and Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Winn. These people were all introduced by President Smith who also introduced me and asked all my relatives to stand.



Cousins at the Hansens' before Commencement; June 13, 1970.

L to R: Back; Eric Seaborg, Seaborg, John Seaborg, Donald Seaborg; Front; Eric Jon Seaborg and Dianne Seaborg.

We then drove back to the Hansens to spend the time until Commencement started. We rode to the Hockey Rink building to attend Commencement, Mr. Hansen, Dianne, and Eric Jon staying at the Hansens. The stage party robed in a room near the



Michigan Technical University Commencement, Houghton, Michigan; June 13, 1970.

front of the building. I marched in the academic procession to the stage. President Smith presided and, after some opening remarks and the introduction of members of the Board of Control, the Co-Valedictorians (Keith Apelgren and Thomas Greenlee) and the Salutatorian (Thomas Ala), he introduced me for the Commencement Address, "Science and Engineering Rededicated."

Following the conferring of degrees in courses, President Smith conferred Honorary Doctor of Engineering Degrees on me and Howard Barkell (President, Phelps Dodge, New York City). Board of Control Medals were presented to John H. Carson, Chester Giuliani, Russell M. Guttshall, Jr., and Oliver H. Winn and to James S. Magoffin (in absentia).

My relatives and their in-laws present were: John and Sheila Seaborg, Donald Seaborg, Christine Seaborg, Mrs. Walter F. Hansen and Gordon, Helen and Scott Swanberg, Elmer and Helen Marie Swanson, Jerry and Viola DeGabriele, and Elsie Sundlie.

After the commencement ceremony I met with my relatives and then we all went to the reception at President Smith's house.

We all had dinner at the Hansens' which was followed by an hour of talk.

After this, Gordon, with his son Scott, came by and Eric, Dianne and I rode with them to Ishpeming on Highway 41. At Ishpeming we drove through town by "Old Ish" statue, my father's and grandfather's home at 639 E. Division Street, the old Brownstone machine shop where my grandfather worked, the house where I was born on new York Street and my family home at 802 Wabash Street. We then drove to the Wonderland Motel on Highway 41 where Eric, Dianne and I checked into room No. 6 to spend the night.

Sunday, June 14, 1970 - Ishpeming, Michigan - Washington, D.C.

Eric, Dianne and I had breakfast at Smitty's, just a few blocks down Highway 41. Here Gordon Swanberg met us, turned over the keys to his station wagon and left the wagon and Scott with us. We stopped at the Wonderland Motel long enough to check out, then I drove Eric, Dianne and Scott to Smitty's in Negaunee on Highway 41. Here we viewed the murals of scenes in Ishpeming and Negaunee which were painted by Bill Swanberg (Scott's brother) and two of his high school friends. Bill will start at Northern Michigan University this fall. We then drove back to Ishpeming to Scott's church (at the end of Duncan Street) where he was to serve as altar boy at the 10:30 a.m. services.

I then continued with Eric and Dianne; we drove by the National Ski Hall of Fame and took pictures, visited the Seaborg family graves at the cemetery where we took pictures, and drove by Mud Lake, our old house at 802 Wabash Street and its neighborhood, the old (presently abandoned) golf course, the Old New York Location, Cave Bluff, the Swedish Mission Covenant Church, Hoisset's store, the High Street school, my old grammar school, the "Old Ish" statue, downtown Ishpeming, etc.

We then drove down Division Street to the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lemin (624 E. Division Street). (We had met him at Smitty's at breakfast and he invited us to his home.) Since this is just across the street from my father's and grandfather's home (639 E. Division Street) we visited there, outside and inside. We talked to the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Kurin, and looked throughout the house including the upstairs bedroom where my grandfather died in 1908. I photographed Eric and Dianne in front of the house and I photographed

Henry Seaborg's signature on a rock behind the house. I asked Mr. Kurin to let me know if he ever decides to dispose of the house in a manner that might jeopardize its continued existence and he promised to do so. He is only the second occupant since my father and Aunt Lillian left there in the 1911-1913 era.



639 E. Division Street, Ishpeming, Michigan; June 14, 1970.
L to R: Dianne and Eric Seaborg.

We then visited the Lemins in their home and saw their marvelous rock collection. He gave us a prehistoric rock hammer (found near Rockland Pit), 6,000-8,000 years old, used by copper miners to break rock from copper ore.

We drove down the street to the Bell Memorial Hospital and visited Edith Ericson in room 314. She was having lunch and looked quite well despite her 92 years (birthday, March 14). We reminisced and she identified a picture of Chris, Sophia, and baby Libbie Seaborg that I had brought along. Dianne fainted while we were there, had some nausea but recovered very soon. Edith was very happy to see us.

We then drove to Gordon Swanberg's (627 Duncan Street) where we joined about 50 relatives and in-laws for a pasty lunch. Those present were Jerry and Vi DeGabriele; Greg and Linda DeGabriele; Carolyn DeGabriele and her boyfriend, Fred Hume; Chris DeGabriele; Tony and Edie Moon and their children, Michael, Michele and Danny; Mr. and Mrs. Harry C. Green; Alice Fitzpatrick; Patricia Fitzpatrick and friend, Jim DeRoche; Alice and Levi Jylha and children, David, Mark, Elizabeth and Karrie; Helen and Bill Peterson; Elmer Swanson and Helen M. Swanson; Amarylee Thompson and Teri Lee, Denise, Karen, Kathy, Scott and Mark Thompson; Ben, Verna, Gordon and Susan Chinn; Elsie Swanson Sundlie; Gordon and Helen Swanberg and John, William, Scott and Carol Swanberg; Eric, Dianne, and 247

I--a total of 48. We took a number of pictures, including the whole Seaborg family in one and my mother's relatives in another. Sue Braff of the Mining Journal (115 So. First Street, Ishpeming) took pictures of Eric, Dianne, Alice Fitzpatrick and me, of Bill Peterson and me, and of the two family groups (she will mail me the negatives and prints of the latter two). We then visited together some more, and watermelon was served.



At Cave Bluff, Ishpeming, Michigan; June 14, 1970.
L to R: Karen Thompson, Dianne Seaborg.

A number of people had left by 3 p.m. when Eric, Dianne, I, Teri and Karen Thompson rode with the Petersons to their home on New York Street where we dropped off Mrs. Peterson. We again saw my birthplace on New York Street, which was owned by Captain Burling at that time, when my parents rented the upstairs area. Bill Peterson drove us to the Cave Bluff area where we all visited some of the caves I used to frequent when I lived in Ishpeming. We also rode up to the top of New York Bluff where my father (and I sometimes) and his friends used to gather on summer evenings. We met Mr. and Mrs. Alden Ostlund (at the Cave Bluff area), who said they have a picnic picture taken at Teal Lake Pageant Grounds that includes me; they will send it to me.

Bill Peterson then drove us back to the Gordon Swanbergs' where we met my cousin, Phil Larson (up from Escanaba), and his girl friend. We also met Peter Polini (Helen Swanberg's father). I learned that Mrs. Gregory (Linda) DeGabriele's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Lewellen Rivord, are living in the former Henry Seaborg residence (1115 N. Fifth Street).

Helen Marie Swanson gave me an old plate purchased in Braastad's Store in 1904. Elsie gave Eric two neckties and Dianne a little sewing kit and a necklace. Scott gave Dianne a quartz mineral-bearing rock.

After visiting a while longer over coffee and tea with those remaining at the Swanbergs', Gordon, with Scott, drove Eric, Dianne and me to the Marquette Airport. Here we caught North Central Airlines Flight No. 294, leaving about 5 p.m. After stops at Iron Mountain, Green Bay and Milwaukee, we arrived at O'Hare Airport in Chicago about 7:30 p.m. Because plane departures were being delayed, we headed directly for the American Airlines Flight No. 70 gate (this flight had been due to leave at 7:15 p.m.) and managed to get on stand-by and

then on the flight which left about 9 p.m. after a long delay while in the plane. (We had been scheduled to leave Chicago on TWA Flight No. 292 to Baltimore at 9:30 p.m.) We were met by Carol and Eugene Flaumenhaft at the airport because they had been scheduled to have dinner with us. They were generous in their understanding of our desire to proceed directly to Washington and helped us by phoning the AEC operator in Washington so that a driver could meet us according to our changed plans. We arrived at National Airport about 11:15 p.m. Henry Hinds met us and drove us home, where we discovered that Steve had just arrived from California.

Monday, June 15, 1970 - Germantown

At 10 a.m. Commissioner Larson and I, together with Del Crowson, Abe Friedman, Bill Yeomans, Julie Rubin and other staff, met with the following Japanese Diet members: Masao Maeda (Director, Special Committee on Development of Science and Technology, House of Representatives), Yoshikazu Kitagawa (Chairman, SCDST, House of Representatives), Haruo Kino, Yoshitake Sasaki, Hironori Inoue, and Mikio Ohmi (Directors, SCDST, House of Representatives), Tsugio Ishikawa (Member, SCDST, House of Representatives), Takao Fujimoto (Parliamentary Vice-minister, Science and Technology Agency, Prime Minister's Office), and Masaoki Terashima (Specialist, Planning bureau, Science and Technology Agency).

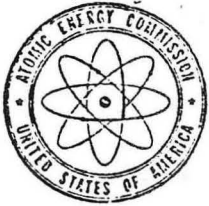
I gave the opening remarks. Their leader, Masao Maeda, responded as did Sasaki and Ishikawa. Ishikawa emphasized Japanese dissatisfaction with the degree of guarantee against nuclear attack provided in connection with the Non-Proliferation Treaty. They all spoke of their concern with the intrusion of the IAEA safeguards in their nuclear industry. Fujimoto asked about the additional enriched U-235 that they will require soon, and I said that our staff is prepared to negotiate this question immediately. Fujimoto gave me a little transistor radio as a token of his appreciation for my visit to Japan in March. He participated in our joint meeting at that time.

At 10:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1038 (notes attached). We discussed the BNL proposal for a technical support organization for energy that was presented at a recent OST meeting; this would be modeled after the BNL support organization for the AEC safeguards group. We also discussed the exchange of correspondence with ORNL concerning their report on MSR's; Commissioner Larson and I expressed some concern over the possible impact on the freedom of action of the laboratories.

At 12:20 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2423 (action summary attached). We authorized the staff to negotiate with the State of Kansas for a long-term storage site for solid radioactive wastes at the Corey Salt Mine near Lyons, Kansas.

I had lunch in the small conference room next to my office with Julie Rubin and Justin Bloom.

At 1:40 p.m. the other Commissioners and I attended a briefing on the FY 1971 weapons test program. We heard illustrated presentations by Mike May, Harold Agnew, Harry Reynolds, and William Ogle. Agnew made a pitch for the use of tactical nuclear weapons to achieve certain limited objectives in Vietnam. I emphasized that there will be increasing pressures to cut down on the nuclear weapons budget, including the number of tests, in next and subsequent years' budgeting process.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
June 15, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1038

10:45 a.m., Monday, June 15, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. June 10 Letter from Charles E. Odegaard, President, University of Washington, Requesting Meeting with the Commission

To be scheduled. (SECY)

2. June 9 Memorandum from John Price, White House, re Coordination of Public Actions by Federal Agencies on Drug, Food Additives and Related Materials

An AEC liaison will be designated. (ADRA)

3. AEC 320/19 - ORNL Correspondence Concerning MSR's

Noted.

4. Meeting with Director, BOB, re Fire and Safety Facility

5. AEC 1309/44 - Event Data for a Portion of the Mandrel IV Program

Approved. (AGMMA)

6. NTS Events (See General Giller's June 11 Memorandum)

The delay in Arnica is noted. (AGMMA)

7. AEC 532/97 - Proposed Letter to JCAE re Laser-Induced Energy Release
Approved with changes. (Rubin)
8. AEC 1083/151 - XVth International Conference on High Energy Physics
AEC supported attendance is to be held to less than 100. (R)
9. AEC 979/90 - IAEA Study Tour in the U.S. and Canada
Approved. (AGMIA)
10. Mr. Quinn's June 13 Memorandum re Draft Opening Statement for JCAE Hearing on June 16, 1970
Approved with changes. (AGMP&P-OC-Congr.)
11. Internal Release re Recent Press Statements
To be prepared for the Chairman's signature. (Rubin)
12. AEC 1209/9 - Concrete-Polymer Program: Recent Funding by Other Government Agencies
Noted. (ID)
13. AEC 152/272 - Proposal for BNL Technical Support Organization for Energy: Notes on BNL-OST-AEC Meeting
Noted. (AGMR&D)
14. AEC 1022/4 - Status of AEC Construction Activities
Noted. (PI)
15. AEC 152/273 - Diffusion Plant Power Reduction to Relieve Civilian Shortages (See also Mr. Quinn's June 15 Memorandum)
Noted. (AGMP&P)

16. AEC 780/49 - AEC Citation

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

17. AEC 767/29 - 1970 Enrico Fermi Award

Approved. (SECY)

18. Secretary's June 12 Memorandum re Emergency Procedures for
AEC-DC Offices

Revisions are requested. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:30 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson*

STAFF:

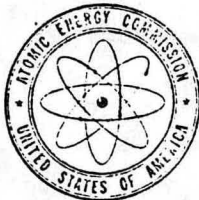
Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Kavanagh**
Mr. Vinciguerra**
Mr. Tesche**
Mr. Abbadessa**
Mr. Jones**
Mr. Carlson**
Mr. Peterson**
Mr. English**
Mr. McDaniel**
Mr. DeRenzis**
Mr. Friedman**
Mr. Quinn**
Mr. Hobbs**

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

**Attendance by Topic (s)



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 16, 1970

Approved _____

REH

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2423, MONDAY, JUNE 15, 1970, 12:20 P.M., ROOM A-458,
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:FG

Commission Business

1. Approval of Minutes of Meetings 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419 and 2420

Approved, with revisions, subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (SECY)

2. AEC 558/16 - University Reactor Support

Approved.

The Commission requested that no public announcement be made. (NET)

3. AEC 194/73 - Proposed Extension of Contract for FMPC, Fernald, Ohio

Approved. (DC)

4. AEC 180/87 - Solid Radioactive Wastes: Long-Term Storage in Central Kansas Salt Mine

Approved. Commissioners' comments are to be obtained on the press release. (AGMO)

(Commissioner Larson's comments are to be obtained on these decisions).
(Griffin/SECY)

ORIGINAL SIGNED
W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

At 3:15 p.m. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson, and I met with the following Gas Centrifuge Contractors to discuss progress in the gas centrifuge program: James Crawford (Executive Vice President, Garrett Corporation), Daniel Derbes (Assistant Division Manager, AiResearch Manufacturing Division), Lee Woodworth (Assistant Chief Engineer, Turbomachinery & Fluid Power Systems, AiResearch), James Renhult (Gas Centrifuge Program Director, AiResearch), Jesse W. Beams (Professor Emeritus, University of Virginia), Ralph H. Lowry (Gas Centrifuge Program Director, University of Virginia), Paul Vanstrum (Vice President, Nuclear Division, Union Carbide), W. J. Wilcox (Technical Director, Production, Union Carbide), D. M. Lang (Operations Analysis & Long Range Planning Division, Union Carbide), E. C. Evans (Gas Centrifuge Program Director, Union Carbide), and R. C. Armstrong (Assistant manager for Operations at Oak Ridge). Other AEC staff included Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Joe Hennessey, Frank Baranowski, George Quinn, Ernie Tremmel, and Julie Rubin. Vanstrum, Crawford, Derbes, Lowry and Beams presented a very exciting picture of progress in which the price for separative work, by the middle 1970's, could be in the range of \$15 per kilogram. We also discussed the problem of when industry should be brought into the picture more broadly, with the usual disagreement on the time scale.

I received a letter from the NSC Under Secretaries Committee (USC) advising that the AEC's general plan for the FY 1971 Underground Nuclear Test Program (EMERY) will be the subject of a meeting on June 25.

I received a memorandum from Elliot Richardson advising that Alex Johnson will become Acting Chairman of the USC pending the arrival of Richardson's successor.

Craig Hosmer wrote me a letter (copy attached) thanking me and the Commission staff for the efforts we put forth to bring off the first in the series of Congressional nuclear seminars this week.

I sent a letter to Dave Packard (copy attached) indicating that we hope to obtain advice from the DOD in early summer of each year on nuclear weapon stockpile projections for use in the final stages of our budget review.

Attached are copies of newspaper articles that appeared over the weekend concerning the reshaping of AEC, the increase in the price of enriched uranium, and other problems besetting the AEC.

Brendan and Joe Canary had dinner and spent the night with us.

Tuesday, June 16, 1970 - Bethesda - D.C.

Eric, Joe Canary, and Scott Luria took the train from Silver Spring to Harpers Ferry with their bikes to start a bike trip north along the C & O Canal.

At 9 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 285 in Bethesda (action summary attached).

At 11 a.m. Commissioners Ramey, Thompson, Larson and I, together with Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Giller, John Vinciguerra and Vic Corso, met with Budget Director Robert P. Mayo, James R. Schlesinger, Fred Schuldt, Dan Taft, John D. Young and Sam Cohn of the BOB in Room 248 of the Executive Office Building. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss our urgent need for funding to make it possible to alter and add to our nuclear weapons complex in order to protect it against fire and to assure the health and safety of the public. A total of \$464 million is needed of which \$119 million can be deferred and \$90 million funded

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 11, 1970

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

Dear Glenn:

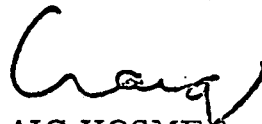
On behalf of Chet and myself, I want to thank you and the Commission staff for the fine efforts you put forth to bring off the first in the series of Congressional nuclear seminars this week. We were both very pleased with the presentation and thought Milt Shaw did a fine job in handling the material and the questions.

Although we were a bit disappointed with the sparse turnout of Members (21 had indicated they would attend), I think you can tell from the attached list that many offices were represented. The list showed that two members (Congressman Blackburn of Georgia and Landgrebe of Indiana) and 37 staff members attended, representing a total of 34 Congressional offices.

And while we wish more Members had been there, we all recognize that, by and large, the A. A. 's and other staff people are the ones who write the speeches, statements and answer constituent letters.

In sum, I thought the morning was a considerable success, and we look forward to the succeeding programs. Based on the success of the first one, I am hopeful of further good audiences.

With best regards,


CRAIG HOSMER
Member of Congress

CH:jmy
Attachment

CONGRESSIONAL SEMINAR ON "NUCLEAR POWER AND THE ENVIRONMENT"

SESSION I

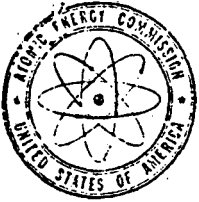
June 9, 1970

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

Rep. Ben Blackburn (Ga.)
Rep. Chet Holifield (Calif.)
Rep. Craig Hosmer (Calif.)
*Rep. Earl Landgrebe (Ind.)

MEMBERS REPRESENTED

*Rep. George Andrews (Ala.)
*Rep. Wayne Aspinall (Colo.)
Rep. Jonathan Bingham (N. Y.)
Rep. Richard Bolling (Mo.)
*Rep. W. E. (Bill) Brock (Tenn.)
Rep. Gary Brown (Mich.)
*Rep. John Byrnes (Wisc.)
*Rep. Don Clausen (Calif.)
*Rep. Silvio Conte (Mass.)
Rep. James Delaney (N. Y.)
*Rep. Edwin Eshleman (Pa.)
Rep. Daniel Flood (Pa.)
Rep. Thomas Foley (Wash.)
Rep. Robert Kastenmeier (Wis.)
*Rep. Alton Lennon (N. C.)
Rep. Clarence Long (Md.)
*Rep. Joseph McDade (Pa.)
*Rep. Robert McEwen (N. Y.)
*Rep. Catherine May (Wash.)
Rep. Bradford Morse (Mass.)
*Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (Md.)
Rep. Bertram Podell (N. Y.)
*Rep. Albert Quie (Minn.)
Rep. William Randall (Minn.)
*Rep. Howard Robison (N. Y.)
*Rep. Paul Rogers (Fla.)
Rep. David Satterfield (Va.)
Rep. John Saylor (Pa.)
Rep. Neal Smith (Ia.)
Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin (Calif.)
Rep. William Widnall (N. J.)



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUN 15 1970

Honorable David Packard
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Dear Dave:

In my letter of April 6, 1970, I indicated that the AEC hoped to obtain advice from the DoD in early summer of each year on nuclear weapon stockpile projections for use in the final stages of our budget review. Inasmuch as the internal review of our FY 1972 budget begins July 1, 1970, we urgently need a current DoD projection of nuclear weapon stockpile requirements by weapons system and by fiscal year, through FY 1979 if possible. Your advice would be most useful to us if it could be available as soon as possible after the first of July but certainly no later than August 1.

The AEC staff has been examining possible future stockpile configurations in an effort to assess AEC weapons production and stockpile support capabilities in connection with our budget preparation. The staff is providing data from this examination to the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) for his consideration in analysis of future stockpile requirements. We believe this information can serve as a basis for further discussion of nuclear weapon stockpile requirements as they affect the AEC budget.

While a projection of the nuclear weapons stockpile through FY 1979 is obviously not required for estimating FY 1972 budget requirements for weapons production and development, such a projection is required for planning near term actions related to the production of special nuclear materials, especially if defense requirements for those materials should change significantly from those provided in recent years.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

MA:PA&B _____
OC _____
P _____

Distribution:
(See attached sheet)

Once-Immune AEC Drawing Heavy Fire

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

One of the most successful agencies in Washington is suddenly emerging as one of the most beleaguered branches of the federal government.

After years of living in a balmy kind of political immunity, the Atomic Energy Commission has come under the same sort of all-out assault that political activists have made in the past few years on polluters, the Pentagon and large controversial projects like the supersonic transport.

Among the charges being flung at the AEC:

Its underground test program is irresponsible and needless, serving no other purpose than to maintain the Pentagon's stockpile of

atomic weapons at absurdly high levels. Its research is expensive, time-consuming and often fruitless. Its pet power projects threaten to pollute the earth with radiation. Even its mandate is alleged to be wrong—it has been regulating the same programs it has been ordered to promote.

Right or wrong, these charges are tarnishing the AEC's public image, especially in the Congress.

"The Atomic Energy Commission has been a sacred cow," declares Sen. Allen Ellender (D-La.), chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee's Public Works Subcommittee.

"Nobody's dared to touch it, and it strikes me that it's time somebody took a good look at their affairs."

In fact, the Nixon administration is in the midst of taking a good look at the AEC's affairs and has already decided to make some changes at the commission.

One published report last week said the AEC would lose its weapon testing to the Pentagon and most of its laboratory research (such as the Oak Ridge National Laboratory and the Brookhaven National Laboratory) to other government agencies.

"There is no plan under either serious or non-serious consideration," a top White House source said, "to break up the AEC, to move its weapons program to the Pentagon or to take away its laboratories."

But while the White House has no plans to break up the AEC, it does plan to move the AEC's regulatory functions into the soon-to-be-created Environmental Protection Administration—which is to be a catch-all super-agency to fight the mounting problems of pollution.

Retains One Power

The way things stand now, the AEC will keep only its power to set safety standards for atomic power reactors, which is more an engineering function than a regulatory one.

"The AEC has not been comfortable in the regulatory part of its business," a White House official said. "It hasn't worked very well."

The chief difficulty with the AEC's regulatory power comes from the guidelines it and the Federal Radiation Council have laid down on the amounts of radiation people can safely tolerate in their lifetime.

For years, the guideline has been what the AEC calls a "conservative" 0.17 rads per year, which is the rough equivalent of the radiation a person might receive from two chest x-rays in a year's time.

Disagreement was a while in coming, but it came a little over a year ago from AEC physicists John R. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin, who in their studies of the radiation threat concluded that the guideline of 0.17 rads was ten times too high. Few So Exposed

"Few people are exposed to this dosage in any given year," Gofman told the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy earlier this year, "but if our entire population were exposed to the radiation allowed by our national guideline we could expect at least 16,000 additional deaths every year in this country from cancer and leukemia."

Gofman and Tamplin cited exhaustive evidence for their claim, including a study done by the AEC on the long-term effects of radiation on beagle dogs.

Defenders of the exposure guideline had long argued that there existed a radiation "threshold" which acted as a protective shield against small doses of radiation, but the studies on relatively long-lived (12-13 years) beagles suggested no such thing.

Never released formally to the public, the beagle study showed that as little as 0.23 rads of exposure per

year from radioactive plutonium injections was enough to double the number of bone cancers in one-third of the dogs by the time they were 10 years old. Increasing the dose to 0.27 rads caused cancer in two-thirds of the dogs at age nine.

"The beagle data," Gofman concluded, "should certainly sound the death knell for the threshold concept."

The AEC pointed out numerous errors in their conclusions but in its zeal to discredit Gofman and Tamplin, the AEC has managed to win them more friends than enemies.

No fewer than three congressional committees (including Sen. Muskie's influential Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee) have called the two physicists in to testify, and no less a light

than Dr. Karl Morgan, director of the Health Physics division at the AEC's Oak Ridge laboratory, has said publicly that Gofman and Tamplin deserve to be heard.

One result of all this was that a complete investigation of radiation guidelines was ordered by former Secretary Robert Finch. But Gofman and Tamplin have had a more devastating impact outside the federal jurisdiction.

The state of Minnesota has taken Northern States Power and the AEC into court in an attempt to set its own radiation standards for an atomic plant being built on an island near Minneapolis, and two weeks ago the state of Maryland moved to impose its own stricter limits on the radiation that could be discharged by Baltimore Gas & Electric into Chesapeake Bay.

Only a week ago, Maryland's action was endorsed by Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R-N.Y.), who said he will introduce legislation to amend the Atomic Energy Act, which authorizes only the AEC to set radiation standards for power plants.

"The AEC lacks the capability to judge the factors . . . affecting nuclear plant licensing," Sen. Goodell said. "The states should be permitted to set their own standards."

One of the more persistent AEC critics has been Alaska's Sen. Mike Gravel, who has challenged the AEC on everything from underground bomb testing to radioactive waste disposal.

"The invisible contamination of our environment is underway," Sen. Gravel said in a recent speech, "and it is going to accelerate at a dizzying pace if nuclear power reactors spring up all over the world, if commercial nuclear explosions be-

Cont'd

come routine and if nuclear bomb tests continue."

It is the below-ground bomb testing that grieves Gravel most, and he is already making plans to call the AEC before the Public Works Subcommittee to answer charges that its underground tests, specifically the 13 shots that leaked radiation into the atmosphere in the last six years, might have violated the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969.

The man who might prove to be the toughest thorn in the AEC's side is Sen. Allen Ellender, who as chairman of the Public Works Subcommittee took jurisdiction over the AEC last year when Chairman Sen. Richard Russell (D., Ga.) reorganized the Appropriations Committee.

Sen. Ellender admits he knew little about the AEC when he began hearings last fall, but he claims to have learned a great deal since.

"I've looked into the atomic rocket, the reactor research program, the underground testing and all of it," Sen. Ellender said one day last week, "and it strikes me that they ought to go a little slower on things. Sometimes a lot of money is wasted in order to try out the theories of some people.

"Now you take Plowshare," peaceful uses of atomic explosives, he went on. "Plowshare is a good program, but it depends on what you apply it to. For example, when they dug a cavity under the earth in Colorado to store gas (Project Rulison) they found the gas was contaminated. They can't use that gas."

Would Cut Funds

Sen. Ellender said he believes the AEC spends too much money, and thinks its budget for fiscal year 1971 can be cut by as much as \$300 million.

"Some things are more important than others," he said, "and it strikes me that we ought to begin to provide funds for things that are most important."

If the AEC gets through the year without being scratched by Sen. Ellender, it will still have to face an investigation this summer by nine editors of the University of Texas Law Review who are being sponsored by Ralph Nader's Center for the Study of Responsive Law.

Among other things, said Joe Tom Easley, the Texas University law student leading the group, they will study the AEC's relations with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the Bureau of the Budget, the White House and the rest of Congress. They will also look into atomic power plant operations, radioactive waste disposal methods, the Plowshare program and their effects on the environment.

If that isn't enough, the AEC might also be looking for a new chairman this year.

A Democrat who came in with President Kennedy, Dr. Glenn Seaborg has been chairman for the last nine years, but there are persistent reports that he will not stay on when his present two-year term expires July 1 of this year.

Whether or not Seaborg will be replaced against his own wishes is a matter that remains to be seen.

"It's a matter that's being considered," a White House source conceded last week. "The discussions are under way."

AEC Increases the Price of Uranium

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Atomic Energy Commission has raised the price of enriched uranium for nuclear power reactors, a move that is expected to anger Congress and parts of private industry.

In an action in which Commissioner James T. Ramey voiced a rare dissent, the five-man AEC voted to increase the price of reactor-grade uranium by \$2.70 per kilogram, to \$28.70. The move would have the effect of immediately adding \$10 million to the prices private utilities pay each year for reactor uranium.

Ramey said he opposed the price increase at this time partly because he believes it is premature and partly because it sets a bad precedent for subsequent price increases that could make atomic power less competitive with power from coal, oil and gas.

Ramey argued that the price

increase would put the AEC in a position where it would make a sizable profit from its enriched uranium sales.

While the Nixon administration has proposed a plan to sell the AEC's enriched uranium business to industry, Ramey went on, it is "premature to set up the disposition" of these plants by putting them on a profit-making basis at this time.

"I think we might eventually want to dispose of these plants," Ramey said, "but I don't think it's possible to do so for at least a couple of years."

Besides Ramey, there was im-

mediate opposition to the price increase from Congress, where the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy scheduled a hearing for next Tuesday on the price increase.

The AEC enriches uranium for power reactors at its plants in Oak Ridge, Tenn., Paducah, Ky. and Portsmouth, Ohio. It had leased the uranium to industry until last year, when it began to sell it outright.

In 1969, the AEC sold \$61 million worth of enriched uranium to private industry and now has contacts to sell more than \$1 billion worth of enriched uranium over the next 30 years.

NIXON AIDES WEIGH RESHAPING A.E.C. FOR A WIDER ROLE

A New Agency Would Deal
With All Energy Forms,
but Not With Weaponry

POWER SHIFTS STUDIED

Pentagon Would Take Over
Military Programs—Fight
in Congress Foreseen

6-12-70

By ANTHONY RIPLEY

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 11

The Nixon Administration is seriously considering a plan to break up the Atomic Energy Commission and remake it into an agency dealing with all forms of energy.

Administration sources said the proposal would shift the commission's military programs to the Department of Defense and many of its research activities to the National Science Foundation.

The A.E.C. would then be broadened into an over-all energy agency. One problem it would deal with is the electric power shortage, which threatens much of the East with power brownouts this summer.

The full dimensions of the reorganization plan, which is still under study, are not clear. Oil, gas and coal are now the provinces of the Department of the Interior, while electric power regulation is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Power Commission.

Coming of Age

Administration sources have made it clear that they believe atomic energy has come of age and should be considered on a competitive basis with other energy sources.

The A.E.C. reorganization, if proposed by the President, would be sure to touch off a major political battle in Congress. The commission is one of the most influential Federal agencies, with strong support on Capitol Hill.

The Presidential study comes at a time when the commission is under attack by environmentalists, the State of Minnesota, peace groups and even some of its own scientists.

The proposal under study is believed to be a recommendation of the President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization, headed by Roy L. Ash, president of Litton Industries.

President Nixon made it clear that the Ash Council, formed in April, 1959, would have a free hand to look into all areas of the executive branch and to recommend restructuring regardless of tradition.

Its recommendations have already led to the creation of a new Office of Management and Budget. Mr. Nixon announced yesterday that Secretary of Labor George P. Shultz would be the director of the new agency.

The Atomic Energy Commission was created in 1947 to provide civilian control over the nation's nuclear bomb production. Since then, it has produced weapons by the tons of thousands and has become deeply involved in developing nuclear electric generating stations.

Since Mr. Nixon became President, he has made two moves to reduce the A.E.C.'s scope of operation.

Would Sell Plants

He unsuccessfully urged that the gaseous diffusion plants at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Portsmouth, Ohio, and Raducah, Ky., be sold to private industry.

The three plants are used to separate fissionable uranium 235 from uranium 238 and were built by the Government at a cost of \$2.3-billion. The Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, which monitors the commission, has so far blocked the proposal.

In a second move, Mr. Nixon decided last week to ask Congress to shift the Division of Radiation Protection Standards from the A.E.C. to the new Environmental Protection Agency, which is designed to correlate the handling of pollution and environmental problems.

The transfer would involve only 20 Federal employes and would answer some criticism of the commission's double role as promoter and policeman of atomic energy.

Idea Is Opposed

The chairman of the joint committee, Representative Chet Holifield, Democrat of California, opposes the idea.

"I would not be favorably inclined to dismantling the A.E.C.," he said in an interview. Mr. Holifield plans hearings on the proposal.

Meanwhile, the Administration is considering reorganization of the entire agency.

As one official put it:

"Does it make sense for an agency built around a single technology to continue forever?"

He said the subject was "hotter than a firecracker."

A similar proposition to dismantle the agency was considered and rejected by President Kennedy in the early nineteen-sixties because of the political heat he feared it would generate.

Seaborg Saw Ash Study

Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission since 1961, said in an interview that he had seen part of the Ash Commission's report but not the specific recommendations.

Asked if he thought the time

had come for the dismemberment of the A.E.C., he replied, "Dismemberment? No."

Defenders of the present structure talk about the agency's record of technical excellence and ability to get things done, the need for continuing research to maintain this country's position in nuclear competition with the Soviet Union and the commission's general lack of bureaucracy compared to other agencies.

Any reorganization, Dr. Seaborg said, would have to be done in a way that did not delay development of the liquid metal breeder reactor program.

Cooled by Water

The present commercially built reactors are water cooled and provide energy from uranium 235, a rare isotope that makes up only 0.7 per cent of natural uranium. Almost all of the rest of the element found in nature is uranium 238, which will not sustain a chain reaction.

Since the supply of the rare isotope is limited, the A.E.C. is working to develop a breeder that not only consumes nuclear fuel but also produces fuel. Currently, there is heavy spending on research and development to develop a liquid-sodium-cooled reactor, which would produce heat and transform uranium 238 into plutonium 239. Plutonium can be used as a fuel in water-cooled reactors.

The A.E.C. recognized the need for a reactor breeder in the early sixties and financially supported a pilot project, the Enrico Fermi Plant at Lagoona Beach, Mich., south of Detroit. The plant has never worked and suffered a partial melt-

down of the reactor core when first operated in 1966.

However, the Fermi Plant's problems are believed to be ones of mechanics and design, not concept.

Cont'd.

Congressional Conflict

The Joint Congressional Committee, once almost unquestioned in its authority, has found its territory invaded by other Congressional committees.

Senator Mike Gravel of Alaska, a determined foe of the agency's new underground test area for big weapons on Amchitka Island, has steered bills to review nuclear testing around the joint committee. His efforts have generated hearings before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Senate Public Works Committee.

Some joint committee members and aides have labeled some critics of the atomic energy program "kooks."

Asked why the criticism boiled up, one staff man replied, "We've got a relentless group in this country with a masochistic psychological guilt complex that says we've got to get rid of all nuclear weapons."

The attacks have centered largely on the levels of radioactivity emitted by nuclear power plants and the hot water they discharge into rivers and lakes.

Court Challenge

Minnesota, joined by more than a dozen states, has taken the matter to court, challenging radiation emission limits on a plant almost completed near Minneapolis. They want the

power to set limits below those set by the A.E.C.

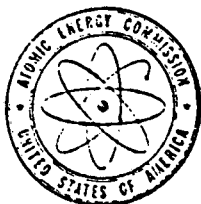
The commission argues that it has pre-empted the power to regulate this field and points out that normal emissions from such plants are usually only 1 per cent of the present limits.

At the University of California Berkeley, antiwar students have become aware that the university operates the two major weapons design laboratories of the A.E.C.: the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, at Livermore, Calif., and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico.

Livermore is only 40 miles from the Berkeley campus, and on April 15 several hundred students demonstrated at the laboratory.

One of the speakers at the rally was Hugh Dewitt, theoretical physicist at the laboratory.

Two other Livermore scientists, Dr. John W. Gofman and Dr. Arthur Tamplin, have questioned the adequacy of present radiation protection standards in testimony before Congress and stirred extensive public and scientific reaction.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

June 16, 1970

Approved _____

HLP

Date _____

H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 285, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1970, 9:00 A.M.,
ROOM P-118, BETHESDA, MARYLAND

SECY:SBR

Executive Session

1. Reorganization Item

Commission Business

2. Minutes of Regulatory Meetings 282, 283 and 284

Approved. (SECY)

3. AEC-R 18/51 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 40 & 150 - Safeguards Reporting Requirements for Source Materials

Deferred. (SECY)

4. AEC-R 18/50 - Petition for Reconsideration of Commission's Denial to Exempt Cufflinks Containing Depleted Uranium

Approved. (RPS)

5. AEC-R 30/100 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR Part 34 - Inspection at Maintenance Programs for Radiographic Equipment

Approved. (RPS)

6. AEC-R 2/85 - Amendment to 10 CFR Part 50: Quality Assurance Criteria for Nuclear Power Plants

Approved. (RS)

7. Report on Urban Siting

Commissioner Ramey requested preparation of a report for early Commission consideration. (RS)

June 16, 1970

8. Report on General Design Criteria

The Commission requested preparation of a report. (RS)

9. Report on Sensitized Stainless Steel

The Director of Regulation will draft a proposed rule or guide for Commission review that would provide guidance to industry.

Commissioner Johnson's comments on the action items above will be obtained. (SEC)

ORIGINAL SIGNED
W. B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

from operating costs, capital equipment and general plant projects within FY 1971. This still leaves 49 line items which will require authorization as well as funding, totaling \$258 million. This can be divided into two groups--one of highest priority, totaling \$106 million, which would even justify consideration of a supplemental request for FY 1971 and the other totaling \$152 million. I described this situation very briefly. Vinciguerra amplified on it and Giller described some of the specific projects that are required. Mayo and his people seemed to understand the importance and urgency of making these changes, but Mayo indicated that the budget would continue to be tight in FY 1972 and that it isn't clear how this additional funding could be provided. He said that despite the low ceiling on our FY 1971 budget and the projection for our FY 1972 budget, it might be necessary to accommodate this requirement within those ceilings although he indicated that this should be studied very carefully and then they would get in touch with us.

I received a call from Stan Blaszek (FBI) who said they are updating the security clearance of Dr. Emanuel R. Piore at the request of the Office of Science and Technology, White House. In response to his questions, I said I have no reservations whatsoever about his integrity, having known him for many years. He asked whether I had seen Piore recently, and I said that I had recently attended meetings and dinners with him.

I had lunch in the Commissioners' dining room with Julie Rubin, Justin Bloom, Stan Schneider and George Sakalosky.

Fred Tesche and Glen Wiltrout of DMA came in for a few minutes to discuss arrangements for Norris Bradbury's retirement ceremony in Los Alamos on August 28 and 29.

Jerry Tape dropped in to talk about the BNL proposal to establish an energy coordinating center. He gave me some of his viewpoints on this matter and also what he has learned about my future.

Attached are some notes that Julie Rubin took during today's JCAE hearing on the new uranium enrichment criteria and the proposed price increase for separative work.

I sent a letter to Tom Paine advising that AEC concurs with their recommendation that the same nuclear safety review procedure be used for the Pioneer and Viking RTG's as was used for SNAP-19/Nimbus and SNAP-27/ALSEP.

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House today (copy attached).

Brendan Canary spent the night with us.

Wednesday, June 17, 1970 - D.C.

Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson, and I, together with Bob Hollingsworth, Harold Price, W. B. McCool, and Julie Rubin, met in one of our policy discussion sessions at the Dolley Madison House. We discussed mainly the new reorganization move to transfer the radiation protection standards function from the AEC to the Environmental Protection Agency and the broad question of the possible future removal of the entire regulatory function from the AEC. I emphasized that we should be as cooperative as possible with the former and that we should perhaps look forward to the possibility of the latter, by ourselves setting such a removal date, for example, July 1, 1972. I didn't receive much support for this suggestion, but staff will prepare an outline identifying the

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

June 18, 1970

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OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman:

I have included below some notes taken during the JCAE hearing on June 16 covering the new uranium enrichment criteria and the proposed price increase for separative work. These notes, as you will see, are my impression of key statements made by the principal characters. The details will appear in the official transcript.

Those present on the JCAE side at the start of the hearing were Holifield, Hosmer, Aspinall, Pastore, *Jan.* Anderson, Aiken and Gore.

Holifield's opening statement indicated they would first hear from AEC witnesses and later would receive testimony from the GAO and, subsequently, comments by industry and other interested witnesses.

Johnson was able to get through about half of his prepared statement before being interrupted by Holifield and Hosmer with rather caustic statements about why there were any plans to sell the diffusion plants. Hosmer was particularly caustic in his comments about the entire hearing being a waste of the JCAE's time, the Commission's time and the White House's time.

Pastore stated in a brief position before leaving that if the purpose of the new criteria was to prepare for disposal of the plants to private industry, the criteria was unnecessary at this time as the Congress had not decided whether to permit the plants to be turned over to industry.

Aiken followed a line of inquiry about whether we had asked if anyone was interested in buying the plants. He seemed quite surprised at the reply indicating there was no near-term intent to dispose of the plants. Included in Aiken's line of inquiry was a question about the present value of the plants.

In responding to Aiken's inquiries, Johnson volunteered that many people thought a government corporation was the best transitional phase between government and private ownership of these facilities.

Holifield referenced the A. D. Little study under contract to the White House as part of the plan for early disposal of these facilities.

My personal impression up to this point was that defense of the Administration and AEC position was very weak. Also, little assistance was provided to Johnson by any of the Commission staff present.

Holifield made quite a lengthy speech about the reason for raising the price and the new criteria in relation to an attempt to sell the plants to industry at a bargain price. Included in Holifield's speech was a statement that an increase in nuclear fuel prices would result in an across the board increase in fossil fuel prices and a resultant increase in electrical cost to all consumers.

Johnson attempted to respond to the general criticism up to this point by stating it was important to show private industry what costs and prices would be involved for future expansion of the enrichment facilities. This only resulted in comments by Hosmer and Holifield that challenged the need for any action at this time leading to planned disposal of the plants. It also provided an entree for statements by Holifield and Hosmer about the need for the CIP/CUP program and the relation of present Administration actions to the Dixon Yates affair.

There followed a discussion about "reasonable compensation" to the government and its relationship to the criteria. Also, the present ceiling charge and the contingency factor within this charge were reviewed. The intent seemed to be to provide a record challenging the legality of including profit, taxes, insurance, etc., as a part of any government charge for services.

Johnson was finally able to finish the last half of his statement at about 3:30 p.m.

Gore read a letter to the President into the record requesting cancellation of plans to increase cost of enriched uranium due to its contribution to present inflation. He also subsequently read a related statement that amplified in greater detail the basis for his letter.

Hosmer stated that if our increased price and new criteria plus reluctance to go forward with the CIP/CUP program were due to our having to satisfy a foreign market, we should take immediate steps to permit construction of enrichment plants abroad with foreign capital. He included in this comment a challenge to Ramey's position about protecting centrifuge information.

Ramey offered support for his dissent by indicating the price increase and new criteria were premature. He suggested AEC should have authority to use revenues and bonding authority for expansion of the present facilities. Ramey also suggested that if the new criteria were adopted, the debt equity ratio should be more along Phil Sporn's concepts of 90-10% versus the 50-50%.

Thompson tried to take some of the heat off of Johnson by explaining his rationale for voting with the Commission majority in support of the new criteria and price increase. His main theme was to provide demonstration for private industry of the true economics of diffusion plant operations. The Committee was not too receptive to any views including Thompson's that opposed their obvious position on the subject.

Holifield attempted to obtain a statement from Johnson about the specific source in the White House that directed the Commission to pursue the new criteria route. Their attempts were unsuccessful.

At Hosmer's request, Hennessey took the witness stand and parried several questions about the relationship of profit and reasonable compensation to the government. Hosmer seemed to be trying to get Hennessey to state that government costs represent reasonable compensation and that profit was not permissible. Hennessey appeared to win the debate by insisting that profit was universally recognized as a part of reasonable compensation.

During the course of the above exchange, there seemed to be attempts by Holifield and Hosmer to establish some basis for challenging the Administration's objectives in the new criteria. Holifield at one point indicated they may pass a resolution for approval by Congress to prevent the President from proceeding as planned. It was admitted the President could veto the resolution and Congress may have to override the veto. A second possibility was

suggested that utilities or other interests could challenge in the courts the legality of the new criteria under the Atomic Energy Act and obtain an injunction against the AEC or the Administration for imposing the new criteria.

The hearing was concluded about 5:30 p.m. with a notation that GAO testimony would be heard at 2:00 p.m. on June 17.



Julius H. Rubin
Special Assistant
to the Chairman

AEC BIWEEKLY REPORT FOR JUNE 16, 1970

1. AEC has revised its criteria for determining the charge for uranium enrichment services. As a result the charge for enriching uranium will be increased from \$26 to \$28.70 per kilogram unit of separate work. This uranium is enriched in AEC facilities for use in nuclear power plants as a service for electric utility concerns in both the U.S. and foreign countries. The new criteria are based on the President's decision (announced on November 10, 1969) that the Government's enrichment plants should be operated in a manner that more closely approaches a commercial enterprise. The increased charge is therefore based on the estimated cost of providing this service in a new plant that would use advanced technology and be designed and operated for the primary purpose of meeting commercial nuclear power requirements. The assumptions used in determining the increased charge (such as debt-equity ratios, rates of return on investment, and allowances for taxes and insurance) are based on what the Commission believes would be appropriate for a private industrial enterprise. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has scheduled hearings on these matters on June 16.
2. AEC is cooperating in a program to strengthen engineering education at six traditionally Negro schools that offer degrees in engineering. Efforts are being made to obtain \$18 million from private industry for a four-year program designed to double the annual total of Negro engineering graduates (which in 1968-69 was only 314 in the entire U.S.). Six schools (Howard, North Carolina A&T, Prairie View A&M, Southern, Tennessee State, and Tuskegee) have formed a consortium that is seeking support from major industrial corporations that have AEC contracts. AEC is serving as intermediary between the consortium and industry.
3. Three applications for nuclear power plant licenses are currently involved in public hearings in which petitions to intervene have been granted. (Licensing hearings are conducted by an Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, which is appointed by the Commission.) (a) The hearing on the application by Northern States Power Company to operate its Monticello plant, near Minneapolis, resumed on June 15. Conservationists are intervening to oppose issuance of the license. This plant is involved in the State of Minnesota's contention that states have the authority to adopt standards for controlling releases of radiation by nuclear plants that are more stringent than standards set by the Federal Government. (b) There will be a public hearing to consider the application of Consumers Power Company for a license to

operate its Palisades plant on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan near South Haven. The hearing will begin June 23 in Kalamazoo. Fishermen's associations and conservation groups are expected to intervene. (c) The hearing has been postponed on the application by Long Island Lighting Company to build the Shoreham nuclear plant on Long Island Sound. (See AEC Biweekly Status Reports, January 27, 1970, No. 3 and March 24, 1970, No. 7.) Postponed at the request of the intervenor (the Lloyd Harbor Study Group), the hearing had been scheduled to begin May 25. No new date has been set.

4. In a referendum on nuclear power, citizens of Eugene, Oregon, recently voted to delay until January 1, 1974, spending money previously authorized for construction of a nuclear generating plant. The vote (11,750 to 10,892) followed reports in the Eugene press of a talk opposing the plant by Dr. John Gofman, which he gave at a meeting of the City Council.
5. Two new organizational units within the AEC are being created. (a) A small Office of Environmental Affairs under the General Manager is being organized to provide advice and assistance and serve as a focal point for contacts with outside organizations on environmental matters. (b) Various activities related to managing radioactive waste and scrap that have previously been assigned to several different divisions are now being consolidated within a new Division of Waste and Scrap Management.
6. Attention of the press continues to be focused on AEC. (a) An article has been prepared for McFall's on nuclear activities in Colorado, with emphasis on uranium mining, mill tailings, the fire at the Rocky Flats plant, and Project RHILSON (a natural gas stimulation experiment). (b) An article on the Rocky Flats plant written by Bryce Nelson of the Los Angeles Times Chicago Bureau appears in the June 12, 1970, issue of Science. (c) Environment magazine plans to include an article on plutonium in its September issue. (d) The New York Times and the Washington Post recently carried feature stories on the problems of the AEC and its organization.
7. A group from the Japanese Diet visited AEC on June 15 to discuss safeguards under the Nonproliferation Treaty.
8. Pakistan AEC Chairman I. H. Usmani is expected to visit the USAEC one day during June 22-24 to discuss a bilateral agreement to obtain fuel for a nuclear power station in Pakistan.

pros and cons. Commissioner Thompson raised the question of the best method of proceeding should we receive authorization and funding for only one prototype reactor in the fast breeder program; we agreed that I and others would draw up plans from which we might choose in the event of such a contingency.

I had lunch with Julie Rubin at the Longworth Cafeteria, followed by a walk around the George Washington University area.

At 2:45 p.m. the other Commissioners and I and staff met with Dwight Ink to discuss the reorganization plan involving the transfer of the radiation protection standards function to the Environmental Protection Agency. We discussed changes in the draft Presidential message to Congress covering the Environmental Protection Agency, in the wording of the Presidential directive establishing the EPA, and in the wording of Holifield's suggested legislation establishing an advisory committee for the environmental radiation standards program.

I received a letter from Lee DuBridge (copy attached) in which he suggests that we investigate using excess foreign currencies for cooperative research projects.

I received a letter from Chet Holifield (copy attached) concerning the discontinuance of the PPA and suggesting that more emphasis be given to keeping the remaining productive high energy physics facilities in operation rather than making extensive changes or erecting new facilities for a selective few.

Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters and returning to our starting point.

Brendan Canary spent the night with us.

Thursday, June 18, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I met with Dr. Keith Glennan; Julie Rubin was also present. He gave me a complete report on his observations as an observer at the recent meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors in Vienna, from which he returned a couple of days ago. He believes that we should have a better planned program of positions for negotiation with respect to the NPT safeguards and that we should have, in general, better planning for the meetings, including the annual General Conference of the IAEA. He would like to have Labowitz and a secretary assigned to him in Vienna and is thinking of either Sievering or Yeomans to take Verne Lewis' place.

From 10:35 to 11:50 a.m., Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson, and I met with Mr. Constantinos Doxiadis, Mr. Harold E. Horn and Mr. Paul R. Porter of Doxiadis Associates, Inc. Also present were Mr. Robert M. Paul (Special Assistant, Office of Plans, Projects, and Evaluation, HUD), James C. Bresse (Director, Civil Defense Research Project, ORNL), Ed Bloch, Harold Price, Joe DiNunno, Julius Rubin and others. I made welcoming remarks. We then discussed nuclear power plant siting, thermal effects, standards for radioactivity release, reprocessing and radioactive waste disposal, and air pollution.

I then hosted a lunch for Doxiadis and his associates. Others attending were the Commissioners, Ed Bloch, Harold Price, J. Crawford (RDT), Joe DiNunno, Saul Levine (DRL), Mr. Paul, Mr. Bresse and Stan Schneider. We continued further discussion of the future planning of population centers and the need to take environmental considerations into account.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 11, 1970

Dear Glenn:

The United States owns the equivalent of more than a billion dollars worth of "excess foreign currencies", a portion of which are potentially available to Federal agencies for support of cooperative scientific research abroad. These currencies become available through specific Congressional action on special foreign currency program appropriations and their use does not adversely affect our balance of payments. At present, excess currencies are available in India, Pakistan, Poland, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco, Ceylon, Guinea, and Burma.

Several of these countries have first-rate research people who are eager to work on cooperative projects of interest to U.S. agencies. In Yugoslavia, which I visited last fall, I can personally attest both to the quality of the work and the enthusiasm of the scientists for more cooperation with the U.S. I understand that the situation is similar in Poland and India. More limited, but nonetheless real opportunities in certain fields exist in Egypt, Pakistan, Tunisia, Morocco, and Ceylon. Guinea and Burma are presently poor prospects. The limited availability of excess currencies in Israel precludes the initiation of any new work there.


I believe you will find that properly designed, scientifically meritorious projects can be useful to your agency's mission and, from the standpoint of foreign policy, I know that the Department of State finds these programs of great value to our overall relationships with these nations.

You may want to have your international affairs people and technical program people look into the chances for specific projects and, subsequently, to include any necessary requests in your budget estimate submissions for FY 1972. I would note that amounts requested for foreign currencies are not counted against any overall planning

figures given to agencies to guide preparation of their budgets. You will find that the critical element in obtaining the Special Foreign Currency Appropriation is the development of specific, meritorious projects which can stand the test of both BOB and Congressional scrutiny. Norman Neurciter of my staff can advise your staff further on project development as may be required.

The President has frequently mentioned his interest in mutually beneficial scientific cooperation with other countries. The development of scientifically sound projects in countries where excess U.S. -owned currencies can be used for payment of obligations represents a contribution to that end.

Sincerely,



Lee A. DuBridge
Science Adviser

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

CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIF.,
CHAIRMAN
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Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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June 17, 1970

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

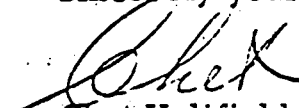
Dear Glenn:

I have read with regret, in your letter of June 5, 1970, the final decision to discontinue all funding for the Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator (PPA) after fiscal year 1971. While I fully recognize the squeeze that tight budgets are causing across the entire research and development spectrum, I still consider that a better course of action would have been to keep PPA going at almost any level of activity rather than force a shutdown.

The AEC is supposed to serve as the executive agent of the Federal Government for the financial support of the Nation's high energy physics program. Now I do not consider that the AEC has abrogated its stewardship by deciding to stop funding PPA, but continued funding limitations like those imposed in the fiscal year 1971 Presidential Budget could lead to a recasting of the AEC role in high energy physics.

I would like to assure you that the Committee will do all it can to demonstrate support for the high energy physics program, particularly funding requests for the 200 Bev accelerator at the National Accelerator Laboratory. However, the Committee will also very critically examine the balance among future requests for new obligational authority for operating costs, capital equipment, and construction projects. It would seem to me that more emphasis should be given to keeping the remaining productive high energy physics facilities in operation rather than making extensive changes or erecting new facilities for a selective few.

Sincerely yours,


Chet Holifield
Chairman

I had a telephone call from Dr. William Hanford of the Olin Corporation in New Haven, Connecticut. He said that because of the problem of mercury effluent in streams they are looking for techniques to remove mercury in parts per billion. In looking around for possible places where there is knowledge about getting metals down to this level, he thought of the AEC. He asked if I could direct him to anyone they could talk to in this respect and I referred him to Spoff English.

From 3 to 3:30 p.m. I attended a meeting of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development in the Roosevelt Room of the White House. Present were Vice President Spiro T. Agnew; Dr. Lee A. DuBridge; Dr. William D. McElroy, Dr. Thomas O. Jones, Dr. Thomas Owen and Dr. J. L. McHugh (NSF); Dr. Thomas O. Paine and Willis Foster (NASA); U. Alexis Johnson and Herman Pollack (State); Dr. Myron Tribus and Rocco C. Siciliano (Commerce); James R. Schlesinger and Glenn Schleede (BOB); Dr. Sidney R. Galler and Dr. I. E. Wallen (Smithsonian); Secretary of the Navy John H. Chafee and Captain C. A. K. McDonald (DOD); Fred J. Russell and Howard Eckles (Interior); Dr. James H. Cavanaugh and Dr. Ernest Tierkel (HEW); James M. Beggs and Admiral Chester R. Bender (Transportation); Maurice Williams and Glenn Sweitzer (AID); Russell E. Train (Council on Environmental Quality); E. L. Dillon, A. D. Clift, T. K. Treadwell and C. S. Barden of the Marine Council; and Julie Rubin (AEC).

Vice President Agnew opened the meeting by reading some introductory remarks, which included progress since the last meeting. He mentioned the nine meetings of the Council's Committee for Policy Review (CPR) and the reorganization based on the Ash Council recommendations, which have resulted in the creation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Agency (NOAA). He described the composition of these two new agencies. He then called on McElroy to report on the International Decade of Ocean Exploration.

McElroy described the history of the International Decade of Ocean Exploration and the participating countries with the help of two charts. He mentioned that there are five advisory groups. The Vice President asked how many countries have been invited to join; McElroy said that 60 invitations have been sent and 26 acceptances have been received.

The Vice President then returned to the report on the CPR by Dillon. Dillon's report followed very closely the written material prepared for the meeting. The Vice President then brought the meeting to a close by calling for support of the President's reorganization plan. He added that if the plan doesn't work, it can be changed.

Commissioner Larson and Bob Hollingsworth dropped in to tell me the results of their meeting with Tennessee Congressman Joe Evins to discuss the status of the Uranium Enrichment Directorate and of John Flaherty, who will head it up. Evins took a very hard line and said that he would oppose the establishment of this Directorate. He indicated that this is a very hot political issue and would determine the fate of some people in the elections this fall (he was referring to Tennessee Senator Albert Gore, who apparently can use his opposition to the Directorate to great advantage in enhancing his otherwise somewhat marginal prospects for re-election in November). Evins also indicated that Arizona Congressman John Rhodes is very opposed to the establishment of the Directorate and has so advised the White House. All of this further complicates an already difficult situation.

I sent a memorandum to Will Kriegsman enclosing a suggested revision for one paragraph of the draft of the President's message on environmental reorganization.

I sent a letter to Chet Holifield (copy attached) concerning recent developments in the area of laser-induced thermonuclear energy release.

Carol Chelander called today and said that she has decided to spend the summer in Washington and to accept our offer to stay with us. She will come in by plane on Saturday and apparently thinks she has fair prospects for securing employment.

Dave called Steve this evening and indicated that he is enroute home from California by train and wanted to be met by auto in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, so Steve arranged to pick him up there tomorrow afternoon.

Friday, June 19, 1970 - Germantown

At 10:50 a.m. I presided over Information meeting 1039 (notes attached). We decided to give AEC concurrence in the early ratification of Protocol II to the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (attached is a copy without enclosures of Under Secretary of State Elliot Reichardson's memorandum requesting this). In response to Senator Ellender's request, we decided on the manner in which reductions of \$100, \$150, and \$200 million in our FY 1971 budget would be allocated. We learned that the strike of some 4,500 Union Carbide employees at Y-12 and ORNL has been settled. This strike began on April 15 and numerous members of Congress and others have written in order to put pressure on the AEC to force Union Carbide to settle; we didn't interfere, but allowed it to be handled in the normal manner with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

At 12:20 p.m. I attended a briefing on the Geneva IV Conference proposed AEC exhibits given by Edward J. Brunenkant and supporting staff.

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Vic Schmidt. It was a social occasion and we discussed the present status of our families, particularly as they have changed since the last time we met. Vic is here, as usual, as a consultant with the Office of Regulation during the summer months.

I sent a report to Budget Director Mayo (copy attached), identifying and estimating savings resulting from reductions or terminations of lower priority activities, as requested by the President's memorandum dated May 25, 1970.

I sent a letter to Congressman Joe Evins in response to his letter of June 11 informing him that the labor dispute and strike at ORNL and the Y-12 Plant in Oak Ridge has been settled.

Dave arrived home about 5 p.m. Steve picked him up at the train station in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

I took a hike with Dave and Suki in Rock Creek Park, going north on the White Horse Trail, going to cross trails 3 and 4, then past the police headquarters and on toward the starting point at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues.

Saturday, June 20, 1970

I caught the 8 a.m. Eastern shuttle to New York, from Washington National Airport to LaGuardia Airport, arriving about 8:45 a.m. On the way I met and

6/18/70

Honorable Chet Holifield
Chairman, Joint Committee
on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Mr. Holifield:

In your letter of May 27, 1970, you inquired about recent developments in the area of laser-induced thermonuclear energy release. Both the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory have mounted major efforts on the scientific problems germane primarily to the weapons application -- the importance of which could potentially overshadow all others, at least in the short term. We would be pleased to arrange a briefing at your convenience on the status of the laboratory efforts should you so desire.

There are a number of problems to be faced in the general area of laser-induced thermonuclear energy release. Besides the difficult technical problems which must be studied to determine if these processes are feasible, let alone economical for commercial purposes, there is the additional complication of several recent patent applications by KMS Industries (KMSI), which claims certain rights in this area. We will, of course, take whatever action may be in order to protect any of the Commission's interests in that respect.

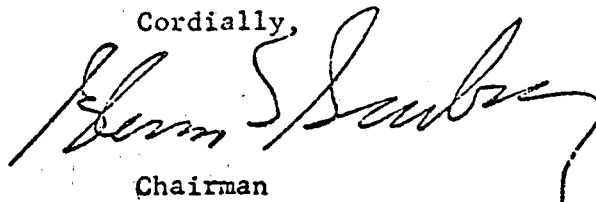
There is also involved in the KMSI matter the need for consideration of the restrictions imposed by classification and security requirements upon the conduct of otherwise desirable private research having non-military objectives and potential long-term public benefits. We will probably need to consider also whether, in a situation where a Federal agency has acquired reliable information under a classified program involving substantial expenditures of public funds, there may be some obligation to provide information which may be relevant to the management decisions of a private company considering investment of private funds in the field.

Honorable Chet Holifield

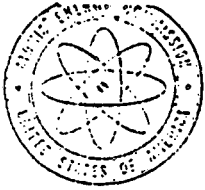
- 2 -

During the past six-month period, the Commission and its staff have been gathering pertinent facts and studying each element of this problem. At present we are at an interim state in these matters but we are proceeding as rapidly as we can to establish a course of action with respect to the KMSI matter. We will keep you advised of the status of this matter and will be most happy to discuss the situation further with you and your staff if you wish.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn S. Sawyer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Chairman".

Chairman



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

COPY NO. _____
June 19, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1039

10:50 a.m., Friday, June 19, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. AEC 152/274 - Notice of Rulemaking on "Practical Value"

Approved with a request. (GC-SECY)

2. Reappointment of Dr. Hendrie to the ACRS

Approved. (SECY)

3. Agenda for the Weeks of June 22, 29, July 6, and 13, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

4. May 28 Memorandum from Mr. Marshall, Division of Classification
re Silver Anniversary of the Committee of Senior Reviewers

Approved. (SECY)

5. NTS Events (See General Giller's June 17 Memorandum)

Noted. (AGMMA)

6. AEC 780/49 - Revisions to AEC Citation and Nominating Procedures

Approved. (SECY)

7. Revised Statement of the Lawrence Award Criteria

Approved. (SECY)

8. Mr. Labowitz' June 19 Memorandum re US Ratification of Protocol II
Lanszt
Approved with Commissioner Thompson not voting. (SAD)
9. AEC 1311/49 - Savings Estimates: Proposed Letter to the BOB
Approved with an addition. (Rubin-OC)
10. Controller's June 18 Memorandum re House Appropriations Mark-up - FY
1971 Budget (See also Controller's June 18 Note Transmitting Tables re
Senate Requested Reductions)
Staff may proceed. (OC-PI)
11. AEC 334/60 - NTS Test Announcement Procedures
Approved. (PI)
12. AEC 22/17 - Updating of 10 CFR 14 - "Administrative Claims Under
Federal Torts Act"
Approved. (GC)
13. AEC 783/173 - Comments on S. 782, "Bill of Rights" for Federal Employees
Approved. (GC-Rubin)
14. AEC 783/174 - Comments on S. 3354 re National Land Use Policy
Deferred to Monday, June 22. (GC-SECY)
15. Staff Report on Settlement of the Oak Ridge Strike (See AEC 534/87)
16. AEC 23/103 - Proposed Export of Spinal Reader and Computer to USSR
Approved. (AGMIA)
17. AEC 1239/11 - HEPAP Membership for FY 1971
Approved. (R)

18. AEC 102/52 - Proposed ORNL Work for HUD: Urban Growth Patterns Research

Approved. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (AGMR&D)

19. Presentation by Mr. Doxiadis to HUD and Others

To be checked. (SECY)

20. AEC 267/110 - BNL Proposal for Five-Year Study of Atmospheric Processes

Noted. (AGMR&D)

21. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 362

Noted. (PAR)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:00 N

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Price*
Mr. Abbadessa*
Mr. Hobbs*
Mr. Tesche*
Miss Joseph*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Corso*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Gaughran*
Mr. Beckhoefer*
Mr. Herrick*
Mr. McDaniel*
Mr. DeRenzis*
Mr. Coleman*
Mr. Cannon*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

THE UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 10, 1970

Dear Glenn:

Fifteen of our Latin American allies have brought into force the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America, which in many ways complements the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. As you know, Vice President Humphrey signed Additional Protocol II to that Treaty for the United States on April 1, 1968. This Protocol was designed for adherence by nuclear weapon states, which are not eligible to sign the Treaty itself. It has been signed and ratified by the United Kingdom.

Prior to the U.S. signature, the issues involved in U.S. adherence to the Protocol were carefully reviewed by the Departments of State and Defense, the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. All such departments and agencies concurred in the decision to sign the Protocol with a statement which was designed to clarify our understanding of several points under the Treaty on which our review indicated that clarification was needed. The Department of Defense requested, however, an opportunity to review the matter again prior to the submission of the Protocol to the Senate, to assure that any relevant experience under the

The Honorable
Glenn Seaborg,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission.

Treaty following our signature would be taken into account. It is the purpose of this letter to afford that opportunity, as well as to seek concurrence in the updating of that portion of the statement dealing with peaceful nuclear explosion services. If you agree that early ratification would be desirable, we would then plan to propose to the President that he submit the Protocol to the Senate at this session.

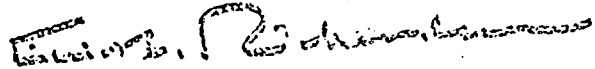
To facilitate consideration of this matter, I enclose (1) a brief summary of the significant U.S. interests that would be served by ratification of Additional Protocol II in the near future with a statement similar to that made on signature; and (2) a more detailed paper describing the Protocol and the underlying Treaty, including their status, the issues that were considered by the Executive Branch in connection with the decision to sign the Protocol, and relevant developments since such signature.

I personally believe it would be advantageous for the Administration to act on this matter now. Announcement of a decision by the President to seek the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification of Additional Protocol II would have a favorable impact at home and abroad, and would reinforce our position on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. If we should delay action unduly, questions might be raised both here and in Latin America concerning the failure to follow up the U.S. signature of Additional Protocol II.

I understand that the staff of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has periodically inquired about when this Protocol will be submitted to the Senate, and indicated the expectation that it would be favorably received.

If additional information on this matter is desired,
please contact the Acting Director of ACDA, Mr. Philip Farley.

Sincerely,



Elliot L. Richardson

Enclosures:

Two explanatory papers.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 19, 1970

Honorable Robert P. Mayo
Director, Bureau of the Budget

Dear Mr. Mayo:

This report is in response to the President's memorandum to the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies dated May 25, 1970, requesting, by July 1, identification and estimates of savings resulting from reductions or terminations of lower priority activities.

The items identified below were developed after a vigorous and penetrating examination of every current program activity, large and small, in keeping with the President's request. It should be emphasized, however, that such a review would have been conducted in any event on the initiative of the Commission as part of its established program review procedures which occur on a formal basis each spring and fall, and are supplemented on a day to day basis with Commission action on program staff papers developed in the normal course of business. Thus, the fact that we were able to identify the items listed below is not because ineffective or low priority items were heretofore undetected, but rather reflects the completion of development projects or the accomplishment of program objectives as expected with the passage of time.

Also, I am sure, in view of your participation in the AEC's budget review for the past two fiscal years, that you are aware that the Commission's problem is not the identification of low priority activities but rather the inability to conduct very high priority activities, in terms of national goals and objectives, because of the inadequacies of the Commission budget.

Within this framework, there is tabulated below the activity terminations and curtailments, the identification of which was requested in the President's memorandum.

Procurement of Uranium Concentrates - In keeping with the uranium supply situation, we are allowing to expire at December 31, 1970, our contracts for procurement of uranium concentrates. Estimated procurements for FY 1971 under those contracts amount to

\$16,616,000. Using that figure as a base, our estimated FY 1972 budget outlay and budget authority savings and the annual savings thereafter will be in an equivalent amount.

Procurement of Plutonium - We are allowing to expire in FY 1971, our commitment to procure plutonium from private power reactor operators for which \$1,320,000 is budgeted in FY 1971. Consequently, outlay and budget authority reductions in FY 1972 and subsequent years will be in that amount.

Chemical Separation of Spent Reactor Fuels in Private Facilities - The Commission is terminating its contract with Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. for the chemical separation of spent reactor fuel elements. As a result we anticipate budget outlay and budget authority savings in FY 1972 and subsequent years of about \$2.0 million annually.

Nuclear Weapons Supplemental Test Site Program - As we approach meeting our development objective for a nuclear warhead for the anti-ballistic missile, we are phasing down and will eventually terminate the supplemental test site activities initiated under our weapons development program. As a result we anticipate budget outlay and authority savings of about \$700,000 in FY 1972 with another \$30.0 million reduction planned for FY 1973 and a further reduction of \$10.0 million the next fiscal year, for an aggregate annual reduction in excess of \$40.0 million.

Civilian Power Reactors Program - In view of the high priority the Commission places on the Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor concept for nuclear civilian power, the Commission has been steadily reducing the level of its support for a number of other nuclear power concepts. In keeping with this policy, the Commission is either terminating or allowing to expire cooperative activities with domestic utilities and Canada and is terminating its super heat reactor BONUS program, thereby effecting budget reductions in FY 1972 and thereafter of about \$6.8 million.

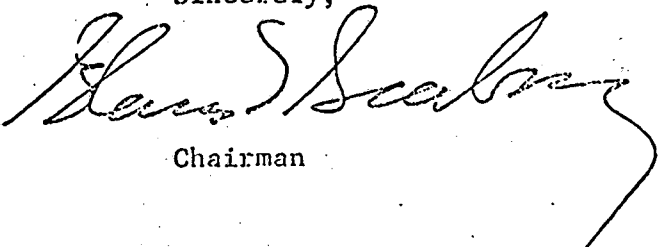
Physical Research Program -- Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator - As you know, the Commission is terminating the operation of the Princeton-Pennsylvania high energy accelerator in FY 1971. As a result, there will be a \$2.0 million reduction in the FY 1972 budget; however, to continue operating this facility would have cost in excess of \$4.0 million annually and therefore this latter amount reflects a more accurate estimate of the annual savings resulting from this close-down action.

Community Assistance Payments -- Richland - While finding it necessary to continue community assistance payments to the former AEC communities of Oak Ridge and Los Alamos, the Commission was able to negotiate a termination of such assistance payments with the community of Richland, Washington. As a result FY 1972 savings and annual savings thereafter will approximate the \$3,713,000 budgeted in FY 1971 for the final payment to the Richland school district.

Program Reductions - In addition to the above program terminations, there are a number of program reductions we plan to effect in FY 1972. We will be pleased to identify and discuss these reductions with your staff.

The foregoing reductions, after becoming fully effective, will aggregate savings in excess of \$70.0 million annually, and in our judgment offer meaningful evidence of the Commission's strong desire to cooperate fully in meeting the President's objectives for budget reductions. The Commission will be pleased to discuss this further with you as you may desire.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry S. Seaberg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name "Chairman".

Chairman

Senate Requested - Possible Reduction Cases - In Thousands

- 2 -

	President's Budget	Con- gressional Reductions	Budget with Reductions	Additional Reductions to Total		
				\$100 Mil. (\$32,373)	\$150 Mil. (\$82,373)	\$200 Mil. (\$132,373)
Operating Expenses Obligations (See pg. 1)	\$2,238,857	\$ 56,927	\$2,181,930	\$ 27,373	\$ 60,230	\$ 86,360
Equipment						
Computers	38,324		38,324	-0-	-0-	-0-
General Equipment	135,426	700	134,726	-0-	6,143	12,013
Equipment Obligations	173,750	700	173,050	-0-	6,143	12,013
Plant						
(5) Waste Management Projects	19,850		19,850	-0-	-0-	-0-
Gaseous Diffusion Support Facility (AE)	5,000		5,000	-0-	-0-	5,000
Weapons facilities modifications	10,000		10,000	-0-	3,000	5,000
(3) Modifications to Reactors	5,000		5,000	-0-	1,000	2,000
(5) Accelerator Improvements	4,000		4,000	-0-	-0-	1,000
General Plant Projects	42,000		42,000	-0-	2,000	6,000
6S-2-a New Weapons Production	17,000	10,000 ^{1/}	7,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
6S-4-f 200 Bev	65,000		65,000	5,000	10,000	15,000
66-5-h Mason	10,500		10,500	-0-	-0-	-0-
	178,350	10,000	168,350	5,000	16,000	34,000
Gross Obligations	2,590,957	67,627	2,523,330	32,373	82,373	132,373
Deduct Revenues	227,957		227,957	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Appropriations Request (NOA)	<u>\$2,363,000</u>	<u>\$ 67,627</u>	<u>\$2,295,373</u>	<u>\$ 32,373</u>	<u>\$ 82,373</u>	<u>\$132,373</u>

^{1/} Reduction by House Appropriations Committee.

^{2/} Includes \$8,500,000 reduction by JCAE.

^{3/} Includes \$3,880,000 reduction by JCAE and reduction of \$5,107,000 of unobligated FY 1970 funds.

June 18, 1970

UNCL. BY LOS
NOV 88

Senate Requested - Possible Reduction Cases
(In Thousands)

	President's Budget	Con- gressional Reductions	Budget with Reductions	Additional Reductions to Total		
				\$100 Mil. (\$32,373)	\$150 Mil. (\$82,373)	\$200 Mil. (\$132,373)
Raw Materials	\$ 19,016		\$ 18,016	\$ -0-	\$ -0-	\$ -0-
Special Nuclear Materials						
Electric Power	88,778	2,000	86,778	500	500	2,100
N Reactor	26,867		26,867	-0-	-0-	-0-
K _e Reactor	23,150		23,150	-0-	12,000	12,000
Safeguards	4,200		4,200	-0-	-0-	-0-
All Other	205,523	1,000 ^{1/}	204,523	1,500	2,320	9,920
Total Special Nuclear Materials	348,518	3,000 ^{1/}	345,518	2,000	14,820	24,020
Weapons						
Production	361,400			4,000	5,000	12,000
Research & Development	248,860			-0-	-0-	-0-
Testing	231,500			4,000	6,000	6,000
Total Weapons	841,760	12,500 ^{2/}	829,260	8,000	11,000	18,000
Reactor Development						
LEBR	85,000		85,000	-0-	-0-	-0-
Demo Plant (including GSO)	36,000	26,000 ^{1/}	10,000	4,000	4,000	4,000
Other	105,439	1,300	104,139	2,500	2,500	2,500
	226,439		199,139	6,500	6,500	6,500
Rover	43,000		43,000			
Space Electric	33,395	540	32,855			
	76,395		75,855	2,000	3,000	6,400
Civilian Power	29,200		29,200			
Navy	132,000		132,000			
	161,200		161,200	-0-	2,000	2,000
Total Reactor Development	464,034		436,194	8,500	11,500	14,900
Physical Research	274,430	1,000	273,430	1,000	3,000	3,000
Biology & Medicine	88,300		88,300	-0-	1,000	1,000
Training, Education and Information	12,780		12,780	-0-	1,000	1,000
Isotopes	6,000		6,000	-0-	500	500
Plowshare	8,000	500	7,500	2,100	2,600	2,600
Communities	7,844		7,844	-0-	-0-	-0-
Regulation	12,672		12,672	-0-	-0-	-0-
Program Direction	111,128	400	110,728	-0-	1,000	1,000
Security	8,370		8,370	-0-	-0-	-0-
Cost of Work for Others	24,246		24,246	-0-	-0-	-0-
Selected resources (GSO)	12,759	11,687 ^{3/}	1,072	5,773	13,810	20,340
Op. & Exp. Obligations	2,238,857	56,927	2,181,930	27,373	60,230	86,360
Equipment Obligations (see Page 2)	173,750	700	173,050	-0-	6,143	12,013
Plant Obligations (see Page 2)	178,350	10,000	168,350	5,000	16,000	34,000
Gross Obligations	2,590,957	67,627	2,523,330	32,373	82,373	132,373
Deduct Revenues	227,957		227,957	-0-	-0-	-0-
Total Appropriations Request (NOA)	\$2,363,000	\$ 67,627	\$2,295,373	\$ 32,373	\$ 82,373	\$132,373

June 18, 1970

talked to Kim Il Hwan (President, Korea Electric Company) and Kim Chong Joo (Vice President, Korea Electric Company). They are in the United States to complete arrangements for their loan with the Export-Import Bank, to talk to Westinghouse officials, to visit the Connecticut Yankee plant, etc., in connection with the 595 MW nuclear plant they are building for 1975 operation. We discussed the present economic competitive position of nuclear power.

I took a taxi to the NET headquarters (10 Columbus Circle) to attend a special meeting of the NET Board of Directors to discuss the proposed merger of NET and Educational Broadcasting Corporation of New York (Channel 13). Present were Norman Cousins (Chairman), William G. Bowen, John Hope Franklin, John Fischer, Mrs. Patricia Harris, Sidney P. Marland, Jr., Burke Marshall, James Day, Mrs. Allan E. Charles, William Schuman, Edward A. Schrader, Herman B. Wells, Peter G. Peterson and NET Vice President Robert Hudson. The meeting was called to order at about 9:40 a.m. by Chairman Cousins. He called on Peterson, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, to give a report. Key points were the identity of the new enterprise, the composition of the Board, the national character of the programming, and questions of long range assured funding.

Our committee obtained assurance of \$70 million funding over the next five years from Ford and PBC, with some assurance from Bundy for support for the following five years. Agreement to call Channel 13 by the name "WNET" was obtained. The proposal on board membership is that the public announcement would say that all members of both boards have been invited to be members of the new Board (20 from Channel 13 and 19 from NET). There would also be a National Programming Board with Cousins as Chairman. An immediate press conference, to include Macy, Killian, Bundy, Cousins, Day and Hitchcock, will be held following approval of the merger by both Boards; later a prestigious dinner would be held in New York. Channel 13 Chairman Hitchcock will be the Board Chairman and Day, the Chief Executive Officer.

Peterson then handed out copies of correspondence (dated June 19, 1970) that formalizes key aspects of the arrangement that he and his committee have succeeded in negotiating. We then asked Peterson and his committee members, Marshall and Schuman, to withdraw to draft a resolution approving and describing the conditions for consolidation of the two boards. While they were doing this we conducted the other business on the agenda. We all agreed to serve on the surviving board or National Programming Board, or not, as might be desired by Cousins.

We had lunch and at the end of the lunch Peterson's resolution was presented.

Before leaving NET, I called Spilhaus at the AAAS and told him about my telephone conversation with Bill Golden yesterday and described how essentially negative Golden is toward the merger of Science Service and AAAS. Spilhaus was appreciative of my call and said he would do his best to convince Golden and the Board of Directors of AAAS during the meeting now in progress.

I caught the Eastern shuttle that left at 2 p.m. and arrived in Washington at 2:59 p.m.

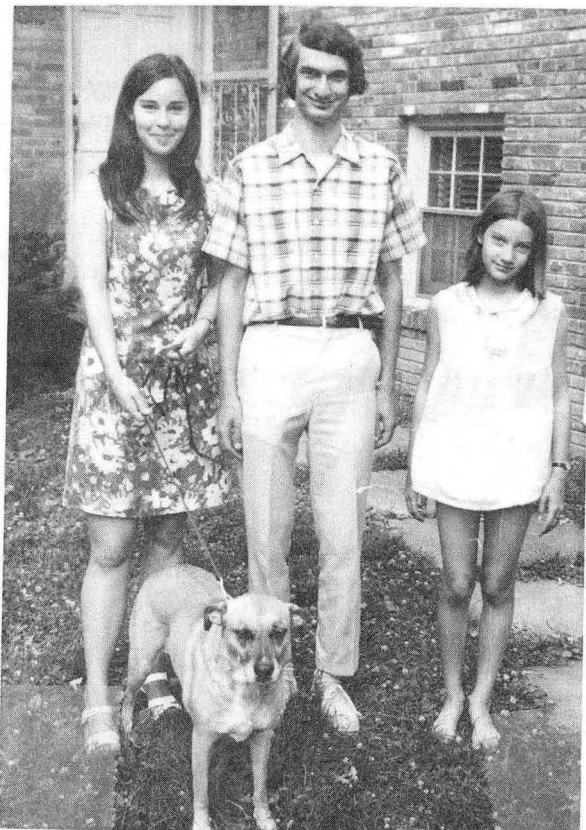
Eric and I played 9 holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club. He shot a 78, and I a 59.

Carol Chelander arrived by plane from San Francisco to start her summer stay with us. Dave picked her up at the Bethesda air terminal. She is going to take a summer job in Washington.

Spilhaus called me at home and said he had had some difficulty overcoming the opposition of Golden, but that he had succeeded in getting the AAAS Board of Directors to pass a resolution endorsing the merger of Science Service and AAAS. A committee, with Bentley Glass as chairman, has been appointed to effect this. He will have Dael Wolfle get in touch with me or Sherburne to start things moving.

Sunday, June 21, 1970

Eric and I played 9 holes of golf on the back nine at the Chevy Chase Club. He shot 62; I, 56.



3825 Harrison Street; June 21, 1970.

L to R: Carol Chelander, David and Dianne Seaborg.

I took a hike with Dave and Carol in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, hiking north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 2, then south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, and back to our starting point.

We had a Father's Day dinner with Lynne, Bill, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Carol Chelander, Helen and me, at which I received a number of presents from the family. After dinner we showed my recent slides--Old Rag, Houghton, Ishpeming, etc.--and Dave's slides covering his trip to the Grand Canyon.

Monday, June 22, 1970 - Germantown - D.C.

From 9:25 to 9:30 a.m. I tape-recorded some statements on the transuranium elements featuring Ghiorso and co-workers at Berkeley, being produced by Voice of America.

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 410 (notes attached). We discussed further the details of the reorganization and the allocation of new responsibilities to the Environmental Protection Agency. Information Meeting 1040 (notes attached) followed at which we discussed a number of Commission papers.

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Ramey, Thompson, Johnson, and I, together with Ed Bloch and other staff, met with representatives of Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. The NSF attendees were Robert N. Miller (President), W. H. Lewis (Vice President), T. L. Conti (Financial Officer), E. D. North (Director, Technical Administration), C. R. Cook (General Counsel) and B. G. Bechhoefer (Counsel to NFS). They described for us their long-term plans for expansion of their West Valley Plant and showed us that their investment will be so large that they will not begin to show a profit until the 1980's. They also described their process for waste disposal at the plant and reiterated their preference for deep well disposal. They said that the AEC policy of disposal of solid waste at a federal site gives them problems because it is difficult to estimate the cost, which they need to do for their customers. I told them we would do our best to firm up our policy on waste disposal and cooperate with them on the estimation of cost, but indicated that our tentative policy is indeed a program of solidified waste disposal at federal sites.

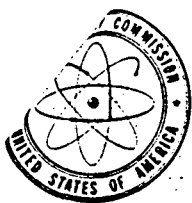
I had lunch in the cafeteria with Alex Van Dyken, David Richman, John Burnett and Justin Bloom. We discussed the preparation of a paper on heavy isotopes production.

After lunch I went through some 35 volumes of the Manhattan District History (from the AEC Library), in order to make an assessment of those parts that will be useful for my project on the history of the Metallurgical Laboratory Section C-I.

John Connor (Chairman of Allied Chemical of New York) called and in my absence left the following message with my secretary: They have a problem involving a chemical plant--ARAD CHEMICAL--that is under construction near the Dead Sea in Israel. They own 50 percent of the equity of the plant, and the Israeli Government owns the other 50 percent. The Israeli Government is putting pressure on Allied Chemical to produce at this plant, in addition to the chemical products, a supply of uranium. This raises an extremely difficult problem for Allied. Although the plant won't be in operation until later this year, the Israelis want an answer as soon as possible. Mr. Connor would like to have a couple of their vice presidents come down to discuss this. (An appointment will be set up.)

Dael Wolfle called to ask whether Spilhaus had talked to me, and I said he called me after the AAAS Board of Directors meeting on Sunday (June 21). Wolfle said that he has talked with Sherburne. He doesn't know how fast they will move on the merger; however, there are certain details they would like to start on right away, and he will take these up with Sherburne. During the 3-month interval between Wolfle's departure and Bill Bevan's taking over, Phil Abelson will be in charge. Abelson and Kabisch (Dr. William T. Kabisch, Assistant to Executive Officer, AAAS) would like to go over and talk to Science Service; I said I think that's fine. When Sherburne visited AAAS he spoke of some new community programs that were being considered. AAAS feels they will be taking on enough when they take over Science Service and, therefore, would prefer not to start immediately with new projects. I suggested he talk to Sherburne about that.

He said that the AAAS Nominating Committee had a meeting this morning, and they would like me to agree to have my name submitted for the presidency of AAAS. He



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

June 22, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 410

10:05 a.m., Monday, June 22, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Staff Report on Status of Environment Reorganization Plan

Mr. Henderson reported on his weekend discussions with Mr. Ink, BOB, on the new drafts of the Reorganization Plan language transferring FRC functions to the Environmental Protection Administration. Preparation of a draft letter of understanding is requested and Commissioner Ramey will try to join the meeting with Chairman Chet Holifield today or tomorrow. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:25 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Henderson
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Erlewine
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool

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General Counsel



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545
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COPY NO. 3
June 22, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1040

10:25 a.m., Monday, June 22, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Mr. Don Whittinghill's Call to Commissioner Thompson re SINB Meeting

Mr. Whittinghill is to be invited in to meet with the Commissioners.
Commissioner Thompson will call him today. (AGMO-SECY)

2. Sandia Work for SNS (See General Manager's June 2 Letter to Dr. John Hornbeck)

3. AEC 820/53 - Temporary Operation of MTR

Staff will proceed on the basis of the discussion. Commissioner Thompson
dissents from the decision. (AGMO)

4. AEC 783/174 - Comments on S. 3354 re National Land Use Policy

Approved. (GC)

5. AEC 180/88 - Siting of Commercial Fuel Reprocessing Plants and Related Waste Management Facilities

Deferred. (SECY)

6. AEC 213/160 - Rewards for Information Concerning Diversion of SNM to Unauthorized Use

Approved. (GC)

7. Executive Session Personnel Item

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:25 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Roberts*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Klein*
Mr. Sinclair*

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General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

said there would be some appropriateness for this in view of the merger, but that is not the primary reason why they would like to do this. I said I would think about it seriously again (I have been asked to be a candidate for the AAAS on previous occasions) and would let him know.

At 2:25 p.m. I met with Dr. Ishrat H. Usmani, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, along with Abe Friedman and Julie Rubin. It was primarily a courtesy call, but we did discuss the matter of safeguards, and he again expressed his concern about India's intentions in the field of nuclear weapons.

From 3:45 to 4:15 p.m. I met with Peter Flanigan in his office at the White House, with Kriegsman also present. Flanigan opened the conversation by recalling that I had agreed to stay on for a short time after the expiration of my term on June 30. He said he has checked this possibility with a number of members of the JCAE and they all agree this would be better than my leaving. Also, although he realizes I have made many efforts to deter such representations, a number of people from industry have made strong suggestions to the White House that I be reappointed. In view of my reluctance to continue, he said they have made some attempts to find a successor but have come up with no one who would be as satisfactory a solution as my staying on. He summarized by saying that, therefore, they are asking me to stay on for an additional period, to be determined at my own discretion, but perhaps something of the order of six months or a year. I said that this could probably be regarded as consistent with our previous conversation, but that I would want to check with Mrs. Seaborg first and that I would let him know tomorrow morning. In the event my decision is favorable, they would send my nomination up to Congress immediately. I suggested that if I did stay it would be advantageous both to me and the White House if I could have more frequent contact, presumably through him (Flanigan). He agreed readily to this and we arranged that I would try to have lunch with him more often and see him more often as problems arise.

We then went on to talk about the political problems that have arisen with respect to the Uranium Enrichment Directorate, the increase in price for uranium enrichment, and the new criteria for uranium enrichment. He told me about Hosmer's visit last week and the strong terms which Hosmer had used to indicate that the Administration is foolish to try to press a fight with Congress on so small an issue when so many other things could be lost in the process. I described to him Congressman Evins' strong adverse reaction to the Uranium Enrichment Directorate and to the appointment of John Flaherty in any capacity that might be related to this concept. Flanigan said that under the circumstances, with so much that might be lost if we went through with it, it would be better to hold the Uranium Enrichment Directorate in abeyance, say for about five months, and to place John Flaherty in some such position as Assistant General Manager, where he would have no duties connected with the uranium enrichment function. With respect to the price increase, Flanigan expressed concern that the Administration could be criticized that this might be contributory to inflation, and suggested that the National Commission on Productivity might rule that this is an inappropriate time for such an increase. In that event, the new enrichment criteria would have much less meaning and probably should not be pressed at this time. I agreed that this might be a good solution to the dilemma that has been increasingly facing us in this area and that we should proceed on the bases outlined.

Attached is a copy of a communication from Herbert G. Klein of the White House addressed to all PIOs enclosing a report (copy attached) of the Fact Finding Commission sent to Vietnam recently by the President to document the best facts available on the operation in Cambodia.

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE **114294**

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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June 15, 1970

U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMM.
DIVISION OF
PUBLIC INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR ALL PIOs

As you know, the President recently sent a committee of eight from Congress, three governors and Counselor Bryce Harlow and myself to Vietnam to document the best facts available on the operation which has been conducted into the sanctuaries of Cambodia.

The Congressmen were selected by chairmen of the two armed services committees, Senator John Stennis (D-Miss.) and Representative Mendell Rivers (D-S.C.). The governors represented the three governors' associations.

The report submitted to the President summarizing the findings of the committee is enclosed. The observations are the result of intensive interviews and briefings with top American, South Vietnamese and Cambodian military leaders, enlisted men from the three countries, and civilian leaders including President Thieu, Prime Minister Lon Nol and Ambassador Bunker.

The one committee member who did not sign the report was Senator Thomas McIntyre (D-N.H.) who contributed to the formation of the paper but preferred to issue a separate statement.

This report already has been sent to Cabinet members. I would appreciate it if you would reproduce the report and make it available to sub-Cabinet members.

Herb Klein

Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *

BY AUTHORITY OF DOB/OC

*2/28/89
* Ltr. Dir. Seaborg to DOE, OCTP
Siebert dated 2/10/89
Fahn 3/1/89*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT'S FACT FINDING COMMISSION
ON SOUTH VIETNAM
June 10, 1970

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114295

At the request of the President, our group undertook a whirlwind journey to Southeast Asia, leaving Washington, D.C. on June 3, 1970.

From June 5 through June 8, we met in South Vietnam and Cambodia with senior U.S. and South Vietnamese civilian and military leaders and with American and ARVN soldiers in the field. We visited villages and hamlets. We met with enemy defectors. We ranged into active battle areas. We visited with Cambodian soldiers. We were at liberty to see and talk with anyone we wished in regard to any aspect of the war.

Some of the group concentrated on the pacification program while others went into battle areas. Others visited Cambodia's capital. Some consulted veteran reporters in the area. While the visit was much too brief to be conclusive, most of us are agreed on the following broad points.

1. The Cambodian operations are militarily successful, certainly for the short term. Huge quantities of enemy arms, equipment, ammunition and foodstuffs have been captured. More than 10,000 of the enemy forces in Cambodia -- an estimated one-fourth of the total -- have been destroyed. Enemy command and logistical systems have been disrupted. Especially in the III and IV Corps Tactical Zones, the enemy's capability to conduct large-scale operations within South Vietnam has been substantially reduced for at least six to eight months. The confidence and

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 BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
 DATE 3/6/89
 BY [Signature]
 *Ltr. nsc [Signature] To DOE, OCFP Siebert, 2/10/89
 3/3/89

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 114296

morale of South Vietnamese forces have been undergirded by their proven mettle in battle and -- as one top U.S. leader reported to us -- as they have demonstrated a capability for combined force operations not deemed obtainable for at least two more years. The American servicemen we encountered also responded enthusiastically to this combat initiative.

We are agreed that the attack on the sanctuaries has produced important immediate dividends for the U.S. and South Vietnam.

2. We are most favorably impressed with the leadership of our own and ARVN military forces, and with the competence and dedication of State Department personnel in Saigon. Ambassador Bunker and General Abrams are extraordinarily able and effective leaders for our country. Our troops in the field are magnificent.

3. Military planning in Saigon, as in Washington, is firmly set on the removal of American forces from Cambodia by the June 30 deadline set by the President. All leaders we met with agreed that, due at least in some measure to the Cambodian operation, the scheduled U.S. troop withdrawals can safely and surely proceed. We conceive and hope that in coming months an acceleration of withdrawals may even become possible. Some ARVN forces will likely remain in Cambodia for an additional time to complete the very arduous task of locating enemy caches and removing or destroying the captured materiel. South Vietnamese leaders, both military and civilian, disavow any

intention to position ARVN troops permanently in Cambodia or to allow any of their Cambodian activities to impair the Vietnamization and pacification programs within South Vietnam. They firmly state, however, that an enemy attempt to re-constitute the sanctuaries will provoke an ARVN re-entry.

4. U.S. embroilment in a wider war in Cambodia is not contemplated or expected by any of the top American or Vietnamese leaders we consulted on this trip. To the contrary, all of these leaders freely acknowledged the fact that June 30 is the deadline for the removal of all U.S. ground forces, including advisers, from Cambodia. ARVN forces will not be employed in Cambodia, according to our authorities, without the consent of the Lon Nol government. We are assured that U.S. support for ARVN forces will not be allowed to underwrite adventurist efforts in Cambodia by the ARVN at the expense of our objectives for South Vietnam.

5. There is noteworthy progress in the military and civilian aspects of Vietnamization, auguring well for U.S. disengagement and the long-term viability of South Vietnam.

On the military side, 115,000 Americans have left, and 150,000 more are to come home by next May. The Vietnamese are pridefully taking their place. We were greatly pleased by the confidence -- indeed, eagerness -- of Vietnamese military leaders to assume their expanding role, despite the consequent marked reduction in U.S. casualties and the sharp increase in theirs. The Delta area -- "the backbone of the nation." as a

top American leader described it to us -- is now wholly under Vietnamese military direction, our 9th Division having been withdrawn. Other important military areas have been moved under Vietnamese direction, including the defense of the Saigon area. Vietnamese military training has been increased by 30 percent and their military trainees in the U.S. tripled, including especially Air Force pilots -- a skill at which the Vietnamese excel, according to reports volunteered by a number of our own military leaders.

On the civilian side of Vietnamization -- the pacification program -- progress is also encouraging. Our meetings with province and hamlet chiefs and our visits to representative villages were particularly rewarding in revealing the crucial role of local courage and leadership in regaining control in this nation so long undermined by subversion, terrorism, and war. The Vietnamese Popular Force units, roughly comparable to our civilian components, are sharply on the increase. Some 350,000 of the People's Self-Defense Force are now armed, forcing the Viet Cong to wage war on the people as well as on regular military units. Territorial Security Forces, now more than 500,000 men, are attaining a 3-1 weapons capture ratio today as contrasted to a 1-3 ratio only two years ago. The roads, the waterways, the railroads are improved and are increasingly secure in ever wider areas. Enemy recruitment in South Vietnam is sharply down, so that almost three-fourths of

enemy combat strength in this region now consists of North Vietnamese -- a proportion almost exactly reversed from what it was in earlier phases of the war. Enemy defections were almost 40,000 last year, and our leaders anticipate tens of thousands more this year. Elections have been held in over 90 percent of the villages and hamlets and other important elections are near at hand -- a presidential election next year, half of the Senate this fall, and 44 provincial councils this month. President Thieu is pressing for more election improvements, including a run-off requirement for the presidential election in 1971, and is attempting to develop coalition groups to reduce the political party proliferation in South Vietnam.

Noteworthy, indeed, we believe, is the continuing enthusiasm of village and hamlet chiefs to stand for election despite the obvious perils of these leadership positions targeted by the Viet Cong. In IV Corps we learned that despite an assassination rate of 8-12 a month, 82 percent of these 16,000 elective officials chose to run again, and 50 percent of them were re-elected. Significant also is the fact that the newer leaders are younger and better trained.

In sum, we have both seen and felt an increasing vitality and confidence in this hard-pressed country. We share the conviction of our leaders in Vietnam that the present prospects are more promising than at any previous time during our long involvement in this war.

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER PAGE 114300

6. We were pleased especially by reports given us by our own leaders and President Thieu on the "Land to the Tiller" program, which promises to have a revolutionary social and economic impact throughout this country. This program, signed into law by President Thieu on March 26, is devised to end land tenancy and ultimately will distribute 2.5 million acres -- 60 percent of the cultivated riceland in Vietnam -- to more than 800,000 rural families. Next month a series of two-week training programs will begin for 4,000 village officials who must administer this program. President Thieu expressed great enthusiasm for this far-reaching effort both for its intrinsic merit and for its countervailing influence against Communist land-redistribution propaganda. Our group commends his initiative and shares his enthusiasm.

7. Despite the heartening advance of Vietnamization, the improved operational capabilities of the RVNAF, the potential of land reform, the severe logistical embarrassments of enemy forces, the immediate tactical success of the Cambodian operations and the gathering strength of the Vietnamese political structure, we must not exclude the possibility of significant setbacks in the progress we have noted in Vietnam. Historically, there have been heartbreaks there, and this young republic will doubtless suffer more of them as an implacable enemy persists for an indeterminate time. An important indicator in coming months will be the manner in which the Republic of Vietnam

measures up to these adversities. From the indications available to us, we deduce that the South Vietnamese have the tenacity and courage, and now hopefully have the time, to win their long struggle for survival.

8. Particularly for those among us who have been previously in Vietnam, the evidence of progress, military, economic, and political, is plainly evident. The clear impression we carry away with us from this brief but intensive survey is that at last in South Vietnam one can discern a genuine prospect for self-defense, a strengthening promise of political viability, and a growing spirit of confident nationhood. We prayerfully hope, and most of us believe, that all of this will be enhanced by the bold move into enemy havens in Cambodia.

9. On leaving this tormented region, we conclude that the objective of our country must continue to be neither military victory nor an indefinite continuance of our participation, and assuredly not an enlargement or broadening of our military role in Southeast Asia, but rather an orderly withdrawal of American personnel in phase with the mounting capability of the South Vietnamese to assure their own security and lead their own lives in their own way.

Approved by: Governor John Love
Governor Raymond Shafer
Governor Robert McNair
Senator Howard Cannon
Senator George Murphy
Senator John G. Tower

Rep. William Bray
Rep. O.C. Fisher
Rep. Melvin Price
Rep. William Whitehurst

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I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Eric, Carol and Suki. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Tuesday, June 23, 1970 - D.C.

From 10:05 until 11:10 a.m. commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson and I, together with Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Joe Hennessey, Howard Brown, Chris Henderson, Les Rogers, John Vinciguerra, Algie Wells, Joe DiNunno, John Harris, Julius Rubin and others, met with the Texas Law Review Group that is currently conducting a study of the Atomic Energy Commission. Members of this group meeting with us were Joe Tom Easley, Charles T. Ashworth, Judy M. Cunningham, Patricia A. Elliott, Emily M. Calhoun, William T. Jacks, Robert S. Bickerstaff, Jr., Daniel A. Hyde, and Robert E. Walls. I welcomed the group and asked Mr. Easley to begin with any comments that he might want to make. He described the study, saying they had chosen the Atomic Energy Commission as the agency that best suited their purpose because of the diversity of its operation, its somewhat unique character and the certain degree of glamour involved. After Easley's statement the meeting continued with a number of questions from individual members of the student group; these covered such areas as the Uranium Enrichment Directorate, Plowshare, the controversy between the AEC and the State of Minnesota in the setting of radiation effluent standards, etc.

I called Peter Flanigan and in his absence (he was up on The Hill) spoke with his secretary, Margaret McFadden. As I promised Flanigan yesterday, I said I was calling to let him know my decision regarding reappointment. I asked her to tell him that he can go ahead with it.

I had lunch at the Longworth Cafeteria with Julie Rubin, Justin Bloom and Stan Schneider.

From 2 to 3:30 p.m. I attended the Executive Hearing of the JCAE on Reorganization in Room H-403 of the Capitol. JCAE members present were Chet Holifield, Craig Hosmer, Wallace Bennett, Wayne Aspinall. Others present were Dwight Ink, Commissioner Ramey, Doug Costle (of the Ash Council), and Harold Price. The purpose of the meeting was to explain the reorganization which creates the Environmental Protection Agency and which, in the process, includes the transfer of some 5 to 10 AEC people for the non-occupational radiation protection standards function to the new agency. We described in some detail how the transfer would take place and answered questions by the Committee members. Holifield emphasized the need for legislative backup to insure that there would be competent scientific advice on which to base the standards. Although there were some differences of opinion, in general, I believe, we obtained clearance from the Joint Committee for the new setup.

I talked alone with Holifield about the Uranium Enrichment Directorate and the new criteria. He said that he was informing me confidentially that he may introduce legislation to set the criteria as he wants them, on a statutory basis. I asked him to remain as flexible as possible on this because I understood that the matter was still under consideration at the White House and certainly is not set in concrete. I also indicated that I hoped he would remain flexible on the Enrichment Directorate itself and Flaherty's duties, and would suggest to Evins that he also remain flexible on this because I have a feeling this is going to turn out all right from our point of view. I told him that the Joint Committee should expect some information soon from the White House with respect to my reappointment as Chairman.

At 3:45 p.m. I attended the Senate confirmation hearing for Keith Glennan as the U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency. The hearing was conducted by Senator Clint Anderson as chairman, with Nebraska Senator Carl Curtis present as well as Congressman Chet Holifield by invitation. I made a short statement in support of Dr. Glennan in which I mentioned my acquaintance with him for 20 years and his superb professional qualifications based on responsible positions in government, industry and education. I mentioned the growing importance of the IAEA in connection with the implementation of the safeguards responsibilities under the Non-Proliferation Treaty and, after a reference to the distinguished service of Harry Smyth, I indicated that the AEC looked forward with pleasure to assisting and supporting Dr. Glennan in his new position.

I talked with Glennan after the hearing and told him that the assignment of Labowitz and an additional secretary to Vienna offers difficulties because they would come within the restrictions on the total number of government personnel assigned out of the country. I indicated that this matter should not be resolved until after Kratzer's return to Washington. Glennan indicated to me that he is choosing Richard Davies of the State Department as a replacement for Verne Lewis.

I received a letter from Henry Kissinger (copy attached) in reply to mine regarding development of a prototype detector for determining the presence of multiple warheads under missile shrouds.

I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Eric, Carol, and Suki. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Wednesday, June 24, 1970 - D.C.

Joe Hennessey dropped in and told me that he is planning to retire in about a month, having reached his 60th birthday. I told him that this might create severe political problems with respect to the White House designation of a replacement and that I would like to think it over for a while and then talk to him again, possibly along the lines of his staying for a little longer.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1041. At a special session with Algie Wells we discussed the letter that we received from Northern States Power Company Chairman Earl Ewald (copy attached) protesting the prolonged AEC public hearing proceedings for the licensing of the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant.

I had lunch with Lynne in the Black Tahiti Cafeteria on K Street. We discussed David's problems with respect to his seeming unwillingness to work at the Zoo (where he may be offered summer employment) and possible bases for it.

At 3 p.m. I was interviewed by Don Rothberg of the Associated Press in the presence of Jim Cannon (DPI) and Julie Rubin. Rothberg asked questions on the controversy concerning radiation standards in which the AEC is involved, the rumored plans that the White House is going to suggest reorganization of the AEC, the prospects for Plowshare, the levels of radiation standards, etc. He is writing a series of four articles on the AEC for the Associated Press.

I received a copy of a letter to Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, Martin Hillenbrand, from Ambassador R. Schaetzel of Euratom (copy

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THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON


June 22, 1970

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for your letter of May 15, 1970, regarding development of a prototype detector for determining the presence of multiple warheads under missile shrouds. I welcome your assurance of AEC assistance in this important effort.

A paper is being prepared by a group working under the SALT Verification Panel on problems and policies for on-site inspection generally. Since this matter of the detection devices and the broader issues of the effect on U.S. security of permitting Soviet inspection of U.S. facilities is involved, it would be helpful if you could designate a representative from the AEC to participate with that group.

Best regards,


Henry A. Kissinger

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



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

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COPY NO. 3
June 24, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1041

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, June 24, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Dedication of the Administration Building at Oak Ridge, Saturday, June 27, 1970

Mr. Sapirie will represent the Commission.

2. Commissioners' Executive Session Meeting with Allied Chemical Company Officials

Scheduled for 2:30 p.m., Monday, June 29, 1970, Room A-410, Germantown. (SECY)

3. Commissioners' Meeting with Atlantic Richfield Company Officials

To be scheduled. (SECY)

4. Staff Report on KMS Industries Proposal

To be scheduled the week of July 6, 1970. (SECY)

5. AEC 1333/2 - Underground Test Program Data for a Portion of Emery I

Approved. (AGMMA)

6. AEC 901/549 - Soviet Nationals: Proposed Visits to ORNL and BNL

Approved. (AGMIA)

7. Restrictions on Uranium Imports

Commissioner Johnson will discuss with White House staff. (O'Donnell-SECY)

8. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 363

Noted with a request. (P)

9. Chairman's Discussion with Mr. Peter Flanigan, Assistant to the President.
re the Directorate

10. June 15 Draft Report "Nuclear Power in the South" by the Southern
Governors' Task Force for Nuclear Power Policy

Circulated for review. (SECY)

11. General Counsel's Report on JCAE Views re Notice on a Finding of
Practical Value

12. AEC 152/275 - Coal Industry Views on Tight Coal Supply Situation

Scheduled for discussion on Friday, June 26. (SECY)

13. Commissioners' Meeting to Discuss Commissioner Johnson's May 27
Memorandum re Transfer of Adjudicatory Functions, 11:30 a.m.,
Friday, June 26, 1970, Commissioner Johnson's Office

Scheduled. (SECY)

14. Dr. Mike May's Recent Discussion with Dr. Paul Gofman re Public
Statements

15. Northern States Power Company June 19 Letter re the Monticello Hearing

A reply is requested. (GC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:00 a.m.

312

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. F. A. Johnson*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Wells*

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Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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NOV 86

N O R T H E R N S T A T E S P O W E R C O M P A N Y

MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55401

EARL EWALD
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

June 19, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

This letter is prompted by the extraordinary AEC public hearing proceedings concerning the licensing of the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant. These proceedings, which have just been recessed for the second time, are likely to result in substantial costs to Northern States Power Company and its customers, and to expose the people in our service area to the substantial risk of a curtailment of electric power with consequent hazards and losses. Delay or curtailment of service from Monticello requires excessive use of old generating plants which poses serious environmental considerations. Indeed, but for the coincidence of an extended strike of the sheet metal workers at the site, both of these very likely eventualities would be currently attributable to the delays encountered in the licensing procedure.

If the delays encountered in this licensing procedure are duplicated in connection with the other nuclear power plants scheduled for commercial service in the next few years, it can safely be asserted that the splendid promise of nuclear power will have had a very short life. Without regard to the competitive cost advantages and the environmental protection advantages of nuclear power, no electric utility with any sense of its responsibility to assure a reliable power generating system could rely on the timely availability of new nuclear power generating plants.

On January 10 of this year the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards concluded that the Monticello plant could be

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

June 19, 1970

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operated without undue risk to the health and safety of the public. While certain final details were left to be resolved with the regulatory staff, it took the AEC until March 11, 1970, to decide to hold a public hearing on its own motion and to announce such decision. This delay in initiating the public hearing procedure automatically put off the public hearing until April 28, 1970, a date so close to the scheduled plant completion date that unusual procedures would have been required to permit a license to issue following such a hearing in a timely manner, consistent with plant completion.

We thereupon proceeded with a motion for authorization to load fuel and conduct low power startup tests - activities which carry no potential for harm to persons or property off-site and activities with respect to which none of the intervenors' contentions was reasonably related. The regulatory staff, which by this time had concluded that the full power license could be issued upon completion of the plant, concurred in the motion. The motion was denied by the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, not on grounds of safety, but because the regulatory staff couldn't decide how to respond to a subpoena for AEC inspection reports. At this time, May 1, the first adjournment of the hearing took place.

When the adjournment was declared, NSP decided to proceed with modification of the furnace-sensitized stainless steel components in the Monticello reactor. This program, which had been under consideration for some time, was undertaken at this time because of the recess in the hearing. This work has now been completed and has been approved by the ACRS and the regulatory staff.

Finally, two weeks after the subpoena was issued, the staff on May 8 agreed to furnish the inspection reports subject to certain very appropriate deletions, i.e. information of a proprietary nature, certain names of individuals, names of other plants, and identification of certain internal AEC guides and memoranda. On or about June 2 the reports, without the deleted material, were actually made available and the hearing was reconvened on June 15. In reply to objections

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

June 19, 1970

Page 3

by the intervenors as to the deletions, NSP secured permission from its contractors, whose proprietary data were included in the deleted information, to make such data available to the intervenors on a confidential basis which would not preclude their use of the material for the only purpose for which it may have been properly requested, i.e., to conduct cross-examination. The intervenors rejected the offer proclaiming their abhorrence of secrecy. If they were to see the deleted proprietary material, the entire public must see it too, they claimed. This, of course, would destroy the value of the proprietary data to its owners.

The Board, in the face of this patent mischief, refused to determine whether the intervenors would in any way be prejudiced, and professing to perceive a principle of law at issue, announced that it would again adjourn the hearing pending a determination as to whether it has jurisdiction to further consider the matter of the deletions and as to whether the intervenors have any rights to the deleted material.

In the end, the Board announced that it would send these matters to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Appeal Board for resolution before again convening the hearing. This, apparently will produce another delay of several weeks, at least.

Public hearings on the location and licensing of nuclear power plants, in principle, are desirable. They provide a means for public participation in decisions affecting the health and safety of the public. But the hearings have to be scheduled and conducted in a manner which fully recognizes all of the public interests involved in power plant installations. In doing this, means have to be developed to distinguish between the headline seeking dissident, the true representatives of the public, the competent and the incompetent. If not, the penalties to society could be large indeed.

The intervenors in the Monticello hearing are three college graduate students, a high school student, and two lawyers alternating in representing a group of citizens concerned about the environment.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
June 19, 1970
Page 4

A review of the more than fourteen hundred pages of testimony already accumulated at the public hearings would disclose that there has not been identified any single aspect of the plant or its operation which requires modification in the interest of public safety.

The three college graduate students, who may be capable in their fields of specialization, have no expertise in nuclear power. They have been permitted to extend the hearing unnecessarily while enjoying the rare opportunity to "play lawyer" When the hearing was reconvened on June 15, more than two months after reference was made to the Operations Manual in the intervenors' presence at the prehearing conference on April 7, and despite numerous references to it in the FSAR, these intervenors requested the right to review the Operations Manual. The request was characterized by the Board as late "in the extreme". The Board is currently considering the appropriateness of the inclusion of this six-volume document in the record.

The high school student, could contribute little to the safety review process and has presently withdrawn from the hearing, and the two attorneys purporting to represent the citizens group and their witnesses have contributed no technical or safety commentary worthy of consideration.

Unless the renewed motion presented by NSP to the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board before the second adjournment for authority to load fuel is promptly granted, the hearing process will surely delay startup of the plant after it is complete and ready for startup. This assumes that current labor difficulties will be resolved in the near future. Delays due to the regulatory process in the startup of the plant after it is complete and ready for fuel loading will have at least three major adverse effects upon NSP and the public it serves:

1. Reduced reliability of electric power supply by reduced generating margin and lowering of coal reserves in the Upper Midwest.
2. Increased costs to NSP and its customers in excess of \$1,100,000 per month.

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

June 19, 1970

Page 5

3. Increased detrimental effects on environmental quality from electrical generation by older fossil-fueled plants not presently equipped with modern emission controls.

Such delays will also cause the General Electric Company to incur additional costs of \$500,000 per month of delay. Authority to load fuel without delay following completion of the Monticello Plant is needed to ameliorate these adverse effects.

Even if the renewed motion for fuel loading authority is granted, any delay in reconvening the hearing will result in the same adverse consequences to the public interest when the fuel loading and low power startup testing program are concluded.

Strong and innovative leadership is required now if the licensing process is not to break down entirely. I urge you, as promptly as practicable, to convene a task force of interested governmental and private persons, including, if appropriate, legislators and members of the judiciary, to consider how the present regulatory processes can be improved and modified to reduce delay and uncertainty without compromising the legitimate interests of the public. Delay in proceeding on this matter will undoubtedly seriously impede the development and utilization of nuclear power.

Because of the relationship of matters in this letter to issues now subject to the hearing process, I recognize that you may wish to place this letter in the public document room.

Sincerely,



EARL EWALD

cc: Commissioner James T. Ramey
Commissioner Wilfrid E. Johnson
Commissioner Theos J. Thompson
Commissioner Clarence E. Larson
Chairman John N. Nassikas
Congressman Chet Holifield
Governor Harold LeVander

COPY

June 16, 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Honorable Martin J. Hillenbrand
Ass't Secretary for European Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Marty:

Commissioner Haferkamp recently asked to see me to discuss a new initiative he plans to take on the uranium enrichment question. Haferkamp gave a clear indication that the timely expression of US willingness to cooperate within a European Community framework on a comparative study of diffusion and centrifuge technologies could be crucial to the success of the Commission's attempts to lend some rationality to European efforts in the area of isotopic separation. A copy of the pertinent memorandum of conversation is enclosed.

I thought it might be useful to review the state of play in Europe once again in light of this latest Commission approach and the recent French proposal to carry out a US-French feasibility and preliminary economic study of a European gaseous diffusion plant based, at least in part, on US technology.

France has behaved in a peculiar fashion on most nuclear energy matters these past few months, the more so for a country that allegedly is trying to win friends and influence people on gaseous diffusion cooperation. France has bitterly frustrated her Euratom partners, above all the Germans, who had hoped for rapid progress on a reasonable mandate for Commission negotiation of the Euratom-IAEA verification agreement called for by the NPT. The French have dragged their feet in living up to the pledges, made at the Hague Summit and EC Council meetings last December, to undertake a good faith attempt at devising a long term research program to be carried out by a reorganized group of Euratom research centers. They also have maintained their legalistic argument that the Euratom Treaty chapter providing for the operation of the Euratom Supply Agency is no longer valid, despite the fact the Commission has suggested treaty modifications that accord with a great many of the French desiderata.

It is only in the uranium enrichment field that the French allegedly have discovered a European vocation, making high level statements in support of Community undertakings in this field. As a practical matter, though, they have quietly pressed the Germans and Italians on a bilateral basis for cooperation on diffusion while doing little in the Euratom working groups to promote the Commission's proposal for a Community-based study. Similarly, as you know, they have approached the US on a self-elected, bilateral basis, purportedly on behalf of their Euratom partners. I believe it is fair to conclude that the primary French interest is in mounting a plausible alternative to the Dutch-German-British tripartite gas centrifuge project as a means of either beating or joining it on the best terms possible. Consequently, US and French interests, while similar in some respects, appear to be quite dissimilar on the basic issues.

Presumably, the US is interested primarily in encouraging an orderly rather than chaotic competition in Europe between diffusion and centrifuge technologies. This would tend to minimize the risks of nuclear proliferation and maximize the chances for a US share in the future European market. Both in terms of overall political considerations and specific tactics, it would seem our objectives would best be served by supporting the Commission proposal. Any action we might take at this juncture in even appearing to lend added status to the French position in the nuclear field on a bilateral basis would be totally inexplicable to the other Community member states and the Commission. Moreover, it undoubtedly would be counterproductive in furthering our point of view in the enrichment field.

Turning to the prospect for success of a Commission proposal as described by Haferkamp, it is true that until now the Commission has been unable to get the member states to come to grips with the problem in a Community context. The Dutch and, to a lesser extent, the Germans have used delaying tactics in order to assure that there was no interference with or delay on organization of the tripartite project. They also may have feared being locked into a definite commitment to a follow-on commercial scale plant on a Community basis which might be contrary to important national commercial interests. We understand the British may have encouraged their tripartite partners in pursuing these tactics. I realize there are other economic and technical factors which may have caused some temporary erosion of European, especially German, interest in the early construction of a large scale enrichment facility, whether it be based on centrifuge or diffusion. But this could increase

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- 3 -

instead of diminish the attractiveness of a US offer which provided an opportunity for an objective, phased analysis of competing technologies prior to a decision to build a plant. Needless to say, a concrete US initiative would exert a sufficiently strong attraction to energize the Italians and Belgians--no less the French--in support of a Commission proposal.

I will admit that the Dutch are likely to hold firm to their singular interest in the centrifuge technique since they see it as a potentially substantial source of revenue. But should it become crystal clear that they have been isolated and outflanked, the Dutch are apt to agree to expand their currently exclusive interest in a tripartite or national centrifuge program. I believe this is the best the US can hope for under existing circumstances.

A final point relates to the specific response which should be made to the French proposal, beyond any interim reply of a noncommittal nature which may be made pending a final White House decision on the NSC Undersecretaries Committee recommendation. I feel we should politely but firmly indicate at the appropriate time that the US believes the revised Commission proposal offers the best vehicle for accomplishing our mutual goal of bringing about an objective, orderly competition between technologies in the enrichment field. Any inference that we might consider, as a fallback alternative at a later date, US-French bilateral or extra-Community cooperation on diffusion could only serve to promote this far less palatable result.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

J. Robert Schaetzel
Ambassador

Enclosure

Memcon

Drafted:POL/REKaufman: bwl

cc: Chairman Seaborg
Amb. Watson

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

SUBJECT: European Commission Proposal in the Isotopic Separation Field

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

PARTICIPANTS: Wilhelm Haferkamp, Member of the European Commission
Fernand Spaak, Director General for Energy

Ambassador J. Robert Schmeissel, USSEC
Robert E. Kaufman, USSEC/PCE

DATE: June 5, 1970

DISTRIBUTION: Director B, plus Bonn, Paris

Commissioner Haferkamp told the Ambassador he had asked to see him in order to discuss the question of isotopic separation.

Haferkamp first recalled his own conversations in Washington in May 1969 on the Commission's proposal for a Community-based competition between the diffusion and centrifuge technologies, as well as possible US willingness to make available its diffusion technology on a cooperative basis.

Haferkamp noted that, unfortunately, the Commission had been unsuccessful thus far in its efforts to stimulate serious consideration of its proposal by the Europeans. He observed that negotiations on the tripartite centrifuge project necessarily had contributed to delay.

Turning to the future, Haferkamp said he had decided to wait until early July before undertaking a new initiative (assuming he keeps responsibility for energy matters after the new Commission is constituted). Haferkamp had in mind limiting the scope of the Commission's previous proposal to Community study of the comparative merits of diffusion and centrifuge technology. There would be no commitment whatsoever asked of the participating member states as to the subsequent construction of a Community facility. Participants would be free thereafter to pursue whatever course they chose.

Haferkamp intimated this revised approval was designed to overcome fears of the Dutch, and possibly some Germans, that acceptance of the original Commission proposal might require their participation in a follow-on venture judged to be contrary to their national, and especially commercial, interests. He commented that tripartite centrifuges project partners, for example, could proceed as they wished without suffering any delay or interference in their plans. On the other hand, some or all of the member states might choose to build a diffusion plant as well. Likewise, a cooperative study might even convince all concerned that a large scale

European plant was not required for the foreseeable future.

Hafenkamp asked if the Ambassador could, in the light of these developments, provide an indication as to the evolution of the US position on cooperation in the enrichment field with the EC. The Ambassador replied that this thorny problem was still under review, but he had reason to believe a decision would be reached fairly soon. Hafenkamp noted that an expression of willingness by the US to cooperate with the Community on isotopic separation would be very helpful, if not crucial, in winning acceptance by the member states of any Commission proposal. He added that he was prepared, at the proper moment, to make a special effort in Bonn to obtain German agreement to an EC effort.

attached) concerning U.S. cooperation with Euratom in diffusion and centrifuge technologies.

I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Dave and Suki. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, hiked along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Thursday, June 25, 1970 - D.C.

Dr. Leonard Sagan (Palo Alto Clinic), together with Justin Bloom and Stan Schneider, dropped in to see me. We discussed the general controversy that is raging over accepted levels of radioactive effluents for nuclear power plants. I expressed appreciation for the help he is giving to the AEC in putting this issue into proper perspective.

Justin Bloom and I had lunch at the White House Mess. We sat at a table with Paul McCracken and Hendrik Houtakker of the CEA. The conversation was mainly of a social type and revolved a great deal around northern Michigan since Paul had learned of my Ishpeming origins as a result of reading my Michigan Tech Commencement Address. Kriegsman dropped by and told Bloom and me that the status of the Uranium Enrichment Directorate, the price increase and the new enrichment criteria is more up in the air than would be indicated by my conversation with Flanigan last Monday--apparently a White House reassessment is taking place in view of the more recently growing feeling that the opposition in Congress may not be as serious as it seemed last Monday.

From 4 to 5:30 p.m. I attended a meeting of the NSC Under Secretaries Committee to discuss and obtain approval for the FY 1971 Underground Nuclear Weapons Testing Program which has the code name EMERY. Present were U. Alexis Johnson (Acting Chairman); David Packard (DOD); Admiral Thomas Moorer and Major General Bowley (JCS); General Cusman and Mr. Ratliff (CIA); Philip J. Farley (ACDA); James R. Schlesinger, Fred Schuldt and Dan Taft (BOB); Dr. Lee A. DuBridge and Dr. John Martin (OST); Dr. John Northrup and Dr. Raymond Smith (DASA); Commissioner Thompson, Ed Giller, Commander Richard E. Peterson, John Kelly and I (AEC); Russell E. Train (CEQ); Verne Fryklund (ARPA); Henry Loomis (USIA); Arthur Hartman, Herman Pollack and David Biltchik (State); and Colonel Richard Kennedy (NSC staff).

Alexis Johnson presided; he called on me and I gave an opening statement. I summarized the number of tests and their general type, described the favorable results of the MILROW test and described the AEC policy of compliance with the Environmental Policy Act of 1969. We will prepare specific environmental statements for all tests over one megaton in yield, all tests conducted off the Nevada Test Site, and all excavation experiments; in addition, we will prepare an annual environmental statement on a fiscal year basis to address all underground tests at the Nevada Test Site.

I then called on Giller who described in more detail the various categories of tests and the new trends in testing. He suggested a possible modification to the approval process for nuclear testing that would be on a semiannual rather than a quarterly basis.

John Northrup then described the DOD portion of the program. At the end of these presentations Johnson raised the question of the environmental problem and the involvement of the Council of Environmental Quality. I stated that we welcome this involvement and think of it as being potentially very helpful. I said that there will be three environmental statements in the coming fiscal

year: (1) the general one, (2) that for the CANNIKIN shot, and (3) that for the ADAGIO shot.

Johnson then asked Train for his comments. Train said that the Presidential order requires that the AEC submit environmental statements. In general, these environmental statements are required from departments and agencies throughout the Government and any individual one may or may not be acted upon. If the Council of Environmental Quality advises that it has objections, then these are submitted to the President, and in the case of underground testing, copies would be submitted to the AEC and to the Under Secretaries Committee.

Train's statement was followed by a lively discussion of the role of the Environmental Quality Council. It was clear that Train is somewhat apprehensive lest the Environmental Quality Council be placed on the spot. I made it clear that they will be in a difficult position because they will inevitably have to share some of the pressure that heretofore has been absorbed solely by the AEC. Train, after this give and take discussion, finally said that he isn't sure just what the public role of the Environmental Quality Council would be in this matter and that he will talk to the White House (presumably John Ehrlichman) about this in order to evolve a plan.

I called attention to Giller's suggestion that the approval process be changed to a semiannual program submission and the Under Secretaries Committee approved this change.

I received a memorandum from the President addressed to Senior Administration Officials (copy without enclosures attached) concerning the Administration's proposed revenue-sharing plan, asking us to become familiar with the basic elements of this plan and to make known, at every suitable occasion, the Administration's strong desire to secure its enactment in 1970.

I attended a "wetting down party" given by Craig Hosmer (in Room B-339, Rayburn House Office Building) in recognition of his promotion to Rear Admiral in the Naval Reserve.

Helen and I attended the reception (in the Lincoln Ballroom) and dinner (in the Jefferson Ballroom) given at the Washington Hilton Hotel by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. We met the President, Lewis Strong, during the reception and had an interesting conversation with him. We sat at a table with Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson (Counsel and sort of Executive Officer, NRECA), Mr. and Mrs. John A. Carver, Jr., (Commissioner, FPC), Albert B. Brook (Commissioner, FPC) and Mr. Harrison (member of the NRECA board, from Georgia). After the dinner President Strong introduced the officers of NRECA and guests from various government agencies. He gave me a particularly nice introduction which resulted in a standing ovation. This was followed by a movie on the recent annual meeting of the NRECA.

Friday, June 26, 1970 - Germantown

Before dawn this morning Pete and his friend, Jane Rubenstein, arrived from New York in his Volvo. They are here to participate in Jan Faul's wedding on Saturday; Pete will serve as an usher.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 411 (notes attached) and at 11:10 a.m. over Information Meeting 1042 (notes attached). We discussed further the wording of the proposed legislation that Holifield is planning to introduce in connection with the Environmental Protection Agency, 325

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

June 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

SENIOR ADMINISTRATION OFFICIALS

SUBJECT: Revenue Sharing

This Administration came to office at a time when many Americans were frustrated (often justifiably) with the performance of existing governmental institutions. We have, therefore, proposed basic changes in the domestic policies of the Federal Government. The Administration's new domestic policies, taken together, constitute a strong effort to reform major program systems, renew our federalism, and strengthen the capacity of governmental institutions -- at the national, State and local levels.

Last August, I submitted to the Congress a proposal for sharing a portion of Federal revenues with State and local governments. This innovative program is designed to extend Federal assistance to these governments in a broader, fairer, and less conditional manner.

Over the years this mechanism will have a substantial economic and political effect on our Federal system.

The arguments in favor of revenue sharing are as strong as ever:

1. We have a serious "fiscal mismatch." The Federal government has the superior revenue-generating system. The other levels of government have the major domestic expenditure requirements. The Federal government has long recognized this discontinuity between public needs and resources. So far, we have chosen to bridge the gap through the mechanism of categorical grants-in-aid to State and local governments. Next year, nearly \$28 billion will be spread over 500 separate and uncoordinated aid categories.

2. We need to design better systems for delivering Federal program assistance and better methods of fiscal assistance. Revenue sharing represents a valuable and necessary supplement to our existing financial assistance efforts. Increased resources and additional decision-making responsibility will be transferred to States and localities. Local discretion and flexibility will be encouraged. Citizen discontent over the inability of the Federal government to deliver services effectively provides strong incentive to decentralize some governmental decision-making.
3. The revenue capacity of State and local government is severely strained -- despite their considerable efforts. During the 1960s, the States made over 300 increases in major taxes, either enacting new taxes or raising rates on existing ones. Property taxes are very high in many areas. These governments need financial help. The simplest, most direct, and fairest way to provide that help is through revenue sharing.
4. Adequate provision of basic public services is a matter of high national priority. Revenue sharing is directly responsive to this need. We look to our States and localities to provide these services, and revenue sharing funds represent vital support for our domestic programs.
5. Americans not only are frustrated with the performance of governmental institutions, but also with the unresponsiveness of these institutions to local concerns. The individual citizen can have the largest impact on public policy through his State and local governments. By strengthening these governments, revenue sharing can enhance individual contributions to public decision-making. Through revenue sharing an important measure of political power is returned to the people.

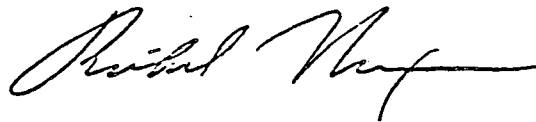
I want to emphasize the importance of revenue sharing in our total domestic policy. Revenue sharing is the financial heart of the New Federalism.

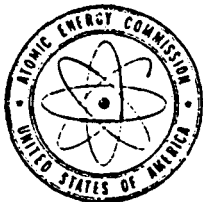
Under the New Federalism, major aims are to define more clearly functional responsibilities among levels of government and strengthen governmental institutions at all levels. Welfare, for example, is appropriately a national responsibility. In addition to providing equity and dignity for the poor, the Family Assistance Act will relieve State and local governments of rapidly rising costs for welfare.

In areas which are primarily State-local responsibilities, revenue sharing and other measures which the Administration has advanced will strengthen the capacity of States and localities to make decisions which reflect their own priorities and needs.

In the first full year of the Family Assistance Program, fiscal relief for states and localities will be nearly \$600 million, in addition to the currently estimated revenue sharing program of \$1 billion.

I encourage all of you to become familiar with the basic elements of the Administration's revenue sharing proposal and to make known, at every suitable occasion, our strong desire to secure its enactment in 1970. A very brief description of revenue sharing, along with major questions and answers, is enclosed.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, likely belonging to Richard Nixon, positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 85

June 26, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 411

10:15 a.m., Friday, June 26, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Draft Bill re Environmental Reorganization Plan

Approved with an addition. The legislative history of Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act is to be researched. (ADRA-GC)

2. Draft Letter from the Director, BOB, to Secretary Laird and Chairman Seaborg re Environmental Protection Administration

Approved. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's June 25 Memorandum re Issuance of Safety Guides

Revision and transmittal to the AIF and others as a draft for comment are requested. (DRS)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:10 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

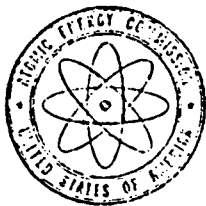
STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Shapar
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Griffin
Mr. McCool
Mr. Hollingsworth*
Mr. Bloch*
Mr. Ryan*
Mr. Kull*
Mr. Beck*
Mr. Case*
Mr. Hanauer*

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Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

COPY NO 3
June 26, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1042

11:10 a. m. , Friday, June 26, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. June 19 Letter from GAO re Proposed Change in Enrichment Charge

A draft response for consideration Monday, June 29 will be circulated today. (GC-SECY)

2. Senate Appropriations Committee Hearing, 10:00 a. m. , Tuesday, June 30, 1970

The Chairman will testify. Commissioner Ramey will invite Senators Gore, Aiken, and possibly others to attend. (SECY)

3. June 19 Letter from Mr. Richmond, BPA, re Steam Payments

Staff will follow. (P)

4. Agenda for the Weeks of June 29, July 6, 13, and 20, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

5. NTS Events for the Week of June 29, 1970

Noted. (AGMMA)

6. AEC 780/50 - AEC Citation

Dr. Jane Hall will be awarded the Citation in a ceremony at Los Alamos October 5, 1970. (SECY)

7. Letter to the General Advisory Committee re the AEC Citation and Lawrence Award

The Commissioners' comments will be addressed to Mr. Rubin today. (Rubin-SECY)

8. AEC 1193/23 - Emergency Procedures - D. C. Offices

Approved. A drill will be scheduled the week of June 29. (SECY)

9. AEC 89/224 - Soviet Bloc Nationals: Long Term Assignment

Approved for an assignment of up to six months. (AGMIA)

10. Mr. Friedman's June 26 Memorandum re Proposed Guest Participation at LRL-Berkeley by Czech National

Approved. (AGMIA)

11. AEC 89/223 - Dutch National: Proposed Assignment as Consultant to LASL

Approved. (AGMIA)

12. AEC 152/275 - Coal Industry Views on Tight Coal Supply Situation

Staff will prepare letters to Secretary Hickel, Chairman Nassikas, and Mr. Dave Freeman. (RDT)

13. AEC 320/20 - Draft Letter to JCAE re Molten Salt Reactors

A revised letter transmitting the report and Admiral Rickover's June 25 memorandum is approved. (AGMR)

14. AEC 459/119 - Commitments and Capability for Enriching Services

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

15. AEC 152/276 - Correspondence with FPC re Power Reductions

Noted with a request. (AGMP&P)

16. AEC 532/98 - Question Regarding Recent LRL Hiring

Staff may discuss with Mr. Zuckert as noted. (GC)

17. AEC 534/88 - Rocky Flats Plant - Potential Labor Dispute and Strike

Noted. (LABR)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:05 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Schoenhaut
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Griffin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Forssell*
Mr. Hobbs*
Mr. McKinney*

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General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

which would require the agency to consult with scientific experts in setting their radioactive effluent standards. We approved the concept of inviting Dr. Ivo Zvara to work at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory for six months. We decided to confer the AEC Citation on Jane Hall.

I called Joe Hennessey to ask him to stay on as General Counsel for another year or so. He said he would be happy to do that.

Peter Flanigan called regarding the "one year" part of my reappointment. He said that the appointment would be "one year in a general time scale--it could be ten months, or it could be fourteen months." He said that, after discussing it at the White House, it has been agreed that I should tell this to JCAE Chairman Holifield confidentially, and that I should also state that if Holifield would like to ask me this during the confirmation hearings, I would be happy to answer, or if he thinks it would be more appropriate, I would be glad to volunteer this information. At any rate, the White House feels it is important that he have this information. He then asked me to go ahead and call the JCAE. He said that the nomination will be going up to the Hill shortly. He said that the White House has a little problem with Pennsylvania Senator Scott's office, who in turn has some difficulty with George Bloom, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission of the State of Pennsylvania. He asked me to call Bloom. Flanigan agreed that I could call both Senator Pastore and Congressman Holifield.

I called George Bloom and he immediately reminded me that we had met at the Peach Bottom dedication. He then mentioned that he's a cousin to Justin Bloom of my staff (his father and Justin's grandfather were brothers). I invited him to come down and have lunch with us sometime. He said he has had a call from Senator Hugh Scott's office, saying they have put a hold on sending my name to the Senate for confirmation. Scott wanted to check with Bloom since he is Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission in Pennsylvania. Bloom said he told Scott that he knows nothing that would be adverse to the confirmation; in fact, he had nothing but compliments about my ability; however, he did agree to check with his staff and some of the utilities, which he did yesterday. He said that every one of them had nothing but glowing reports. He said he has not had a chance to report back to Scott but would do so immediately. He then said he did want to tell me about a situation involving a lawyer of the AEC--Joseph Gallo. The Duquesne Light Company, which supplies electrical power from Shippingport, has come in with a request for a rate increase, and Gallo is one of the complainants. However, Gallo has not confined his interest to the rate structure of the AEC only, but he has joined up with the attorney for the City of Pittsburgh. Bloom said he doesn't feel that Gallo should be "the general counsel in the whole rate case." I said I haven't heard anything from Gallo about this, and Bloom said he figures that probably was the case. Bloom also mentioned that he used to be Assistant to Pennsylvania Senator Martin--Senator Scott's predecessor.

I had lunch with Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch and Julie Rubin to discuss the general status of affairs.

Will Kriegsman called to say that George Bloom has called Senator Hugh Scott and Scott has been in touch with the White House to support my reappointment. He said that they're preparing the paperwork for the President now, but he doesn't know when the announcement will be made--maybe Monday (June 29), but he will let me know. He said it's a technical matter now; preparing the papers, getting the President's signature, etc.

Lewis Strauss called to say he has heard that I will be renominated to continue on as AEC Chairman and he wanted to offer his congratulations. He has heard

about what seems to be a breakthrough in the controlled thermonuclear program. He asked whether I would send somebody over to brief him next week. I said I would be glad to do that and we agreed that somebody would be there at 4:30 p.m. on July 1.

At 2:40 p.m. I received a call from W. K. Panofsky (Director, SLAC). He called regarding the investigation that is going on at SLAC as a result of a letter of allegations from a member of Congress. He is very concerned because the report will identify people, name names, etc., whereas the individuals will not have broken any university regulations, but merely marched in protest of the war in Vietnam. He thinks AEC is going to catch some real blasts in the Bay Area press, whether it's justified or not. He raised the question whether we could identify only those individuals directly involved with rules violations; others would be referred to anonymously as Mr. X, Y and Z. The fear is that the purpose of the investigation is punitive rather than investigatory. I said that it has never been done before to refer to individuals anonymously and, furthermore, the JCAE would immediately ask for the names; therefore, the only thing that would be accomplished would be that a little time was bought. I said he could give the assurance that so far as I am concerned and the AEC is concerned, there isn't going to be any retribution for genuine non-violators. He didn't feel that this would hold for Congress. He said he would be holding a meeting on this at 1 p.m. (west coast time). I said I would talk to Vinciguerra and would call him back.

Vinciguerra and I then called Jon D. Anderson (Director of Inspection) and told him of Panofsky's fear that this investigation will be a witch hunt and, as a result, his suggestion that, except for real violators, individuals be not named, but rather referred to as X, Y, and Z. I said it's a very hot issue. This is all tied in with picketing against Cambodia, etc., and the radicals out there are casting AEC in the light that this is a punitive investigation, and even that the union is an issue. The AEC can really become besmirched in the process because we will be portrayed as interfering with the political beliefs of the people at SLAC. Vinciguerra made essentially the same points.

Anderson insisted firmly that he couldn't say at the present time whom it will be necessary to mention. He has a letter from a Congressman, enclosing an anonymous letter of allegations. He said that his investigator is checking out the allegations point by point. He will be back here a week from Monday (July 6) to write the report. Nelson and Anderson will be going over all the information and will be absolutely certain the report is as accurate and factual as they can possibly make it. He said he couldn't promise any more than that. The facts will be put into a report to reflect the investigation; when it is required that certain individuals be named, then they will be named; but if it is not necessary, they ordinarily don't use names; the names have to have some pertinence. I said that this sounds very inflexible and shows no concern for the reputation of the AEC.

I then called Panofsky back, and told him we had looked into the problem. I said we can assure him that only names that are relevant, and in minimal numbers, will be included in the report. Panofsky's concern is that the judgment as to relevance is the judgment of the Division of Inspection. I pointed out that the Division is semi-autonomous.

I said he could state that our Division of Inspection, which is semi-autonomous, has been handed a letter with certain allegations contained therein. They are going through it sentence by sentence, like they have done hundreds of times before, all over the country, in every laboratory, time after time. But we can assure them that the investigation is conducted fairly. No one has ever been

fired, nor has any retribution been taken, so far as the AEC is concerned, except where there is real wrong-doing; at that point the matter would be at the Commission level. Where punitive action has been taken, it has almost always been a case where somebody has gone behind the scene in contract negotiations, been involved in stealing, etc., but never anything like what is involved in the present case. We can assure the people that nothing unfair or political will be done as far as the AEC is concerned. Panofsky asked whether he could say that he has the assurance of the Chairman of the AEC, and I said yes.

I called Jane Hall to tell her that the Commission voted today to confer on her the AEC Citation. She expressed her deep appreciation. It was agreed that the presentation would take place at Los Alamos---on October 5 or 6, when I am out there.

I received a letter from Herm Pollack telling me that he concurs in Dr. Glennan's appointment of Richard T. Davies to replace Verne Lewis as Deputy U.S. Representative to the IAEA.

Saturday, June 27, 1970 - D.C.

I worked in the D.C. office for a couple of hours.

I then went home for lunch and immediately thereafter took a group picture of the kids (Peter, Lynne, Bill, David, Steve, Eric and Dianne) for our 1970 Christmas card.



Family Christmas picture; June 27, 1970.
Eric, Steve, Dave and Pete Seaborg, Lynne and Bill Cobb, Dianne Seaborg, and Suki.

In the afternoon Helen and I attended the wedding of Pete's and Lynne's friend, Dan Faul, to Roberta (Bobbie) Heller at the Episcopal Church on the corner of Wisconsin and Massachusetts Avenue. Peter served as the chief usher and Bill took a number of pictures; Jane and Lynne also attended the wedding. After the wedding we all attended the reception at France's Restaurant in Georgetown (1214 30th Street). Here we talked to Jan Faul's father and mother, Roberta's father and mother, and a number of the other guests.

Helen and I then co-hosted, with Mr. and Mrs. Ted Sherburne, the farewell reception for Mr. and Mrs. Dael Wolfle in the Far East Room of the International Club (1225 19th Street, N.W.). In attendance were Dr. Allen V. Astin, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Bascomb, Dr. and Mrs. Leonard Carmichael, Lynne and Bill Cobb, Dr. and Mrs. Bowen C. Dees, Dr. and Mrs. Lee DuBridge, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas D. Fontaine, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ward Greenwood, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Groven, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan S. Haseltine, Dr. and Mrs. Caryl P. Haskins, Mr. William M. Hines, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. George W. Irving, Jr., Dr. and Mrs. Kenneth B. Littel, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas O. Paine, Dr. and Mrs. William T. Pecora, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur S. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Rosenthal, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Scherer, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Shomo, Dr. and Mrs. Ronald Gordon Shuttleworth, Mrs. Stanley Shuttleworth, Dr. and Mrs. Waldo E. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. Bradford R. Stanerson, Dr. and Mrs. Gerald Tape, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Wall, Mrs. Alan T. Waterman, Dr. and Mrs. James E. Webb, Dr. and Mrs. Logan Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Schriver, Peter and David Seaborg, Jane Rubenstein and Carol Chelander.

In the evening, Peter, Jane, Steve, Bill, Lynne, Dave, and Carol attended a dance program at the Sylvan Theatre.

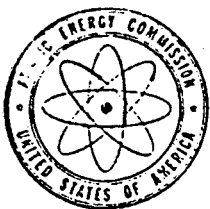
Sunday, June 28, 1970

I worked on my speech for the Commonwealth Club of California, "A Nuclear Space Odyssey," which I will give on July 24, 1970; on my article in the Gmelin volume on the occurrence in nature of transuranium elements; on the Seaborg-Corliss book, "Man and Atom;" and prepared for Tuesday's testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee regarding the AEC FY 1971 budget.

Monday, June 29, 1970 - Germantown

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1043 (notes attached). We decided to give the AEC Distinguished Service Award to Kennedy C. Brooks, Franklin N. Parks and Forrest Western. We discussed Hennessey's draft legal opinion on the uranium enrichment services criteria which states that these are consistent with the wording of the Atomic Energy Act.

I received a call from B. R. Dorsey (President, Gulf Oil Company) in San Diego. He said Gulf is going to announce some organizational changes out there today and he wanted me to know about them before the official announcement is released. He said they have felt for a long time, in connection with GGA, that they should separate power reactors and the fuel business from electronic control, government defense and that sort of thing. At the same time they want to utilize their knowledge and skills to get into the environmental systems business. What they have come up with is a sort of parent organization which will be known as the Gulf Energy and Environmental Systems, Inc. This new company will be headed by Art Rolander. Under this will be two subsidiaries--Gulf General Atomic, headed by John Landis, and Gulf Environmental Systems, headed by a Gulf man named Redd. There will also be two divisions under the parent company: one for electronic control work, headed by Charles Sherwin, and one for defense sciences, headed by Victor van Lindt. Zane Johnson will be going back to Pittsburg in an executive capacity and will direct all the San Diego functions including GGA. He said that as far as AEC is concerned, things will go along about as they have been and they will be in a position to give us as much or more attention. He said they were very pleased with the manner in which things were done under Zane and that they are looking forward to their next opportunity in connection with the 1,100 MWe nuclear plant.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
June 29, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1043

10:05 a.m., Monday, June 29, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Arrangements for the Commissioners' Meeting with Allied Chemical Company Representatives this afternoon
2. June 25 Letter from BOB Responding to our May 21 Letter re Commission's Intention to Recover Full Cost of Regulatory Licensing Program and April 7 Letter re Request for Additional Positions for the Regulatory Program

Noted. In staff review. (OC)

3. Senator Aiken's Query to Commissioner Ramey re AEC Hearing on a Finding of Practical Value

Commissioner Ramey will call the Senator. (Fremling)

4. AEC Distinguished Service Award (See General Manager's June 23 and Director of Regulation's June 2 Memoranda)

Messrs. Parks, Brooks, and Western are approved. (PER-SECY)

5. AEC Citation Ceremony for Dr. Jane Hall, October 6, 1970, at Los Alamos

Scheduled. (SECY)

6. AEC 889/4 - Procurement of Nickel Powder in the Cascade Improvement Program

Approved. (P)

7. AEC 459/119 - Commitments and Capability of Enriching Services

Noted. Staff will prepare a clarifying letter to the Joint Committee. (P)

8. AEC 89/225 - Change in Procedures for Aliens at LRL-Livermore and LASL

Approved. (AGMIA)

9. AEC 901/550 - Six Soviet Nationals: Proposed Visit to ANL

Approved with the addition of Brookhaven National Laboratory. (AGMIA)

10. AEC 1083/152 - IAEA: 1970 Symposium on Liquid Metal Fast Reactor Safety Engineering

Noted. (AGMIA)

11. General Manager's Report on the Strike at Rocky Flats

12. General Manager's Report on Congressman Joe Evins' Statement at Oak Ridge, June 27, re the Directorate

13. Senate Appropriations Committee Hearings on AEC Appropriations for FY 1971, 10:00 a.m., June 30, 1970

14. Mr. Hennessey's June 26 Memorandum re Validity of the Revised Uranium Enrichment Services Criteria

The White House is to be informed. (Rubin-GC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:15 a.m.

(Commissioner Thompson's comments will be obtained on the decisional items.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Price*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Voigt*
Mr. Thorne*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Mercer*
Mr. Hennessey*
Mr. Minsch*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

I had lunch at the Longworth Cafeteria with Julie Rubin, Justin Bloom and Ted Worth of the National Science Foundation. After lunch, Rubin, Bloom and I took a walk around Lafayette Square and then we visited the top of the H Street building with McCool and McKinney.

Alfred Strelsin called me from New York, just to ask how things are going. He plans to attend the IPA (which he has just joined) Convention in July and hopes to see me at that time.

At a follow up to the phone call from John Connor last Monday, Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Larson and I, together with Bob Hollingsworth, Joe Hennessey, Ed Bloch, Abe Friedman, Bob Thorne, Julie Rubin and others, met from 2:30 to 3:30 p.m. with David Bradford (Group Vice President, Allied Chemical), Brian Forrow (Vice President and General Counsel, Allied Chemical) and Dr. Robert Loftness of the State Department. Bradford and Forrow described the difficult situation in which Allied Chemical finds itself. They own 50 percent of Arad Chemical with the Israeli Government owning the other 50 percent. Arad is building a plant to produce phosphoric acid for worldwide sale and the Israeli Government, on behalf of the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission, has asked to extract the uranium--about 50 tons per year--from the phosphoric process stream. They feel that the Israeli Government will do this whether or not Allied given permission. It is obvious that Israel would use this uranium to fuel their Dimona reactor which, at present, is fueled by using uranium purchased in France. Thus, under this arrangement, Israel would have a source of uranium not subject to safeguards and not subject to any commitments to France. The Israeli Government has asked Allied to sign an agreement permitting this operation to take place and Allied would like advice from the U.S. Government as to what they should do. I said that the AEC and the State Department would look into this and let them know as soon as possible.

We received from the Vice President's Office for our attention and consideration a copy of a letter (copy attached) directed to the President by Governor Daniel Evans concerning unemployment in the State of Washington.

I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Suki. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returned to our starting point.

Dave, Carol, Steve, Eric, Don Schuirmann, and another of Dave's friends went to the Meriwether Post Pavilion to see The Who.

In the late afternoon Pete, Jane and Dianne visited Fort Washington.

My reappointment for a five-year term as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission was announced from the Western White House at 9 p.m. tonight.

Tuesday, June 30, 1970 - D.C.

I attended the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee hearing on the AEC FY 1971 budget. Senator Allen Ellender (Chairman) was present, as were Senators Milton R. Young, John O. Pastore and Alan Bible at the beginning, and later Senators Albert Gore, Mike Gravel, Gordon Allott and Clifford P. Case. Gravel and Gore left after a relatively short stay and Pastore left toward the end of the hearing, which lasted about two hours (10:10 a.m. to 12 noon). Present with me were Commissioners Ramey and Larson, Ed Giller, Vic Corso and many other AEC staff as well as Carl Walske and Roland Herbst of DOD. I read my prepared opening statement and then Ellender turned to Giller who began an explanation of



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NOV 86

STATE OF WASHINGTON
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
OLYMPIA

DANIEL J. EVANS
GOVERNOR

June 23, 1970

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
Executive Office of the President
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

The State of Washington has fully supported your programs to bring the inflationary spiral under control. We are also painfully aware of the fact that if inflation is not controlled as much as one-half of the additional revenues forecast to be received in the state during the next biennium could be used to support higher prices and wages. Curtailed spending has, of course, resulted in an increased unemployment level across the country, but the impact on Washington State is so far greater than on the rest of the nation that I am compelled to ask for your assistance.

In May, the unemployment rate for the nation was at 5.0 percent, while for the State of Washington the comparable rate was 68 percent higher at 8.4 percent. The City of Seattle had a rate double that of the nation at 10.0 percent and Tacoma, our third largest city, had a rate of 9.1 percent. For the third consecutive month, we are told that the unemployment rate in Washington State was the highest in the nation and indications so far in June are that the gap will widen.

We are working every conceivable approach to develop jobs for the citizens of this state. We are achieving some modest success and above all are striving to maintain a healthy citizen attitude toward the future of the state and the country, a most difficult task in view of our high unemployment. Our total effort can be easily negated by some planned federal actions but also can be immensely enhanced with your help in the following areas.

First, I understand that the new Federal Building in Seattle has cleared all of the technical hurdles and approval has been recommended. If approval could be accelerated and top priority assigned to awarding the contracts, this would be a real assist to both the state and the City of Seattle.

The Federal government has announced the closure or curtailment of activities at the Bangor Ammunition Depot, the Sandpoint Naval Air Station, the Torpedo Base at Keyport, the Bremerton Naval Shipyard, the Bremerton Naval

June 23, 1970

Supply Center, and Fairchild Air Force Base. It is estimated that 2,500 direct employees will lose their jobs with a secondary effect of employment reductions of at least that many more employees in the service industries. I ask that these reductions be postponed until a substantial turnaround in the economy can be seen.

Major portions of the Atomic Energy Commission's Hanford facility in Eastern Washington have been shut down over the past two or three years which has or will contribute substantially to our unemployment problem. I ask that any further reduction contemplated by the AEC at that facility be postponed at least until the economy is in a much stronger position to absorb the impact.

There are Corps of Engineer projects approved for completion within the State of Washington totalling over \$8.5 million that have been frozen. I ask that these be released and expedited as rapidly as possible.

I have sent letters to Secretary of the Interior Michel and Secretary of Agriculture Hardin indicating that the North Cross State Highway in Washington will be completed one year ahead of schedule and that we must proceed on developing and building the facilities adjacent to that highway. I understand that the U. S. Forest Service and the National Park Service have developed plans for these facilities, and I urge their immediate approval and implementation.

Finally, I ask that every effort be made to accelerate the staffing of Federal Region X and that every consideration be given to recruiting that staff from the very competent but unemployed citizens of this state. Not only will this provide jobs sooner than apparently planned, but will also provide closer and more efficient federal liaison for federal programs that are especially important in these difficult times.

The tight money situation has severely reduced housing starts which has had a great effect on the forest products' industry, one of our key economic sectors. The Emergency Home Finance Act of 1970, if it passes the House of Representatives, should significantly assist this industry. I have written to our Congressional Delegation and asked that they support this Act and the other programs and legislation outlined in your June 17, 1970, message to the nation.

In our efforts to correct our serious unemployment problem, I think, above all, it is vital that the nation or the state not be viewed as an economic catastrophe. At the same time, it is essential that our people know that we are doing all we can and I do earnestly solicit your assistance.

Sincerely,



Daniel J. Evans
Governor

the mechanism by which the requirements for nuclear weapons are determined. This resulted in a broad-ranging discussion which included criticism by Ellender of what he termed "insatiable demand for more weapons" and some defense by Pastore of the need to keep abreast in this field. Walske explained the procedures whereby DOD requests weapons from the AEC. Case questioned us on the CANNIKIN test at Amchitka, asking why its yield could not be revealed, exploring the danger of earthquakes, etc. On the whole the discussion was broad-ranging but not as bad as our appearance before Ellender during the spring hearing.

I had lunch with Julie Rubin, Justin Bloom and Stan Schneider at the Longworth Cafeteria which we followed with a walk around Lafayette Square. I ran into Ed Welsh during the walk and he brought me up to date on his present activities in the consultant field.

The Washington Post carried two versions of my appointment today (copies attached). The early edition which goes to press in the early evening said it was expected that I would be reappointed while the late edition carried the news that I had been reappointed.

I received a letter from Dave Packard (copy attached) endorsing the suggestion I made in my letter of June 15, 1970 that there is a need for early nuclear weapon stockpile projections in the budgeting program.

I called Dan Moore at the International Platform Association to inquire what role he wished me to play at their convention next month. He said he would like me to make one of the important introductions at the banquet on Thursday, July 30. I asked him to let me know as soon as possible whom I would be introducing.

He said he hopes Mrs. Seaborg and the kids could attend the convention - as guests.

I asked how he resolved the question of the next president of IPA. He said he has called Wernher von Braun, but he was out so he left word with von Braun's secretary that he would like to talk to him about the IPA presidency, but he has not had the call returned. He said he would probably write von Braun, and he might refer him to me.

Moore said he read in today's paper about my reappointment and he offered congratulations.

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House today (copy attached).

Carol, Suki and I hiked in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 2 then south on the Black Horse Trail and across on Cross Trails 3 and 4 and returning to our starting point.

President Expected To Keep Seaborg As AEC Chairman

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg is expected to be renominated as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission sometime by President Nixon this week.

While Seaborg himself declined to comment on whether he would be renominated, sources close to the White House said the President would ask Seaborg to stay on as AEC chairman when his current two-year term expires at midnight tonight.

Chairman for the last nine years, Seaborg has been backed for renomination by Congress' Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and by the atomic power industry's two most formidable lobbying groups, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the Edison Electric Institute.

There were rumors last month that Seaborg might not seek another term, but apparently he simply had not made his wishes known to the White House at the time.

It is also understood that the industry groups waited until last month to show their support for Seaborg.

A registered Democrat from



GLENN T. SEABORG
... staying on

California, Seaborg was brought in as chairman of the AEC by President Kennedy in 1961.

Two years ago, he was offered a five-year term by President Johnson, which he turned down. He accepted instead his current two-year term.

Seaborg Is Named To Another Term As AEC Chairman

From News Dispatches

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., June 29—President Nixon nominated Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg today to a new five-year term as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

In June, 1963, when his previous five-year term neared completion, Seaborg accepted only a new two-year term, declaring, "I couldn't in good conscience accept a five-year term, for financial considerations and other personal reasons."

Seaborg, 58, lives in Washington, with his wife and six children. His salary is \$30,000 a year.

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GLENN T. SEABORG

... staying on

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It is also understood that the industry groups waited until last month to show their support for Seaborg.

A registered Democrat from California, Seaborg was brought in as chairman of the AEC by President Kennedy in 1961.

WASH. POST. 6-30-70

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

JUN 29 1970

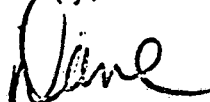
Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C. 20545

LD 6/30/70

Dear Glenn:

The need for early nuclear weapon stockpile projections, as expressed in your letter of June 15, 1970, is very evident to me. We shall certainly endeavor to assist in every way possible. However, we are just commencing a review of various force adjustments brought about by the President's fiscal guidance. DoD decisions regarding weapon systems and other requirements for nuclear weapons will thus most likely be made during August. In the interim my staff will be available to work informally with the AEC staff for planning purposes. When our decisions become definitive, we shall transmit a total stockpile through FY 1979 to you.

Sincerely,



DEPUTY

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR JUNE 30, 1970

1. On June 24 the House passed H.R. 16127 making AEC appropriations for Fiscal Year 1971, without amendment of the action by its Appropriations Committee. The \$1,965,500,000 provided by the House for Operating Expenses includes the unbudgeted increase of \$11.5 million in the Authorization Act, offset by the reductions of \$16.1 million in that Act. Additional reductions of \$40.6 million were made without prejudice to the items, based primarily on anticipated slippage and savings in planned operating programs (\$35.7 million) and estimated year-end carryover of unobligated balances (\$5.1 million). Also provided was \$369,100,000 for Plant and Capital Equipment, representing an increase of \$8 million above the President's budget request. This increase is the net result of decreases for weapons plant construction (\$10 million) and Flowshare equipment (\$5.7 million), and increases for the Cascade Improvement Program (\$16.1 million), a radiobiology facility at Argonne National Laboratory (\$2 million), and design funds for a nuclear science information center at Oak Ridge (\$5.6 million). Hearings on this bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee are scheduled to resume on June 30, and this will probably be the final session before the bill is reported to the Senate.
2. Dr. Morris Bradbury, Director of Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, will receive the Enrico Fermi Award in Los Alamos, New Mexico, on August 29 as part of a public ceremony planned in honor of his retirement, which will become effective on September 1, 1970.
3. The SNAP 3A nuclear powered generator is now in its tenth year in orbit. Launched on June 29, 1961, this plutonium-238 powered device is the first radioisotopic generator in space. It was designed to produce 2.7 watts of electricity and continues to function on the Navy's oldest navigational satellite, which still transmits signals regularly but is no longer in operational use. A total of seven SNAP generators have been successfully launched in space.
4. The international Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations, which will be sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency in cooperation with the USABC, will include more than 50 papers by participants

from at least 10 countries. The symposium will be held August 10-14, 1970, at United Nations Headquarters in New York City.

5. A site near Lyons, Kansas, tentatively has been selected as AEC's first salt mine repository for radioactive waste. The repository would be used for demonstrating the safety of long-term storage of solid high-level and long-lived low-level radioactive wastes. The waste will be placed in salt formations approximately 1,000 feet underground after having been sealed in metallic containers. The project has been discussed intensively with State officials in Kansas.
6. The hearing on Columbia University's application for a license to operate a small (250 kilowatt) Triga research reactor in New York City is scheduled to reopen on July 10. During recent months there have been allegations that the operation of this reactor would subject the community to an unnecessary risk, and the New York City Council has held hearings on an ordinance banning reactors within the City limits.
7. A draft environmental statement on CANNIKIN (a proposed underground nuclear weapons test at Architka in autumn 1971) has been provided to the Council on Environmental Quality, as required by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. The statement says that CANNIKIN, which is expected to yield somewhat more than the one megaton MILROW test conducted at Architka in October 1969, is not expected to have any major impact on the environment. A notice has been published in the Federal Register that the statement is available in the AEC public document room. There has been opposition to AEC's test program at Architka, and the statement may attract some public attention. (See AEC Biweekly Status Reports, October 7, 1969, No. 2; March 10, 1970, No. 8; and April 6, 1970, No. 4.)
8. Among articles about AEC now being prepared for publication, the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists is expected to include in its September issue an article by Drs. John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin, outspoken opponents of Federal radiation protection standards. AEC is preparing a response to this article. An Associated Press series by Don Rothberg, who spent four weeks investigating AEC, is expected to begin appearing in mid-July. This week the New York Times is expected to begin a series of articles by Anthony Ripley, 349

who has been in Washington interviewing officials about AEC. McCall's says the article about AEC activities in Colorado (see AEC Biweekly Status Report, June 16, 1970, No. 6) will either be extensively revised or not published at all. AEC staff discussed this article with the Washington editor of McCall's pointing out some serious flaws. A television program by the Westinghouse Broadcasting Company on the nuclear aspects of environmental pollution has been tentatively scheduled for November.

9. To help meet public demands for electricity, AEC has agreed to reduce power consumption by the uranium enrichment plants by about 450 megawatts during July, August, and September. These reductions, developed in conjunction with the Federal Power Commission, were requested by the utilities that supply the power and should help to relieve potential critical shortages of electricity.

Wednesday, July 1, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1044 (notes attached).

Julie Rubin and I had lunch with Kriegsman at the White House Mess. We talked about a number of subjects of current interest.

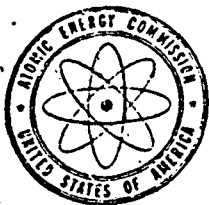
I mentioned that we have received a report that Ehrlichman had stated this week or last before the Federal Executive Council in San Francisco that one of the AEC reports is pretty useless to the White House. It is not clear whether this is our biweekly report to Flanigan and DuBridge or possibly another report originated by Howard Brown to Klein on the public information side. Kriegsman stated he would look into the matter and mentioned there has been some question in the past whether our Annual Report is serving a useful purpose to the general public. I stated this is quite an important document from our viewpoint and we receive many compliments from recipients.

We talked at length about the uranium enrichment situation. Further discussions within the White House since my discussion of this with Flanigan on June 22 have led to a changing point of view in recognition of the developing feeling that the problem of congressional opposition is not as formidable as it seemed. Thus, although the uranium directorate concept will probably be dropped, the White House thinking is to stand with the criteria and establish Flaherty in a position as assistant to the General Manager with duties that would include a look at the uranium enrichment picture under the new criteria and how it should be managed. With regard to the price, they would also stay with the present plan for increasing it to \$28.70 after testing the political impact, if any, in the Tennessee elections. This would relate to publicity for Tennessee Congressman William Brock who is running against Senator Albert Gore and would be an attempt to counter any favorable campaign publicity Gore might have achieved because of the proposed price increase.

Kriegsman cautioned that this thinking about the price change and its relationship to the Brock campaign and the other positions of the White House in the uranium enrichment field would have to be very closely held if it is to be of any use. Kriegsman said that he and Flanigan are seeing Hosmer on this matter next Tuesday afternoon at which time they will try to enlist his support for these White House concepts insofar as possible, perhaps offering him the advantage of announcing any AEC change in the involvement of industry in the gas centrifuge development when such change in policy is adopted by the AEC. Kriegsman said the White House will let us know as soon as definite decisions are made on these matters, possibly sometime next week.

In connection with the Brock campaign, Kriegsman stated that he has been informed that power reactor hearings were scheduled in Tennessee and might generate a campaign issue that would benefit Gore. He suggested we defer any hearings until after the election if this is feasible. I agreed to look into the matter, see what hearings might be scheduled and what would be involved in any change in the schedule.

I mentioned the possibility of interviews by the Washington Post with me and other members of the Commission about the uranium enrichment criteria. Kriegsman suggested they be avoided or stalled if possible but, if conducted, that our position be in support of the criteria and price increase. Any questions about the Uranium Enrichment Directorate could be treated by admitting that congressional action affecting the budget would prevent our establishing the separate organization originally conceived but that Flaherty,



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
July 1, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1044

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, July 1, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Washington Post Reporter Interviews with Commissioners
2. Emergency Procedures - D. C. Office
3. Reorganization of Gulf General Atomic
4. Commissioner Johnson's Comment on BPA Response re Cost of Atomic Power
5. June 25 Letter from Berkeley SESPAs re Conference on Science and War, August 6, 1970

For review and reconsideration. (AGM-SECY)

6. June 11 Letter from Dr. Lee DuBridge re Excess Foreign Currencies

Staff is preparing recommendations. A response to Dr. DuBridge is requested. (AGMIA-OC)

7. Commissioner Johnson's Query re Status of LMFBR Report

Noted. (RDT-SECY)

8. Agenda for the Weeks of July 6, 13, 20 and 27, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

9. AEC 1299/13 - Proposed Legislation to Clarify the Commission's Authority Relating to Safeguards on Source Material

Approved. (GC)

10. AEC 688/120 - Fall "Open House" at AEC Headquarters

Approved. The Weekend of October 10-11, 1970, will be checked.
(AGM-SECY)

11. AEC 459/120 - Proposed Letter to GAO re Uranium Enrichment Criteria

Approved. (GC)

12. AEC 549/38 - ORNL Publication of Results of Irradiation Testing of UO₂ Fuel Pins Designed for MPRE

Noted. (C)

13. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 364

Noted with a request. (DC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:55 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Brown
Mr. Kull
Mr. Schoenhaut
Mr. McCool
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Crowson*
Mr. Fouchard*
Mr. Nash*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

in looking at the management of enrichment activities under the new criteria, would achieve the overall objective.

Kriegsman advised me that the necessary clearances for the reappointment of Howard Vesper and Bill Webster to the GAC and the initial appointment of Rolf Eliassen to Steve Lawroski's pending vacancy were essentially cleared. He suggested that I make certain that Vesper and Webster would accept appointments when offered.

Kriegsman stated my confirmation papers might be on the afternoon plane due in from the Western White House and he has already alerted Ed Bauser that they would be forwarded today or tomorrow.

I received word from Chuck Reichardt that the French have conducted four atmospheric tests in the Pacific. The first occurred on May 15 in the vicinity of Mururoa; the second occurred about 500 meters above Mururoa Island on May 22; the third test occurred about 500 meters above Fatagaufa Island on May 30; and the fourth occurred over Mururoa on June 24.

We forwarded the Opinion of our General Counsel on the revised uranium enrichment services criteria and charges to the General Counsel, GAO, who requested our views on the legality of the proposed charge (copy without enclosure attached).

I wrote a letter to John McCone in response to his with which he forwarded a copy of his letter to Lewis Strauss expressing concerns about the Ash Council recommendations as they might affect the AEC (copies of correspondence attached).

I went for a hike in Rock Creek Park with Steve and Suki. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, passed the police headquarters, and returned to our starting point.

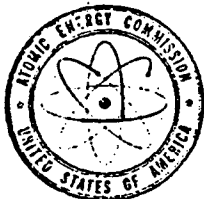
Steve drew No. 103 in the national draft lottery today for his birthday, August 14.

Thursday, July 2, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:20 a.m. I called Dael Wolfle, Executive Officer of AAAS, to discuss the possibility of my accepting the nomination to run for the president of the AAAS. Dael told me that Dick Bolt, if he accepts, would be the other candidate on the ballot with me (if I accept).

Past presidents of the AAAS include Mina Rees (1971), Athelstan Spilhaus (1970), Bentley Glass (1969), Walter Roberts (1968), Don K. Price (1967), Alfred Roemer (1966), Henry Eyring (1965), Lawrence Gould (1964), Alan Waterman (1963), Paul Gross (1962), Thomas Park (1961), Chauncey Leake (1960), Paul E. Klopsteg (1959), Wallace Brode (1958), Lawrence Snyder (1957), Paul Sears (1956), George Beadle (1955), Warren Weaver (1954), Ed Condon (1953), Detlev Bronk (1952), Mather (1951), Roger Adams (1950).

The Board of Directors of AAAS consists of 13 members, including President, President-Elect, Chairman, Treasurer, Executive Officer, and eight elected directors. The present board composition for 1970 is as follows: (President-Elect yet to be determined), Mina Rees (President), Athelstan Spilhaus (Chairman), William T. Golden (Treasurer), William Bevan (Executive Officer), David Blackwell, Richard Bolt, Lewis M. Branscomb, Phyllis Parkins. **355**



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUL 1 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

Mr. Paul G. Dembling
General Counsel
U.S. General Accounting Office
Washington, D. C. 20548

Dear Mr. Dembling:

This is in response to your letter of June 19, 1970, which discusses: (1) the revision of our Uranium Enrichment Services Criteria which the Commission intends to establish and which, in accordance with Section 161 v. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, has been submitted for review by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE); and (2) the charge which the Commission intends to establish pursuant to this revision. You have requested our views on the legality of the proposed charge and any comments we may wish to offer regarding this matter.

The enclosed Opinion of our General Counsel concludes that the revision of the Uranium Enrichment Services Criteria and the associated charge will, upon establishment, be legally valid under Section 161 v. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. It further concludes that the Criteria need not contain specific references to the intent stated in the JCAE Reports: that the Commission "consider not only the Government's cost in providing enrichment services but also the national interest in the development and utilization of nuclear power." Rather, the Opinion considers that these are guidelines which were intended to be considered in any event by the Commission in establishing charges that provide reasonable compensation, regardless of whether they are repeated in the Criteria.

Your letter states that the charge for enrichment services which the Commission intends to establish appears not to be based on the cost to the Government of providing such services. Neither the Act itself, nor the Congressional intent, requires

Mr. Paul G. Dembling

- 2 -

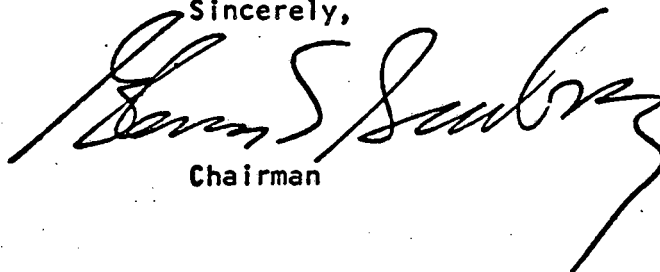
that the charge be based solely on the Government's cost. Rather, they provide flexibility as to the basis for the charge, requiring only reasonable compensation and the consideration of two guidelines, the Government's cost in providing enrichment services and the national interest in the development and utilization of nuclear power, in arriving at a charge.

The Commission utilized these guidelines in the formulation of the present and the revised Criteria and will continue to consider them in its implementation of the Criteria. On the basis of our analysis, we consider that application of the revised Criteria will recover the Government's projected costs in providing enrichment services. Should the revised Criteria because of changed circumstances present the possibility that their application would not afford full recovery of the Government's projected costs, the Commission would consider whether it would be appropriate to revise the Criteria or whether it is in the national interest in the development and utilization of nuclear power to retain them even though full cost recovery might not be achieved.

Finally, it is our view that reasonable compensation may be based on "value" as well as cost, and a logical basis for determining the "value" of enrichment services from the present plants is the cost of similar services in new facilities established on a commercial basis.

We shall be pleased to provide any further assistance you may require.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul G. Dembling". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

Chairman

July 1, 1970

Dear John:

I appreciated very much your letter of June 22 and its enclosed copy of your note to Lewis Strauss describing your conversation with Roy Ash.

I agree strongly with you that a reorganization along the lines originally examined by the Ash Council would be a mistake. I think that your conversation with Ash should be very helpful as a restraining influence in connection with any further recommendations, if any, that the Ash Council might make.

As you may have noted in the news media, I have agreed to accept reappointment by President Nixon to another term as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, my last term having expired yesterday.

With warmest personal regards,

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The Honorable John A. McCone
612 South Flower Street
Los Angeles, Calif. 90017

GTS.MJ
Gen. Files
McCone

JOHN ALEX McCONE
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET
LOS ANGELES 90017

June 22, 1970

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NOV 86

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

SA 6/25/70

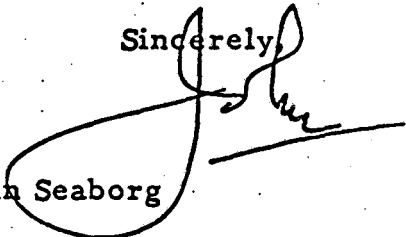
Dear Glenn:

After reading the New York Times article on the reorganization of AEC, I became very disturbed. I assume the article brought concern to you for the reasons that I was concerned. I was determined to make an issue of the changes in AEC responsibilities at the White House and elsewhere if the report was accurate.

However, before doing anything, I contacted Roy Ash. As indicated in the attached letter to Lewis Strauss, this straightened out the matter. I pass this on for your confidential information. Should you have any views on this subject, please drop me a note or give me a ring on the telephone.

With warm personal regards,

Sincerely,



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

JOHN ALEX MCGONE
612 SOUTH FLOWER STREET
LOS ANGELES 90017

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 22, 1970

Dear Lewis:

Yesterday I reached Roy Ash on the telephone. This was my first opportunity to speak with him as he has been traveling and, therefore, unavailable. I mentioned the New York Times report on the reorganization of the Atomic Energy Commission and asked if his committee had made any such recommendations.

Roy responded that his committee had or were making recommendations on several of the regulatory bodies but after having examined the affairs of the Atomic Energy Commission and talked with several who were now active in the AEC, they had concluded to make no recommendations whatsoever concerning the reorganization of the Commission or a reallocation of the responsibilities currently assigned to the AEC.

Ash mentioned that the two principal issues which had been brought to his attention were the responsibility for the development and control of weapons and secondly, the conflicting AEC responsibilities for the development of power reactors and safeguarding the public interest by controlling the licensing of the reactors that they developed directly or indirectly.

I told Roy that these two issues had concerned everyone who had been associated with AEC since its inception. I said that it always appeared logical to me to separate the developing and licensing responsibilities not only with power reactors but with other operations involving radioactive materials. I went on to state that the military had long sought total responsibility for development and control of weapons and I felt any such change which would redirect this responsibility and take it out of the hands of the civilian agency would be a serious mistake for reasons that I would like to discuss with him in considerable detail.

I mentioned you and stated that your concern paralleled mine.

Roy then assured me that while they had no intention of tampering with the AEC at the present time, if, by any remote possibility, his committee decided otherwise, they would certainly contact both of us and give us an opportunity to discuss the subjects in depth before they formulated their opinions or prepared their recommendations.

I am confident that Ash will respect his commitment to me and, therefore, plan no further action at this time. While I do not know Ash well, I sit on two boards with him and, therefore, see him from time to time although he is a very busy man running Lytton Industries on one hand and serving the government on the other.

Needless to say, I am greatly relieved.

Turning aside the above subject, I was delighted to have a visit with you on the telephone and to learn that you and Alice are well and enjoying your lovely Virginia surroundings. Theiline and I are here in San Marino until mid-July, then we will spend six weeks or so in our home in the Highlands in Seattle. She joins me in sending both you and Alice our affectionate regards and our very best wishes.

Sincerely,

Lewis L. Strauss, Rear Adm USNR(Ret.)
Brandy Rock Farm
Brandy Station, Virginia

bb

Leonard M. Rieser, Kenneth V. Thimann (Directors), plus two more directors yet to be elected.

I asked Wolfle about Blackwell, and he said he's good. He's new to the board, having just come on this year. He has made a good impression on the other board members. He represents a different group and a different point of view, but he is not extreme, and he has not posed any problems.

AAAS has about 130,000 members.

Wolfle is leaving town sometime on Tuesday, but he said that when I make a decision about the nomination, I should call his secretary, Catherine Borrás.

At 9:30 a.m. I met with Samuel S. Vaughan and John A. Ware (Editors) of Doubleday and Company, Inc. They wanted to discuss with me the possibilities of my doing a book of an autobiographical character but which would include a great deal of the type of philosophy exemplified in a speech they had read, "Science, Technology and the Citizen" that I gave in Stockholm last September. They also mentioned an interest in my experiences at the Metallurgical Laboratory during the war and my experiences as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. I told them that I would be willing to think about it, to begin to plan the outline for such a volume and perhaps even begin to do some writing but that I didn't want to make any definite commitment involving the signing of a contract, a time schedule, etc. I mentioned my autobiographical chapter in Irving Stone's "There Was Light," with which they were familiar since it is a Doubleday book. They will re-read this to see whether this gives them any particular ideas as to the scope of the book they are discussing with me.

I called Howard Vesper to ask him if he would accept another term on the General Advisory Committee if the White House should wish to reappoint him. He said he would be happy to accept another term if it is offered to him because he enjoys it and feels that he has something to contribute. He said he was very delighted to learn that I am going to stay on as Chairman--it is good news for him and for the rest of the country.

I was interviewed by Charles Owens of McGraw-Hill for an article for Electrical World magazine. His questions were connected with the current environmental controversy concerning nuclear power and the future of nuclear power in general.

I had lunch with Julie Rubin at the Longworth Cafeteria after which we took a walk around Lafayette Square.

I received a copy of a telegram from the State Department to the SALT Delegation (copy attached) concerning the SALT negotiations.

Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne and I drove to Skyland Lodge in Shenandoah National Park. Pete and Jane followed with Stan, Renee and Wendy Schneider and met us there.

We all had dinner in the Skyland dining room. Our group spent the night in rooms 100 and 96 in Craigin while the Schneiders were in room 101.

Friday, July 3, 1970 - Shenandoah National Park

We woke to a beautiful sunny day and all of us had breakfast in the Skyland Lodge dining room. 362

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Document #
912773

TITLE OF DOCUMENT

DOS - TWX - ~~1111~~ - 4 pages,
7/2/70 From Sec of State to US
Delegation SALT

This document requires further classification review and has been removed from this folder.

Jeffrey B. Dahn
Name

September 3, 1986
Date

After breakfast we hiked south on the Appalachian Trail. Helen and Dianne drove along Skyline Drive, parked at various parking areas and overlooks, and met us at corresponding points along the Trail. We met her at the Hawksbill Gap parking area where we had our lunch. We continued hiking south after lunch, with Renee joining Helen and Dianne near Rock Spring Cabin, which we had just visited. (Helen and Dianne had stopped at Rock Spring Cabin Overlook.) We continued south and joined Helen, Dianne and Renee at Fishers Gap parking area. We then all rode back to Skyland Lodge and reached our rooms just as a deluge of rain began.

After occupying ourselves in various ways until dinner time we all had dinner in the Skyland Lodge dining room.

We then drove to Big Meadows in our two cars (Seborgs and Schneiders) and attended the campfire program. It was packed to standing room capacity and consisted of a general slide lecture on Shenandoah National Park, its animals, flowers, plants, etc.

After this we drove back to Skyland Lodge.

Saturday, July 4, 1970 - Shenandoah National Park

We all went up to the Skyland dining room where we were joined by Lynne and Bill and Ted and Helga Roth for breakfast.

After breakfast the Schneiders, Pete, Jane and Dianne went to Luray to visit the Luray Caverns. The rest of us (Dave, Steve, Eric and I, Lynne and Bill, Ted and Helga Roth and their great dane Loki) hiked north on the Appalachian Trail to the Pinnacle Picnic Grounds where Helen met us with the car for a picnic lunch (she had hiked part of the Trail at stops as she drove to meet us). Then we rode back to Skyland where we met the Schneiders who had just returned from Luray. The Schneiders, Pete, Jane and Dianne had lunch in the Skyland dining room.

Helen drove Ted Roth, Pete, Lynne, Bill, Steve and Eric to Fishers Gap parking area where they connected with the Redgate Fireroad for a hike to the Roths' farm located on road No. 628 below Turkeypen Gap.

Jane and Dianne went horseback riding with the Schneiders at Big Meadows. Helga, after spending some time with us at Skyland, drove the Roths' car to their farm. When Jane and Dianne came back from their horseback riding they rode with Helen and me to the Roths' farm where we arrived about 7 p.m. Here the Roths prepared dinner for us using their outside grill. We toured the farm which the Roths have operated as an animal research center in the past and still do to a reduced extent. They are taking care of some 15 monkeys of various kinds, including 3 baboons of their own. Their establishment is known as Roths' Animal Research Care, Inc.

After dinner Dianne, Jane, Pete, Eric and Dave went horseback riding on the Roths' two horses, Rebel and Beau. Beau, a 25-year old, was especially gentle with Dianne. Just as we were leaving we met Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn (he is an artist) who are living in a recently converted Episcopalian church in one of the hollows on the west side of the Shenandoah Mountain, not too far from the Roths. The Kuhns are the parents of six children.

We drove back to Skyland, arriving about 10:30 p.m.

Sunday, July 5, 1970 - Shenandoah National Park - Washington, D.C.

We all had breakfast in the Skyland dining room.

We checked out of our rooms, after which we split into two groups for our hikes. Stan, Renee, Wendy, Pete, Jane, Dianne and I started from the Limberlost parking area and hiked on the White Oak Canyon Trail. Pete, Dianne and I hiked to White Oak Falls but the others turned back before they reached the Falls. Pete caught up with them and he and Jane and the Schneiders hiked back to the starting point and left for Washington.

Helen drove Dave, Steve and Eric to the start of the Cedar Run Trail where they started the loop hike of Cedar Run and White Oak Canyon Trails (i.e., opposite direction on White Oak Canyon Trail from the one we took). Helen went to Big Meadows to get luncheon supplies and met Dianne and me at the Limberlost parking area, where we three had lunch.

Steve, Dave and Eric arrived at the Limberlost parking area about 3:15 p.m. and, after they had a bite to eat, we drove home to Washington, arriving about 6 p.m. Pete and Jane had arrived home about an hour earlier, having ridden with the Schneiders.

We had dinner which Pete and Jane picked up for us at the Hot Shoppe.

Carol returned home about 8 p.m., having spent the weekend with her aunt and uncle in Blacksburg, Virginia.

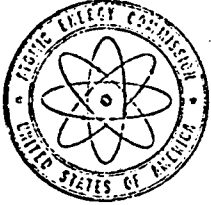
Amy Ballou spent the night with Dianne.

Monday, July 6, 1970 - Germantown

I called Bill Webster to ask whether he would be willing to serve another term on the GAC, if appointed by the President. He said he would be happy to accept reappointment, provided it didn't mean that he would have to stay on indefinitely. At some point he feels he would like to be able to resign and, therefore, he would not like to be committed irrevocably.

At 10:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1045 (notes attached). We discussed O'Toole's article in yesterday's Washington Post, which charged the AEC with unfair treatment of John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin, and an article in today's Washington Post in which Ralph Nader charges the AEC with harassing Gofman and Tamplin (copies attached). We decided to prepare a press release that will point out the care to which AEC has gone to be fair in its treatment of these two individuals. We approved a revised cost estimate of \$102.847 million for the Fast Flux Test Facility project.

I received a phone call from Chet Holifield who said he is quite concerned about the Gofman-Tamplin publicity yesterday and today. He is apprehensive that Senator Edmund Muskie will announce a public hearing on this, and he wants to serve him with a hands-off warning. Holifield has heard that we're having a press release prepared, and he said it might be well to state therein that, at the request of the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the AEC is making a full report of this whole matter to that Committee. He also said that we have to think about a public hearing on this matter, and it should be held fairly soon. AEC and the Livermore Laboratory would be called on to make statements. Gofman and Tamplin would also be asked to testify. He wants to show that they have not acted in the normal manner of submitting



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

COPY NO. 3
July 6, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1045

10:45 a. m. , Monday, July 6, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. July 5 Washington Post Article "Two Physicists Bucking AEC on Safety Report Squeeze" and July 6 Washington Post Article "Nader Charges AEC Harassed Two Scientists"

Staff will prepare a statement. (AGM-PI)

2. Mr. Robert Miller's, President, NFS, Conversation with the Chairman
3. July 2 Letter from Chairman Chet Holifield, JCAE re Joint Committee Hearings on Gas Centrifuge this week.

Staff is preparing testimony. (AGMP&P)

4. SECY-9 - Statement on Nuclear Excavation for Transmittal to the Canal Study Commission (CSC)

Approved with changes. (PNE)

5. AEC 671/33 - Contract for Operation of NRTS, Idaho

Approved. (DC)

6. AEC 460/146 - U.S. Offer to Host Annual Meeting of IAEA/ENEA Liaison Group on Thermionic Electrical Power Generation

Approved. (AGMIA)

7. Mr. Kratzer's Oral Report on IAEA Safeguards Discussions in Vienna
8. SECY-10 - Revised FFTF Project Cost Estimate (See also AEC 588/95 - FFTF Project Cost Estimate)

Approved with Commissioner Thompson not voting. (RDT-SECY)

9. SECY-5 - Staff Report on Potentialities for a U. S. Nuclear Desalting Demonstration Project

Noted. (RDT)

10. SECY-8 - Study for NSF on Superconducting Power Lines

Noted with a request. (AGMR&D)

11. SECY-6 - Penetration Exercise at NTS

A briefing for the Commission prior to notification of the Joint Committee is requested. (AGMMA-S-AGMA)

12. AEC 1336/1 - High Level Briefings on Weapons Development

A briefing for the Commissioners is requested. (AGMMA)

13. SECY-1 - "Q" Clearance Status of Former AEC Commissioners

Approved. I will check AEC records. (SECY-S)

14. NTS Events for the Week of July 6, 1970

Noted. (AGMMA)

15. Projection of Commissioners' Commitments and Scheduled Commission Meetings, July 1970 through September 1970

Noted. Readjustment of the schedule for Commission review of the Fiscal Year 1972 budget estimates is requested. (SECY)

16. Projections of the Growth of Nuclear Power

Staff review is requested. (AGMP&P)

17. Mr. Corso's June 29 Memorandum for Record re Staffing, Regulatory Program

Noted. (PER)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:45 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Brown
Mr. Schoenhaut
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Kelly*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Coleman*
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Riley*
Gen. Giller*

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Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

2 Physicists Bucking AEC ON SAFETY REPORT Squeeze

By Thomas O'Toole
Washington Post Staff Writer

When physicist Arthur Tamplin walked into his office one day last week, he found his secretary in tears.

"She told me she'd been fired," Tamplin said from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif. "She'd been with me seven years, and she told me that afternoon she'd been laid off."

That same day, Tamplin was told that two of the three physicists still assigned to him were being moved to other jobs, a shift that Tamplin said left him with the lonely feeling he was no longer wanted at Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, which is run by the University of California for

tory) not to testify," Gofman the Atomic Energy Commission.

"I used to be a group leader with 12 people and a budget of more than \$300,000 a year," Tamplin said wistfully the other day. "But I guess you can't be a group leader if you don't have a group."

While the AEC insists that budget cuts have cost Tamplin his group, Tamplin thinks there are other reasons.

Refusing to Quit

"They want me to quit," he said, "but I'm not going to quit. That would make it too easy for them. They're going to have to fire me."

An obscure physicist who has never had any kind of substantive acclaim, Tamplin and a colleague of his named John Gofman are in the midst of a dispute that promises to be a miniature version of the battle fought more than a decade ago between the Atomic Energy Commission and the late J. Robert Oppenheimer.

While Oppenheimer's fight concerned the use of atomic weapons, Tamplin's and Gofman's involves the use of atomic power.

The AEC, of course, is all for atomic power. Gofman and Tamplin insist they're not against it, but they have been writing, lecturing and testifying for most of the past year against the radiation dangers posed by the growing use of atomic power plants across the country.

It all began, says Tamplin, when University of Pittsburgh scientist Ernest Sternglass wrote an article in the April, 1969 issue of the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists in which he claimed that fallout from atmospheric testing of atomic weapons had killed 400,000 infants in the United States.

Tamplin said he was asked by the AEC to answer the Sternglass paper, which he did in a letter to the Bul-

letin. His reply criticized Sternglass, but he pointed out that his own estimate of the number of infant deaths from fallout was more like 4000, not 400,000.

Gave Lower Estimate

"This made the AEC mad," Tamplin said. "They were promoting the notion that fallout had been completely harmless."

Tamplin said that his interest in the whole idea of atomic radiation perked up at this time and that he traveled to the states of Vermont and Minnesota to give what he felt was a fresh viewpoint to the question of radiation discharge from nuclear power plants.

"The laboratory was very disturbed about these two trips," Tamplin said. "They did not want me to go."

John Gofman, who is an associate director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, said that he joined forces with Tamplin when he saw that the AEC did not like the way Tamplin was talking about nuclear power.

Gofman said that he had been invited to give a paper on radiation to a convention of electrical engineers in San Francisco last October. Gofman said he went to Tamplin and suggested they give a paper together.

Their paper was on the low-dosage radiation people can expect in the everyday course of their lives. They concluded in the paper that the radiation guidelines laid down by the Federal Radiation Council were not strict enough, the first time anybody had seriously questioned these standards and a charge that was picked up by at least one wire service and one West Coast newspaper.

A week later, Gofman and Tamplin were invited to testify in Washington before the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, headed by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine), about the potential hazards of atomic power plants.

"We were urged by Dr. Michael May (director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory) said. "We were told that the

Muskie committee didn't understand radiation, and that any testimony we might give would mislead the committee."

Gofman and Tamplin testified anyway, giving Muskie's subcommittee essentially the same story they'd given at the San Francisco convention. One result of their testimony was a "white paper" issued by the AEC, refuting their charges about radiation.

When Gofman and Tamplin returned to California, they were asked to submit any papers they might write on nuclear power to the director of the laboratory before they were published. The explanation they were given for this was that the director wanted a chance to reply to any charges they might make in the papers.

Tamplin wrote a paper he wanted to give at the Christmas meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Boston. He submitted it to the director's office, and got it back, he says, with all but a few words pencilled out of the text.

"He was told," says Gofman, "that if he wanted to give a paper like that he would have to get his own secretary, his own type-

writer and pay for his own travel."

Gofman said that he stormed into the director's office to object to such treatment and was told that he shouldn't feel bad about a "little censorship."

"Think of what it would be like," Gofman said he was told, "if we did what the AEC told us to do."

Gofman was asked not to make an issue of the Tamplin paper, but he refused. He called the chairman of the AAAS session where Tamplin was to present his paper and told him Tamplin was being censored by the laboratory.

Battle Lines Drawn

Tamplin was told he could go to Boston and give his paper, but by this time the battle lines were drawn. When he wanted to go to Santa Barbara to present a similar paper to the Center for Democratic Institutions last March, he was docked three days' pay.

"They were so zealous about it," Tamplin remembers, "that they even charged me for Saturday and Sunday." The laboratory later rescinded that order.

Early this year, the budgets for the AEC laboratory

came in from Washington and they did not make pleasant reading. The lab was told to cut its programs by about 10 per cent.

One of the first to be cut was Gofman, who was asked to reduce his 12-man staff by two—which he willingly did.

"I did not consider this a reprisal," Gofman said. "Other people were cut just as hard, and in some cases a lot harder."

One of the people cut the hardest was Dr. Tamplin, who lost eight of his 12 research assistants in a single cut two months ago. When that was done, Tamplin was called into the office of Dr. Roger Batzel, associate director of Lawrence.

"What are you planning to do?" Tamplin said Batzel asked him.

"I'm planning to continue the work I've been doing," Tamplin said he told Batzel.

Then Ax Falls

Tamplin said the final ax fell a few days ago, when two of his three remaining research assistants were transferred out of his lab and when his secretary was laid off. She later found a job elsewhere in the laboratory, but Tamplin has not been given another secretary.

Tamplin considers something that happened to him a month ago even more serious harassment. He said he had worked up a preface to a handbook the laboratory was about to circulate on weapons fallout, only to discover that his preface was deleted from the handbooks when 700 were mailed out last month.

WASH POST 7-5-70

Probe by Muskie Sought

Nader Charges AEC Harassed 2 Scientists

Ralph Nader, the consumer advocate, called on Sen. Edmund A. Muskie (D-Maine) yesterday to investigate reports that the Atomic Energy Commission is retaliating against two scientists who have warned of radiation hazards at atomic power plants.

Nader, in a letter to Muskie,

said the AEC is trying either to get rid of the two scientists or "at least render them voiceless."

"Should the agency succeed, it will be ever more difficult for Congress to persuade government employees to perform as free citizens in times of crisis or times of needed deliberation and testify before various committees," Nader said.

Muskie is chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, before which the scientists had testified about radiation hazards during a 1969 hearing.

A story in The Washington Post Sunday reported that the two men, Arthur Tamplin and John Gofman, have complained of attempted censorship and reduction of their office staffs at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Livermore, Calif. The laboratory is operated by the University of California for the AEC.

Research assistants were cut from Tamplin's staff and his secretary was laid off last week.

Dr. Roger Batzel, associate director of the laboratory, denied charges of harassment. "When we compared Tamplin's work with other work we decided his just didn't measure up," he said. "We made the decision to switch his people to a higher priority area. With respect to his secretary, he has had a luxury in the past that we had not provided other people in his division."

Batzel acknowledged he has spoken with Gofman about making allegedly "personal" attacks on other physicists. "We have not tried to muzzle his scientific views," Batzel said, "but we feel that where he gets personal we will have to take a look and see if he has maybe gone too far."

papers, etc., and he would want the record to show their absences from the Livermore Laboratory in connection with travel and speeches, also whether government funds were involved. Also, he wants us to be clear on the organization at Livermore and where Gofman and Tamplin fit into it.

I had lunch with Myron Kratzer and Julie Rubin. We discussed Glennan's request for Labowitz and a secretary in connection with his position in Vienna (which we will try to fulfill), my letter from Petrosyants inviting me to come to the Soviet Union this summer (which we will regret with postponement to a later time), my forthcoming trip to attend the 14th General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna in September (in connection with which I plan to visit France, Germany, England, and possibly Yugoslavia), and the possibility of my preparing an article for publication which would describe my recent Asian trip and emphasize the need for some kind of a regional organization to coordinate the nuclear research of Asian countries.

At 2:10 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2425 (action summary attached). We discussed the matter of industry participating in the gas centrifuge technology, including the Larson-Johnson proposal that industry be brought into the process of manufacturing centrifuge bowls. I suggested that it might be better to attack the problem more broadly and give industry the general information as to where we stand on gas centrifuge technology, and said I would like to think about this further and come back with a more definite plan. We discussed in a preliminary way the matter of making a choice between General Electric and Gulf General Atomic on a contract for the development of the thermionic reactor. Klein said the decision is close but he leans toward General Electric. I suggested that we continue this discussion in executive session at a later meeting. We approved the investigation of the bedrock facility for the storage of liquid radioactive waste at Savannah River.

I received a letter from Lee DuBridge (copy without enclosure attached) advising that OST is interested in coordinating a program of research in the health effects of environmental agents and asking me to designate someone who could meet with them on this subject.

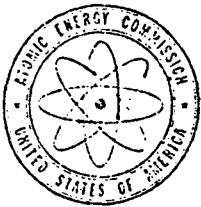
Carol, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and returning to our starting point.

Tuesday, July 7, 1970 - Germantown

Justin Bloom and I met with J. Robert Bromberg (Vice President) and Jerry Elverum of TRW from 11 to 11:30 a.m. Bromberg brought us up to date on the work at TRW that I had viewed during my visit there last July 17. He expressed concern about the diminishing support for the TRANSIT RTG program which could lead to its demise at just the time when it is showing so much promise.

I had lunch with Ernie Tremmel, Julie Rubin and Justin Bloom. We discussed possible plans for bringing industry into the gas centrifuge program. I will explore further a program for giving industry access to this information on a phased basis. One of the problems here will be the criteria by which industries will be chosen for this role. Following lunch Bloom and I hiked around the Seaborg Trail.

Alvin Weinberg dropped in to see me from 3 to 3:30 p.m. Our discussion centered mainly around his troubles with Chet Holifield, including Holifield's



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

July 7, 1970

Approved _____

REH

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2425, MONDAY, JULY 6, 1970, 2:10 P.M., ROOM A-410,
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:SBR

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meeting 2421

Approved. (SECY)

2. AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology (See also
AEC 610/212 & Commissioners Johnson's & Larson's May 21 Memorandum)

Discussed. To be rescheduled. (SECY)

The Commission requested circulation of:

- a. Commissioner Johnson's Tables; and
- b. the bar charts comparing the current program with the
Johnson/Larson proposal and Alternative II.

(P)

3. AEC 180/76 - Radioactive Waste Storage Facility at Savannah River
(See also AEC 180/89 & AEC 180/92)

Approved. (P)

Commissioner Thompson requested staff consider the possibility of
removal and solidification of cesium-137 and strontium-90 from
commercial power reactor wastes. (RDT)

4. Draft Statement re Washington Post Articles

Discussed.

5. AEC 180/88 - Siting of Commercial Fuel Reprocessing Plants & Related Waste
Management Facilities (See also Commissioner Thompson's June 22 Memorandum)

Discussed. To be rescheduled. (SECY)

The Commission requested preparation of:

- a. a new Statement of Consideration and a revised rule, as discussed;
- b. a draft press release; and
- c. a letter to the JCAE.

(RDT/ML/RPS)

July 7, 1970

6. AEC 1000/152 - Contract Board Report

Discussed. Commissioner Johnson did not participate.

The Commission requested:

- a. staff consider some combination of contractors; and
- b. this matter be rescheduled for an Executive Session.

(SNS/DC/SECY).

7. AEC 532/99 - Staff Evaluation of KMS Proposal
AEC 532/100 - Interim Report on Practical Laser-Pellet Fusion Reactor; and
SECY - 2 - Revised Laser Classification Guidance
(See also Commissioner Ramey's June 9 Memorandum)

Deferred. (SECY)

ORIGINAL SIGNED
W. B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

June 29, 1970

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

The Office of Science and Technology is particularly concerned that the Federal Government should support an appropriate level of research effort in behalf of the health effects of environmental agents. What constitutes an appropriate level in absolute terms is, of course, subject to some debate. Fortunately, however, there do exist some guidelines in the form of recent studies by various advisory groups and by the Government itself.

The agency which would be most preoccupied with this subject is the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. At the same time, there are some related interests in certain of the other Government agencies. Many of the current activities of the Division of Biology and Medicine of the AEC would certainly fall into this category.

A well articulated and coordinated program for these research activities would seem essential. I have asked Dr. Burger of my staff to meet with an appropriate representative from AEC, along with his counterparts from other agencies to consider and encourage a program of research in this area.

I would recommend that consideration be given to planning for these activities to cover the period of both Fiscal Years 1972 and 1973.

The Council on Environmental Quality has asked to participate as observers in this planning exercise.

It would be helpful to us to have the name of someone whom you would like to designate to meet with us on this subject. Finally, I have included a copy of an outline of suggested research needs in this area. I offer it purely as a document to stimulate some thought and to give direction to a discussion of this area.

Sincerely yours,



Lee A. DuBridge
Director

Enclosure

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

adamant opposition to the Muskie-Baker bill, which would create national environmental laboratories. I agreed with Weinberg's suggestion that it might be best if he could convince Senator Baker to postpone hearings on this bill. We also discussed the impending NSF support for work on environmental problems at Oak Ridge and the sensitive relationship of this toward Holifield's attitude concerning JCAE jurisdiction over the work at AEC national laboratories.

At 4:15 p.m. I was interviewed for about 20 minutes by George Herman of CBS for a program in connection with the 25th anniversary of the first nuclear weapon test at Alamogordo, New Mexico on July 16, 1945. (Attached is a list of the questions he asked.)

Phil Abelson called to urge me to agree to have my name submitted in nomination for the presidency of the AAAS. He said that the biggest demand on my time would be in connection with the four meetings a year, lasting about one and a half days each. I finally agreed, and asked him to notify Dael Wolfle's secretary and whomever else at AAAS should be informed.

I received a letter from Alexis Johnson congratulating me on my reappointment as Chairman.

Dave, Carol, Suki and I went for a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, passed the police headquarters, and returned to our starting point.

Wednesday, July 8, 1970 - D.C.

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1046 (action summary attached). We approved the appointment of Henry Nowak as Director of the new Division of Waste and Scrap Management. We considered the draft FY 1971 environmental statement on the overall NTS underground nuclear test program.

At 11 a.m. Commissioners Ramey, Johnson Thompson, Larson and I, Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Al Labowitz and Julie Rubin met with Phil Farley, Deputy Director, ACDA, to receive a briefing on the status of the SALT negotiations in Vienna. He said that the most recent U.S. position boiled down to two alternatives: (1) a limitation on strategic missiles with a ban on MIRV's, including inspection to detect any illegal MIRV testing, with a single ABM capacity to defend Washington and Moscow, known as the National Command Authority. Inspection would be a central part of this whole scheme; and (2) a general, phased cutback in nuclear missiles with a limitation on the ABM but with no ban on MIRV's or inspection other than inspection by national means. The Soviet position is to favor a limitation on missiles and a limitation on the ABM, but they are against the MIRV ban, the ban on testing of MIRV's and the consequent on-site inspection. They think it is too early and too ambitious a project to think in terms of reductions in the numbers of missiles at this time. Farley said that the compromise position that is now on President Nixon's desk includes a limitation on the total of land-based missiles, sea-based missiles and intercontinental bombers to about 1,800 to 2,000 with no control or inspection of MIRV's and no inspection other than that made possible by national means, together with a limitation of ABM either to the National Command Authority or a zero level inspected by national means.

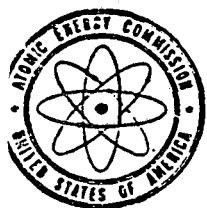
I then attended the tail end of a meeting of the ACS Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs in the Board Room of the ACS Building (1155 16th Street), which was attended by Frank A. Long, Robert W. Cairns, Theodore Cairns, Herbert Carter, Lloyd Cooke, James D. D'Ianni, William Hanford, Milton Harris,

1. Does AEC plan observance of Trinity?
2. Where were you on July 16, 1945?
3. Were you aware of ^{the} test? Did you expect it to succeed? How did you hear of its success?
4. What kind of emotions were expressed at the news?
5. Where were you on August 6, 1945?
6. Had you known that the decision against the Frank report was made?
7. Did scientists have a feeling of what the consequences of their individual work would be?
8. Smyth said the secrets of bomb could not be kept. Is this true?
9. Did you think of ^{the} Russians as next to get the bomb?
10. Did ^{the} first blast produce divisions among scientists?
11. Was the talk about ^{the} promise of the atom believed by all scientists?
12. Does it surprise you that we lasted 25 years since the first nuclear blast?
13. Was July 16 really a landmark in your opinion or was the work before and after more significant?

CBS-TV Interview July 7, 1970

14. In looking back how do you think atomic energy has gone?
15. I gather that you have no regrets in developing the nuclear weapon.

G.T.S.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
July 8, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1046

10:05 a. m., Wednesday, July 8, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Washington Post Reporter Interviews with the Commissioners
2. AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology;
AEC 532/99 - Staff Evaluation of KMS Proposal; and,
AEC 1000/152 - Contract Board Report

Scheduled for consideration, Monday, July 13, 1970. (SECY)

3. Commissioners' Luncheon Meeting with NASA Officials, July 20, 1970

To be scheduled. (SECY)

4. Commissioner Thompson's July 2 Memorandum re Manuscript by
M. S. Weschsler

Staff comment and discussion with the ACRS are requested. (ADRA-SECY)

5. Draft Testimony for Centrifuge Hearings

Approved. Additional comments may be addressed to staff. (P-Congr.)

6. SECY-4 - Information on NPR for JCAE

Approved. A copy of the BPA report is to be furnished the Joint Committee.
(P-Congr.)

7. Mr. Fowler's July 2 Memorandum re Status of AEC/National Heart and Lung Institute (NHLI) Negotiations on Artificial Heart Program

Staff may proceed. (ID)

8. Appointment of Director, Division of Waste and Scrap Management

Approved. (PER)

9. SECY-19 - Draft FY 1971 Environmental Statement on NTS Underground Nuclear Test Program

Comments are to be addressed to staff. A letter to Acting Under Secretary of State Alexis Johnson is requested. (AGMO-SECY)

10. SECY-20 - Heavy Ion Synchrotron; and,
SECY-32 - Proposed Heavy Ion Accelerator Facility

Noted. (AGMR&D)

11. SECY-21 - Management of UK Barter Plutonium

Noted. (P)

12. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 365

Noted. (PAR)

13. Senators Ellender and Bible's Visit to Peachbottom this month

14. Appointment of Mr. Roger Hibbs, Union Carbide, to the National Energy Panel

15. 1970 Reorganization Plan for the EPA

16. Briefing on Apollo 13 Safety Review Board Report

To be scheduled. (SECY)

17. GAO Report on the Uranium Enrichment Criteria

To be checked with White House staff and scheduled for consideration on Friday, July 10, 1970. (OC-SECY)

18. Possible Lawrence Award Nominees

Suggestions are to be directed to Commissioner Larson. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:55 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. Schoenhaut
Mr. McCool
Mr. Morris*
Mr. Baranowski*
Mr. Thorne*
Mr. O'Neill*
Mr. Fowler*
Mr. Mott*
Mr. Cole*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Douthett, NVOO*
Mr. Kelly*
Mr. Hack*
Mr. Kratzer*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

Charles Overberger, Joseph Stewart, Richard Carpenter, Stephen Quigley, Richard Kenyon, Bert Stanerson and James Stack.

I then went to lunch with the group at the Madison Hotel (in Executive Chamber No. 3). After lunch Chairman Frank Long called on Bill Baker, who joined us at lunch, to describe the impending reorganization to form the new National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Long then called on me and I described the continuing budget stringency in the AEC, the new Environmental Protection Agency and the degree of AEC involvement, the false reports about the dismemberment of the AEC, and, at Frank's request to discuss some aspect of science and society, I described my January trip to Africa and my forthcoming article in Science calling for the help in African science by American scientists. As a result of this Kenyon suggested to me that there also be an article covering this in Chemical and Engineering News and he will send someone around to talk with me about it.

Jane Rubenstein, Suki and I went for a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, passed the police headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Thursday, July 9, 1970 - D.C.

I called Will Kriegsman to inquire about the results of yesterday's meeting with Hosmer inasmuch as I have a 10 a.m. appointment with Bob Warner of the Washington Post. He said they met last night and there is no change. We will go ahead with the uranium enrichment criteria and put the plants on an economic basis so that the charges are fair and equitable. He said, "We have no plans at this time to sell the plants." Hosmer isn't happy, but he went along. Also, Hosmer went along with putting John Flaherty in charge of uranium and enrichment programs. I asked whether there are any problems with our indicating that the Directorate is being put off at this time, and he said there are none. When the decision is made to sell the enrichment plants, all the relevant parties will be brought in; Justice will have to concur on anti-trust, as well as the JCAE, and others. So, without all this concurrence, it just doesn't make sense to try to sell at the present time. He said that Hosmer seemed to indicate they have looked into the possibility of legislation and decided against it; they are not going to fight it. I asked about the price increase, and he said that would, of course, go into effect. I mentioned the Evins problems concerning the Flaherty appointment. I said I don't know whether I should go see Evins. Kriegsman said to play it by ear.

From 10:15 until 10:45 a.m. I met with Robert (Bob) K. Warner of the Washington Post, along with Julie Rubin and Bob Newlin (DPI). Warner and Morton Mintz are doing a story on the uranium enrichment picture, and are going to interview Schlesinger, McCracken, Flanigan, people in the AEC, etc. His questions were along the line of the rationale for the new enrichment criteria, the status of the concept of sale of the enrichment plants, and the predictions for future capacity of nuclear power.

I had an interview with Llewellyn King, Washington editor of Nucleonics Week, in the presence of Julie Rubin and Bob Newlin (DPI) from 11:05 until 11:55 a.m. The questions ranged over the matter of my reappointment, the accomplishments in the nuclear energy field during my tenure as Chairman, and the problems that face us in the future. In the course of the interview I stated positively that I am in favor of some kind of a cooperative arrangement with European countries on uranium enrichment, provided it takes into account the proliferation danger and is carefully worked out. 383

Together with Martin Biles (Director, Division of Operational Safety) and John P. H. Kelly (also of Division of Operational Safety), I went to the East Room of the White House to participate in the President's Safety Awards ceremony. It lasted from 3 until 3:15 p.m., and was presided over by the new Secretary of Labor, James D. Hodgson. The awards were presented by White House Counselor Robert Finch. Robert C. Seamans of the Air Force, Thomas O. Paine of NASA, and David Williams of the Civil Service Commission received regular awards and responded with short thank-you remarks. Counselor Finch then presented Honorable Mention awards to Mr. James Tew of the Government Printing Office; Mr. Howard Habermeyer, Chairman of the Railroad Retirement Board; and to me for the Atomic Energy Commission as a group.

I had lunch with Julie Rubin and George Sakalosky in the Longworth Cafeteria, followed by a walk around Lafayette Square.

At 4:30 p.m. I met with Mrs. Earl (Barbara M.) Hubbard and Colonel John J. Whiteside of the World Future Society. They described to me their planned Committee for the Future of the Center of American Living (174 East 74th Street, New York, New York, 10021) which will try to establish moral and financial support for the concept that man should learn how to live in space. They have in mind colonizing the moon, and after that, planets such as Mars. They are going to talk to Tom Paine and Wernher von Braun about this, as well as to a number of other people. I expressed some doubt as to the feasibility from the standpoint of man's inability to withstand weightlessness, radiation in space, the cold on the dark side of the moon, and the heat on Mars. I said, however, I would discuss the concept with Paine and von Braun after they have talked with them.

Attached are copies of the announcement today by the Vice President proposing the establishment of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and of the President's Message to Congress describing the organization of the EPA and NOAA.

In the late afternoon we had the heaviest rain in the history of Washington--about 4.6 inches--which tied up traffic considerably and delayed the ride home.

Friday, July 10, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1047 (notes attached). We discussed a letter we received from Senator Muskie (copy attached) and a letter he had received from Ralph Nader (copy attached). We decided to send Senator Muskie a copy of the report we are preparing for the JCAE on this matter. We also discussed the matter of Dr. Rabi's attendance at the forthcoming General Conference of the IAEA and decided that I would again take this matter up with Congressman Holifield.

Regulatory Information Meeting 413 followed (notes attached).

I had lunch in the Commissioners' dining room with Justin Bloom, Stan Schneider and George Sakalosky.

From 1:30 to 3:30 p.m. I participated in the Society of Nuclear Medicine Symposium, "Human Aspects of Nuclear Medicine: Goals and Prospects," in Sheraton Hall at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. This session was presided over by Congressman Chet Holifield. I spoke on "Reminiscences on the Development of

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Washington, D. C.

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NOV 86

For Release: PM's of Thursday
July 9, 1970

Contact: E. L. Dillon
(202) 395-3444

Vice President Spiro T. Agnew, as Chairman of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, stated today that two important reorganizations proposed this morning by the President hold great promise for the United States in the fields of marine science and environmental quality.

The Vice President said that the Administration is proposing the establishment of a National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), in the Department of Commerce, and an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to enable the United States to deal effectively with mounting problems of land, sea and air pollution and to ensure vigorous and effective leadership for the Nation's oceanic and atmospheric programs.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration proposal would bring together:

- the National Oceanographic Data and Instrumentation Centers, presently administered by the Department of the Navy;
- the National Data Buoy Project of the Coast Guard;
- the Environmental Science Services Administration, Department of Commerce;
- most elements of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, the marine mining programs of the Bureau of Mines and the marine sports fish program of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife--presently under the Department of the Interior;
- the Office of Sea Grant Programs of the National Science Foundation; and
- the U.S. Lakes Survey program of the Army Corps of Engineers.

The Vice President said that the issue of Federal organization for the marine sciences has been of intense interest to the U.S. ocean community in recent years, and that with the establishment of the proposed NOAA, the Nation's civil marine activities will acquire the critical mass needed to move the U.S. ocean program forward effectively. The inclusion of civil atmospheric and meteorological programs in the new organization will insure a comprehensive approach to environmental research, development, surveys and services at the Federal level. He noted that the Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources had advised that: "The oceans and marine-related activities must be viewed in the context of the total land-air-sea environment," and that the Commission had counseled "How fully and wisely the United States uses the sea in the decades ahead will affect profoundly its security, its economy, its ability to meet increasing demands for food and raw materials, its position and influence in the world community, and the quality of the environment in which its people live."

The Vice President said that the NOAA proposal emphasizes the importance given by the President to wise and rational use of the oceans and environment both nationally and internationally.

The proposed Environmental Protection Agency will include the water pollution programs of the Department of the Interior; the air pollution and solid waste management programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; the pesticide standards programs of the Food and Drug Administration; the pesticide control programs of the Department of Agriculture; and the radiation standard setting programs of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Federal Radiation Council. With the Environmental Protection Agency, the Vice President said, the Administration will unify presently fragmented efforts to improve environmental quality; the new agency will not only set standards but also enforce regulations against pollution of the Nation's air, land and waterways.

Both reorganization proposals, he said, reflected the Administration's many months of intensive study of the Nation's priority needs and goals in the fields of marine science and the environment. The President's Advisory Council on Executive Organization played an important part in the development of the proposals, and the recommendations of the earlier Commission on Marine Science, Engineering and Resources had been of considerable value, he said.

The President's reorganization plans have been sent to Congress pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 9 of Title 5 of the United States Code. The plans will go into effect following 60 consecutive days of the Congress in session if neither the House of Representatives nor the Senate disapprove them by majority vote.

During the coming months, the Vice President said, the President will look to the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development to assist him during organizational transition and to ensure that marine sciences needs and interests of those Departments not directly affected by the proposed reorganization are taken properly into account.

The National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development was established by the Congress (Public Law 89-454) to assist the President in the development and coordination of national marine science policies and programs. The Council membership is as follows:

Chairman:

Spiro T. Agnew, The Vice President

Members:

William P. Rogers, the Secretary of State
 John H. Chafee, the Secretary of the Navy
 Walter J. Hickel, the Secretary of the Interior
 Maurice H. Stans, the Secretary of Commerce
 Elliot L. Richardson, the Secretary of Health, Education
 and Welfare
 John A. Volpe, the Secretary of Transportation
 Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission
 William D. McElroy, Director, National Science Foundation

Observers:

Lee A. DuBridge, Director, Office of Science and Technology
 George Shultz, Director, Office of Management and Budget
 Paul W. McCracken, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisers
 Thomas O. Paine, Administrator, National Aeronautics and
 Space Administration
 John A. Hannah, Administrator, Agency for International
 Development
 S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution
 Russell E. Train, Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality

Executive Secretary (Acting):

E. L. Dillon

###

JULY 9, 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

FACT SHEET

The President is submitting to the Congress today Reorganization Plans Nos. 3 and 4 of 1970, establishing the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a new, independent agency within the Executive Branch, and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) in the Department of Commerce.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

The EPA brings together in a single organization the major Federal pollution control programs now existing in four separate agencies and one interagency council. The creation of the EPA fulfills the President's pledge of February 10, 1970, to recommend improved administrative machinery to meet the current pollution crisis.

The mission of the EPA will be to organize the fight against environmental pollution on an integrated basis which acknowledges the critical relationships between pollutants, forms of pollution, and control techniques. Under the present organization, pollution control activities are conducted by many departments and agencies. Each is typically concerned with a single pollutant or source (radiation, pesticides), a single environmental medium (air, water, food), or a limited aspect of the total problem (health or economic effects, aesthetics). This fragmentation of effort has resulted in confusion and overlap, some delay in the recognition of new problems, and the continuance of inefficient management techniques. It has effectively inhibited any comprehensive examination of the total effects of pollutants by man, plants, animals, and ecological systems.

The creation of EPA will have the following advantages:

- It will upgrade the effectiveness of the Federal Government's major pollution control programs.
- It will provide a central focus for an evaluation of all pollution-related activities of the Federal Government.
- It will serve to upgrade the importance of environmental considerations and pollution programs within the Federal Government, and over a period of time tend to have a similar effect on program priorities within state and local governments.
- It will clarify industry responsibility by providing consistent standards and a single enforcement agency.
- State and local pollution control agencies will be able to look to one Federal agency for all their financial support and technical assistance.
- It will insulate pollution abatement standard-setting from the promotional interests of other departments.

The EPA will have an estimated FY 1971 budget of \$1.4 billion and 5650 personnel, and consist of the following:

- The Federal Water Quality Administration (FWQA), now in the Department of the Interior;

MORE

- the National Air Pollution Control Administration (NAFCA), now in the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare;
- parts of the Environmental Control Administration (Bureaus of Solid Waste Management, Water Hygiene and a portion of the Bureau of Radiological Health), also from HEW;
- the pesticides research and standard-setting program of the Food and Drug Administration, HEW;
- the pesticides registration authority of the Department of Agriculture;
- authority to perform general ecological research, from the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ);
- certain pesticide research authorities of the Department of Interior;
- the environmental radiation protection standard-setting function of the Atomic Energy Commission;
- the functions of the Federal Radiation Council (FRC).

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NOAA brings together in a single administration the major Federal programs dealing with the seas and atmosphere. These programs presently exist in four departments and one agency. The creation of NOAA will improve the overall management of programs dealing with the three-fourths of the earth covered by the oceans.

The mission of NOAA is to organize a unified approach to the problems of the ocean and the atmosphere and to create a center of strength within the civilian sector of the Federal Government for this purpose. Although each of the units which will comprise NOAA presently carries out oceanic functions according to its particular mission, the lack of overall planning and systems approach has resulted in an impetus towards oceanic affairs which has been much less than it should be.

The NOAA will have an estimated 1971 budget of about \$270 million and over 12,000 personnel and will consist of the following:

- The Environmental Science Services Administration, already a part of the Department of Commerce;
- most of the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, now in the Department of the Interior;
- the Marine Minerals Technology Program of the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior;
- the marine sports fishing program of the Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife in the Department of the Interior;
- the Office of Sea Grant Programs of the National Science Foundation;
- elements of the United States Lake Survey of the Department of the Army.

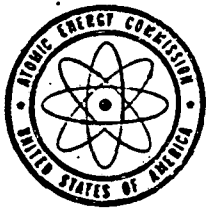
MORE.

Upon the establishment of NOAA, the following programs will be transferred to it by executive action. (No legislative authority is required to effect these transfers):

- The National Oceanographic Data and Instrumentation Centers of the Department of the Navy;
- the National Data Buoy Program of the Department of Transportation.

The President will request, upon approval of the plan, that the Secretary of Commerce establish a National Advisory Committee for the Oceans and Atmosphere to advise him on the progress of governmental and private programs in achieving the nation's oceanic and atmospheric objectives.

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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
July 10, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1047

9:55 a.m., Friday, July 10, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. June 25 Letter from Robert F. Class, Commander of American Legion, re Resolution on Environmental Affairs

To be discussed by the Commissioners' Environmental Group. (Rosen-SECY)

2. U.S. Delegate to the 14th IAEA General Conference

3. July 8 Letter from Senator Muskie re Nader Letter on Washington Post Gofman-Tamplin Articles

The reply is to attach a copy of our report to the Joint Committee and that report is to include a statement on the Gofman-Tamplin thesis. (OEA)

4. AEC 1036/113 - Newspaper Articles re SLAC

5. Reorganization Plan No. 4 of 1970 re the Environmental Protection Agency

To be circulated. (SECY)

6. Draft Article for the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists re the Tamplin Article, "The Current Irradiation Effects Controversy, Pauling, Sternglass and the AEC"

Discussed. (SECY-PI)

7. Agenda for the Weeks of July 13, 20, 27 and August 3

Approved. (SECY)

8. NTS Events for the Week of July 13, 1970

Noted. (AGMMA)

9. ACRS Consideration of the Wechsler Manuscript on "The Radiation-Embrittlement of Pressure Vessel Steels and the Safety of Nuclear Reactor Pressure Vessels"

10. General Giller's July 7 Memorandum re Dr. Norris E. Bradbury's Retirement and Award Program

The Commissioners' suggestions are noted. (AGMMA-SECY)

11. Distinguished Service Award Ceremony Arrangements

Commissioners Ramey and Larson will present the awards. (SECY)

12. Topics for the Commissioners' July 20 Meeting with the General Advisory Committee

Noted. (SECY)

13. SECY-33 - Withdrawal of Request by Kenneth Ford to Work on Thermonuclear History

Noted. (SECY)

14. SECY-55 - Draft GAO Report on Uranium Enrichment Criteria

Approved. (OC)

15. SECY-39 - Project HARPIN

Approved. The statement is to include a reference to AEC opposition of the project. (AGMMA)

16. SECY-52 - Draft of Electricity Environmental Coordination Act of 1970

Approved. (GC)

17. SECY-37 - H.R. 17161, A Bill "To Amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969"

Approved with an addition. (GC)

18. SECY-35 - H.R. 15578 and H.R. 15780: Proposed Legislation to Amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969

Approved with an addition. (GC)

19. SECY-36 - S. 3687, A Bill "To Amend the Federal Water Pollution Control Act"

Approved with a change. (GC)

20. SECY-38 - Amendments to 10 CFR Chapter 1 - Correction of Citation of Authority

Noted. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:00 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Stokely*
Mr. Fouchard*
Mr. Schoenhaut*
Mr. Yore*
Mr. Thorne*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

JONINGS RANDOLPH, W. VA., CHAIRMAN
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T JORDAN, N.C.
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M. BARRY MEYER, COUNSEL

JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
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LEN B. JORDAN, IDAHO
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN.

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NOV 86

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

July 8, 1970

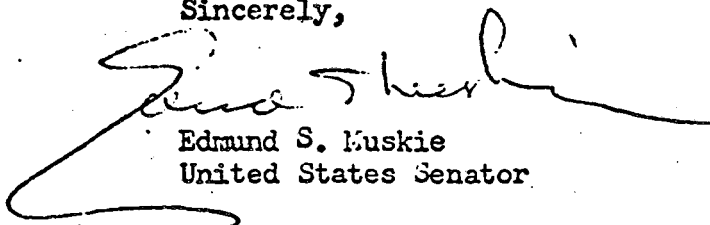
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter I have received from Ralph Nader concerning a report in Sunday's Washington Post about Doctors John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in California.

I would appreciate receiving at your earliest possible opportunity comments and other pertinent information on the allegations contained in this letter and the article.

Sincerely,



Edmund S. Muskie
United States Senator

Enclosure

July 5, 1970

The Honorable Edmund A. Muskie
Chairman, Senate Subcommittee
on Air & Water Pollution
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Senator Muskie:

Today's Washington Post carries a highly disturbing report of allegations that the Atomic Energy Commission is pursuing a squeeze-out of two scientists at its Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (Livermore, California) for delivering technical papers and testimony on radiation standards, including those affecting nuclear power plants, which differed from the official A.E.C. position on this serious environmental intrusion.

As far as can be determined, the two scientists, John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin, have been accused of no wrongdoing, no violation of A.E.C. regulations and no scientific dishonesty. Actually, the available indications are that Gofman and Tamplin have been accused of heresy by an agency so committed to the promotion of atomic energy that it has insisted that radiation risks be treated more as articles of faith to be intoned than propositions to be examined continually. In its dual and ultimately conflicting roles of safety and promotion, the A.E.C. has been known to obscure the risks, assuage the public and assume that public access and public evaluation of the benefits and costs of nuclear power technologies are deferrable luxuries to be permitted, if at all, after a fait accompli. In pursuit of its positive vision--very cheap energy--the agency has suffered from acute astigmatism toward the inappropriateness of a cliquish technocracy keeping the public at bay and dissenting or potentially dissenting scientists wrapped in invisible chains for fear of status, research or job loss.

The internal democracy of any bureaucracy--corporate or governmental--is essential for maximizing public interest policies. In a government agency, discouraging or suppressing scientific freedom and entrenching a 'party line' position, deprives the Congress and other public institutions of the information needed to evaluate the agency's performance. Such rigid parochialism soon impairs the very agency that envelopes it. Presently, the

July 5, 1970

A.E.C. is concerned with what it terms unreasoned assaults on nuclear power technology by those concerned with safety in the local communities. Much of this travail could have been avoided had the A.E.C. earlier practiced a more open, participating policy toward its scientific and lay publics.

As Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, you invited and heard in November, 1969, the testimony of Gofman and Tamplin. This testimony stated that "the most crucial pressing problem facing everyone concerned with any and all burgeoning atomic energy activities is to secure the earliest possible revision downward, by at least a factor of tenfold, of the allowable radiation dosage to the population from peaceful atomic energy activities." These two A.E.C. scientists then proceeded to present to your Subcommittee what they believed was "hard evidence" and "the estimated disastrous consequences to the health of the public if this recommendation receives less than immediate, serious attention."

It appears that those in charge of the A.E.C. disagree with these views. The proper response is to engage these scientists on technical grounds and not follow the old bureaucratic ploy of running them out of the agency due to budgetary cuts. The nuclear power 'hawks' within the A.E.C. are not being exposed to such focused, cataclysmic budgetary reductions and censorship.

The ability of Congress to invite witnesses employed by the government to testify freely without risk of such retaliations is critical to the exercise of both its legislative and oversight functions. There is little doubt that the A.E.C. is determined to rid itself of Gofman and Tamplin or, at least, render them voiceless. Should the agency succeed, it will be ever more difficult for Congress to persuade government employees to perform as free citizens in times of crisis or times of needed deliberation and testify before various Committees.

Unreasonable restraints or pressures on such witnesses by their agencies is all too prevalent in Washington. Recent years have seen similar situations in many other Departments and agencies. Each episode that is ignored by Congress only encourages the more restrictive self-censorship by civil servants who would have spoken up but despaired. It should not take a great act of courage for these government employees to make a statement of

The Honorable Edmund A. Muskie

-3-

July 5, 1970

truth or conscience. If subtle or uncontrollable means can be used by agency leaders to ease dissenting or outspoken employees out of these jobs, then there is no need for open due process to be observed with all that implies for burdens of proof and effective defenses by the accused.

The Gofman-Tamplin case is not just a technical dispute. It is fraught with serious questions about the role of citizen knowledge and participation in technologies which provide him with both benefits and risks. Congress is the foremost, but not exclusive, representative of these citizens. As Chairman of the Subcommittee which invited these two scientists, you have an interest in keeping the flow of information about environmental hazards and their silent violence free and full to your Subcommittee in the forthcoming months of increased controversy over these grave problems.

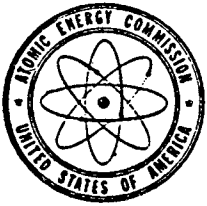
There is also a more precise protection which any Committee of Congress should accord any witness who is unjustly treated following such testimony and partly because of such testimony. I am asking that you initiate an inquiry into the A.E.C.-Gofman-Tamplin matter to ascertain on the record the facts pertaining to this alleged mistreatment of scientific witnesses and undermining of scientific freedom.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Ralph Nader



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 10, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 413

11:00 a.m., Friday, July 10, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Amendments to Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954

The Office of Management and Budget is to be informed the staff comments have been discussed with the Commission. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's July 7 Memorandum re Sensitized Steel in Operating Plants

Approved with changes. Staff is to discuss with Commissioner Johnson. (DRL)

3. Mr. Price's July 7 Memorandum re Outline of Possible Rules Changes Relating to Conduct of Hearing at Operating License Stage

Staff recommendations will be scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, July 15. (Chm. AS&LBP-DR-GC-SECY)

4. Mr. Price's July 8 Memorandum re Proposed Reply to NFS Letter Dated June 24, 1970

A revised letter is requested. Expeditious consideration of a response to NFS query re high level waste disposal is requested. (ADRA-RDT)

5. Mr. Price's July 8 Memorandum re Coordination with Department of Interior on Hudson River Basin Compact Act

Noted. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:05 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Bloch*
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Shapar
Mr. Wells
Mr. Buck
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

Some Medically Useful Radionuclides." My talk was very well received; in fact, I was given a standing ovation at its conclusion. Following my talk, there were talks by Roger Egeberg (Assistant Secretary for Health and Scientific Affairs, HEW), Frederick J. Bonte (Professor and Chairman, Department of Nuclear Medicine, University of Texas Southwestern Medical School at Dallas), Alexander Gottschalk (Director, Argonne Cancer Research Laboratory and Professor, University of Chicago), and Texas Senator Ralph Yarborough (Chairman of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare).

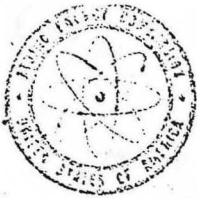
I met with Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, and Julie Rubin from 4:25 until 4:45 p.m. to discuss plans to set up John Flaherty in a new Assistant General Manager's position. This would be as Assistant General Manager for Plans. His responsibilities would include Paul Fine's Division of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, Bill Slaton's Division of Plans and Reports, and Roger LeGassie and his Program Analysis function. In order to compensate for the removal of Slaton's and Fine's divisions from George Quinn, Fowler's Division of Isotopes Development and John Kelly's Division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives (presently under Spof English as Assistant General Manager for Research and Development) would be moved under Quinn, Assistant General Manager for Production.

I sent a letter to A. M. Petrosyants (copy attached) concerning his forthcoming visit to the United States in October.

Commissioner Thompson called me at home about 6:45 p.m. He said he had just received a call from Roger Batzel who was very agitated as the result of another confrontation with Gofman. Thompson suggested that I call Batzel.

I called Roger immediately; he told me that Gofman, in this latest confrontation, demanded that all of Tamplin's people, including his secretary, be restored to him, and that if this were not done within 36 hours, he, Gofman, would take some drastic irreversible action. I told Batzel I thought it would be impossible to comply with such a demand on such a time scale (which would mean by Sunday morning, July 12), and that he should make no attempt to do so. Roger told me about the long meeting Howard Brown had participated in with Gofman and Tamplin during his visit this week to Livermore, and we agreed that the Commission would listen to Brown's report on this meeting, after which we might give Batzel some guidance as to future courses of action. Apparently Gofman is also demanding the right to have public forums for debate on levels of radiation, etc., at the Livermore Laboratory.

Helen and I attended a reception and dinner (white dinner jacket) in the Cotillion Room and in Sheraton Hall, respectively, of the Sheraton-Park Hotel, in connection with the 17th annual meeting of the Society of Nuclear Medicine. We sat at the head table next to Chet and Cam Holifield. President George V. Taplin (UCLA) served as the master of ceremonies and introduced the head table guests. Cam took ill near the end of the evening and the Holifields were forced to leave. Dr. Joseph Sternberg of Montreal described the plans for the First World Congress of Nuclear Medicine and Biology, to be held in Montreal, August 30-September 4, 1971. (In the course of the evening he invited me to be the opening speaker--August 30, 1971--at this Congress). A special award, consisting of a plaque, certificate and a check for \$5,000 was given to Benedict Cassen of UCLA, the presentation being made by Dr. Seeds. Following these activities, there was a program of entertainment, including a presentation by Mark Russell, the political satirist.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUL 10 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Professor A. M. Petrosyants, Chairman
State Committee on Atomic Energy (GKAE)
Staromonetnii per. 26
Moscow 180, USSR

Dear Professor Petrosyants:

I was delighted to learn that your schedule will permit you to visit the United States in October of this year. I certainly look forward to meeting with you and your colleagues and shall endeavor to arrange a program of visits to nuclear installations appropriate to the interests of your party.

I will be in Vienna for the IAEA General Conference this autumn and will not return to the United States until the 5th of October. I will be out of Washington the following week and, therefore, suggest that you begin your visit the week of October 18th or any later date convenient to you.

I should also like to thank you for your invitation to come to the Soviet Union and I know that the visits to the scientific centers which you mention in your letter of April 20, 1970, will prove very informative and enjoyable. My schedule, unfortunately, will not permit me to come to the Soviet Union this year. I appreciate, therefore, your invitation to come at a time convenient to me in 1971.

It would be most helpful if you could let us know who will be in your party and their scientific interests, the most convenient date for your arrival and how long you will be able to stay. We will then draw up an itinerary and advise you of it as early as possible.

I hope that this is agreeable to you and that we can proceed with the necessary arrangements for your visit.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "H. S. Gandy", written in a cursive style. The signature is positioned above the printed name "Chairman".

Chairman

Saturday, July 11, 1970 - D.C.

I spent the morning at the office, and then returned home for lunch.

I called Thomas O'Toole of the Washington Post to tell him how pleased I was with his article in this morning's Post, "U.S. Geologists Find No A-Test, Quake Tie." I said that there has been a lot written on this subject, but this is almost the first piece giving "the other side." I thought he had given the subject a very fair treatment, and I wanted him to know that I appreciated it. O'Toole said he had spent some time with Dr. John Healy of the U.S. Geological Survey (mentioned in the article) and O'Toole was convinced that Healy and Dr. P. Anthony Marshall have made a long and exhaustive study. He heard that Emiliani who did the story a year ago might have been connected with the Howard Hughes people (according to Healy).

O'Toole then went on to say that he had explained to our Public Information people last week that he had talked to Roger Batzel and had included all of Batzel's comments into his Gofman-Tamplin story, but that portion was bitten off in the composing room that night; that was a mistake, and it was overlooked in the editorial department. He said that was unfortunate because Batzel's remarks gave the story some balance. I mentioned that both Gofman and Batzel were students of mine, so I feel particularly unhappy about the present situation. We're trying to do everything that is right, and curtailment of free speech is not something I would ever condone, but it isn't always easy to make that come through. Also, it's difficult to get the whole truth out into daylight.

A little after 2 p.m., Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Carol Chelander and I (in the Chrysler), followed in Pete's Volvo by Pete, Jane Rubenstein and Fred Doolittle, Dave's friend who graduated as valedictorian at Davis this spring, drove to Shenandoah National Park to the Pinnacle Picnic Grounds. From there, Dave, Eric, Carol, Fred and I hiked north on the Appalachian Trail and, joined by Pete and Jane at the Meadow Spring Trail, we continued to Thornton Gap.



At Shenandoah; July 11, 1970.

L to R: Eric Seaborg, Dave Seaborg, Carol Chelander with Suki, Pete Seaborg, Jane Rubenstein, and Fred Doolittle.

Helen and Dianne rode in the Chrysler back to Thornton Gap to meet us, with intermediate stops at the Meadow Spring Trail and other points. We all had

dinner in the Panorama restaurant at Thornton Gap, after which we drove to New Market and checked into the Knoll Motel on U.S. Route 11, North, where we spent the night.

Sunday, July 12, 1970

We had breakfast at the Southern Kitchen, a restaurant in downtown New Market. We then visited the New Market Battlefield Park and viewed the movie and exhibit of the Civil War Battle of Boy Heroes, which took place in May, 1864.

We then drove to the Massanutten Visitors Center at George Washington National Forest, where we met Ted and Helga Roth and Lynne and Bill. We drove into the Massanutten Forest a few miles, parked the cars and hiked the Scothern Gap Trail toward Duncan Knob. We then returned to the cars, where we had a picnic lunch. The Roths, Lynne and Bill, together with Pete, Jane and Fred, left us



At Massanutten; July 12, 1970.

L to R: Carol Chelander with Suki, David Seaborg, Ted and Helga Roth, Lynne and Bill Cobb, Eric Seaborg, Pete Seaborg, Jane Rubenstein, and Fred Doolittle.

at this point to return to the Roths' farm, where they had a swim in the Roths' pond, followed by dinner, after which Pete, Jane and Fred drove back to Washington, reaching our home about 9 p.m. (Lynne and Bill returned to Washington about the same time with Mrs. Roth, having spent the weekend at the Roths' farm in their own little cottage there.) The rest of us took the walk along the Story Trail, which tells the story of the Massanutten Mountains. We then went back to the Massanutten Visitors Center, saw the slide shows and exhibits and took a walk along Discovery Way, a nature trail. We then drove home in the Chrysler, arriving about 6:30 p.m.

Monday, July 13, 1970 - D.C.

I presided over Information Meeting 1048 from 9:55 until 11:05 a.m. We discussed the plan to create a new position for John Flaherty as Assistant General Manager for Plans, with supervision of the Division of Plans and Reports, Division of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, and a new Division



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20545
912805

OFFICE DIARY GLENN T. SEABORG Chr USAEC, 1961-72 FOLDER-PAGE <u>115094</u>

COPY NO. 3
July 13, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1048

9:55 a.m., Monday, July 13, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. July 8 Letter from Senator Muskie inviting the Chairman to Testify before the Air and Water Pollution Subcommittee on August 3, 1970

Commissioner Larson will testify with Commissioner Ramey accompanying him. (Congr. -OEA)

2. Draft Reply to Mr. Bogart re the Proliferation of Nuclear Power Plants and Projects of AEC which will increase Radioactivity

Requested. (SECY)

3. Organizational Changes

The Chairman will see Congressman Evins. (Bloom)

4. Draft Article for "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists"

Approved with revisions. (PI)

5. JCAE Executive Hearing on Gas Centrifuge, 10:00 a.m., Thursday, July 16, 1970

Scheduled. (Congr. -SECY)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

REVIEWED BY Carl Anderson DATE 11/17/87
J. Diaz "11/17/87"

6. July 8 Joint Memorandum from Commissioner Ramey and Messrs. Wong and Smith re Discussions with Mexican Government Officials on Continuing Joint U.S. Mexico Studies of Nuclear Power and Water Desalting for Southwest U.S. and Northwest Mexico

Follow-on letters to Secretary of State and Secretary of Interior will be sent. (Ritzmann-Bloom)

7. SECY-27 - AEC Staff Comments on NSSM 57 - A Review of U.S. Civil Defense Policies

Commissioner Larson is designated. (AGMR&D)

8. AEC 1311/50 - Guidelines Covering R&D Work for Others

Commissioner Larson will review with staff. (AGMR&D)

9. SECY-56 - Tour of National Accelerator Laboratory

Approved. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (AGMIA)

10. SECY-65 - Procedural Changes in Alien Visits and Participation

Deferred. (SECY)

11. SECY-31 - AEC Participation on the Electric Power Council on the Environment

Approved. (OEA)

12. SECY-66 - Response to JCAE Letter re Battelle

Approved. A copy is to be sent to Senator Jackson. (Bloom-Congr.)

13. Fast Reactor Team Observations on Trip to USSR

14. SECY-57 - Comments on the Draft Cannikin Environmental Statement

Noted. (AGMMA)

15. Call from Nucleonics Week to Commissioner Johnson's Office

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:05 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. English*
Mr. DeRenzis*
Mr. Deal*
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Totter*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Fouchard*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Yevick*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Wensch*
Mr. Shaw*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

of Program Analysis. Accompanying changes to go along with this were also discussed. (See attached memo from the General Manager, "Organizational Changes.") We agreed that I would discuss these changes with Congressman Joe Evins.

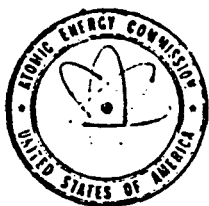
I attended a meeting with Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, Thompson, Larson, together with Hollingsworth, Shaw, Kavanagh, Friedman, and others, with the members of the French Senatorial Commission on Atomic Energy: Yvon Coude du Foresto, Andre Armengaud, Pierre Giraud, Roger Houdet, Robert Laucournet, as well as Gerard L. Gerolami (Chief of Foreign Senate Finance Committee Staff) and Pierre Villaros (AEC Attache, French Embassy). Du Foresto and I made some opening remarks of welcome and appreciation, after which Shaw gave a briefing on the U.S. nuclear power program. This was followed by a number of questions from the Senators on the relative merits of boiling water reactors and pressurized water reactors, the factors that led us to choose these as our main line of development, our policy with respect to uranium enrichment services, the competition between nuclear and fossil fuels for the production of electricity, etc.

I attended a luncheon given by French Ambassador Charles Lucet, at the French Embassy, for the visiting French Senatorial Commission on Atomic Energy. Among those present were Yvon Coude du Foresto, Andre Armengaud, Pierre Giraud, Roger Houdet, Robert Laucournet, Gerald L. Gerolami, Pierre Villaros, Herman Pollack (State Department), Donovan Q. Zook (State Department). Following the luncheon, Ambassador Lucet spoke a few words of welcome, to which I responded with a word of appreciation for the Ambassador's hospitality, recognition of the interesting and worthwhile meeting that we had with the French senatorial group this morning, and a description of the long and fruitful collaboration between France and the U.S. in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy.

I presided over Commission Meeting 2426 from 3:15 until 6:30 p.m. This was an unusually interesting and important meeting in view of the items discussed. We discussed, in executive session, the difficult question of choice of a contractor for the thermionic reactor work. The choice lies between Gulf General Atomic and General Electric. The Commissioners tend to want to combine these two, with G.E. as prime contractor and GGA as subcontractor to develop the fuel element. Hollingsworth favors a single contractor and, hence, making a choice between the two; Thompson, Larson and I favor GGA because of their strong competence in the fuel element work, while Ramey favors G.E. because of its stronger competence in reactor development work, these competencies being determined by the report of the contractor selection board. I suggested we hold over the decision until a later meeting.

We then discussed the matter of industry participation in the gas centrifuge development. We concluded, in what appeared to be a unanimous compromise position, that we would invite a representative group of statesmen in the nuclear energy field to a briefing on the status of gas centrifuge technology as a first step in lifting the barriers of secrecy from industry.

In the presence of a larger group we discussed the KMS matter. We explored the possibility of a no-fund contract to allow KMS to proceed with the development of the laser pellet fusion reactor under the cloak of secrecy. We didn't reach any conclusion. Ramey, and Thompson also, tend to want to cut off all work by KMS in this field. The discussion was carried over for continuation at a subsequent meeting.



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

JUL 15 1970

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGES

To consolidate and strengthen the overall planning functions and to provide a focal point for planning in related areas of uranium stockpile disposition and long-range planning related to uranium enrichment, I propose to make the following organizational changes:

- a. Establish a new position of Assistant General Manager for Plans to plan, direct, and coordinate AEC activities involved in program planning, analysis, evaluation and reporting, including the development of policy alternatives for the conduct of AEC's uranium enrichment activities in a manner which approaches more closely a commercial enterprise, and studies of the ultimate disposition of the gaseous diffusion plants.

He will supervise the Division of Plans and Reports, Division of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, and a new Division of Program Analysis formed from the staff of the present Assistant to the General Manager for Program Analysis and certain planning functions and positions from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production. The functions and positions from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production to be transferred are those associated with inventory management and planning for the disposition of natural uranium stocks and long-range planning of uranium enrichment activities.

- b. Redesignate the Assistant General Manager for Plans and Production as Assistant General Manager for Development and Production. He will have responsibility for the coordination and direction of AEC programs for evaluation of raw materials, production and processing of special nuclear and other special materials; research and development in the production and use of radioisotopes and other byproduct material, and in the application of peaceful nuclear explosives.

He will supervise the activities of the Divisions of Production, Raw Materials, Isotopes Development, and Peaceful Nuclear Explosives. The latter two Divisions will be transferred from the Assistant General Manager for Research and Development.

- c. The Assistant General Manager for Research and Development will retain supervision of the Divisions of Research, Biology and Medicine, and Nuclear Education and Training.

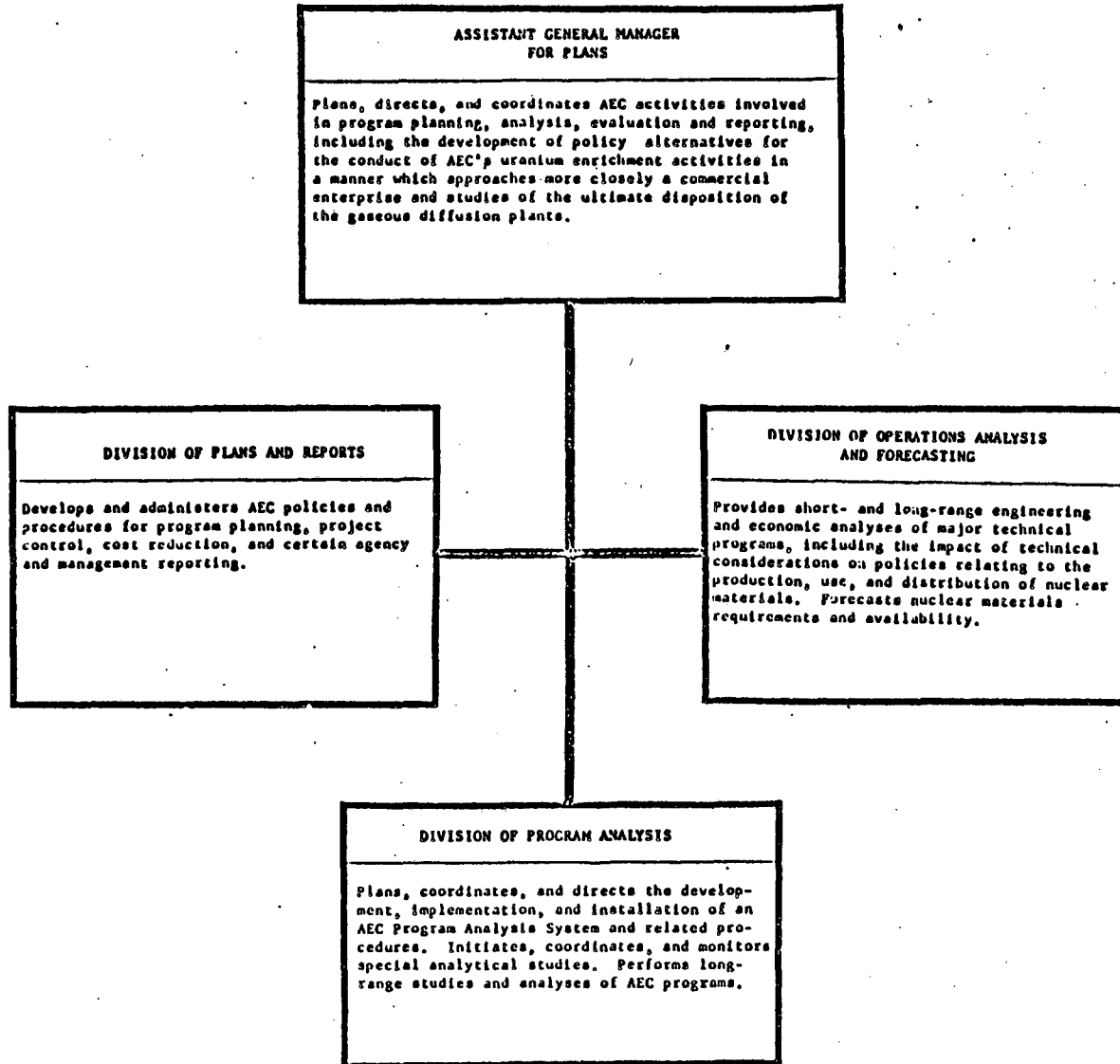

General Manager

Enclosures:

1. Organization Charts
2. Functional Statements of Division of Operations Analysis and Forecasting and of the Assistant to the General Manager for Program Analysis
3. Functions to be Transferred from Divisions of Raw Materials and Production
4. Effects of Transfer of Some Functional Responsibilities from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production

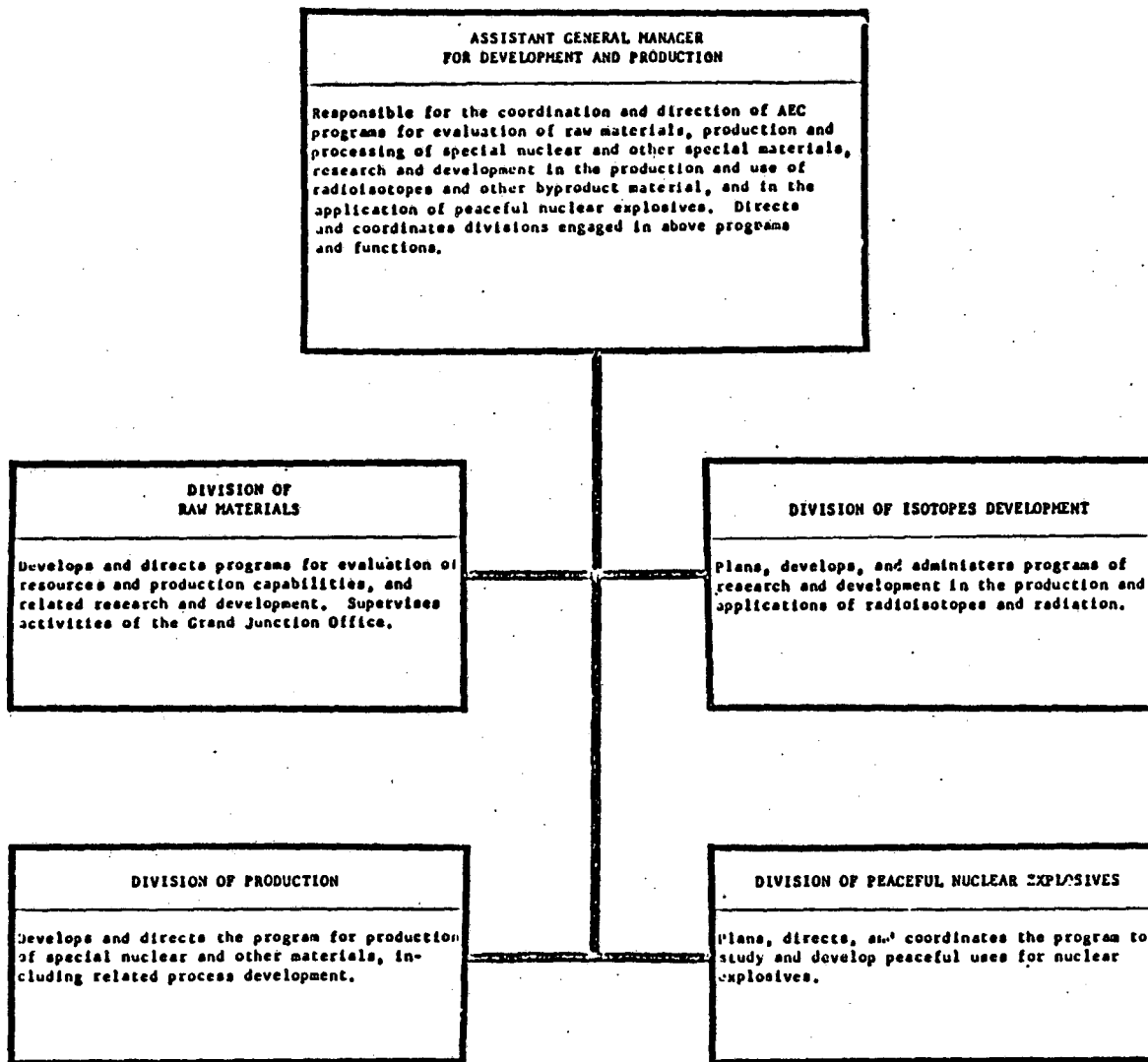
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION CHART



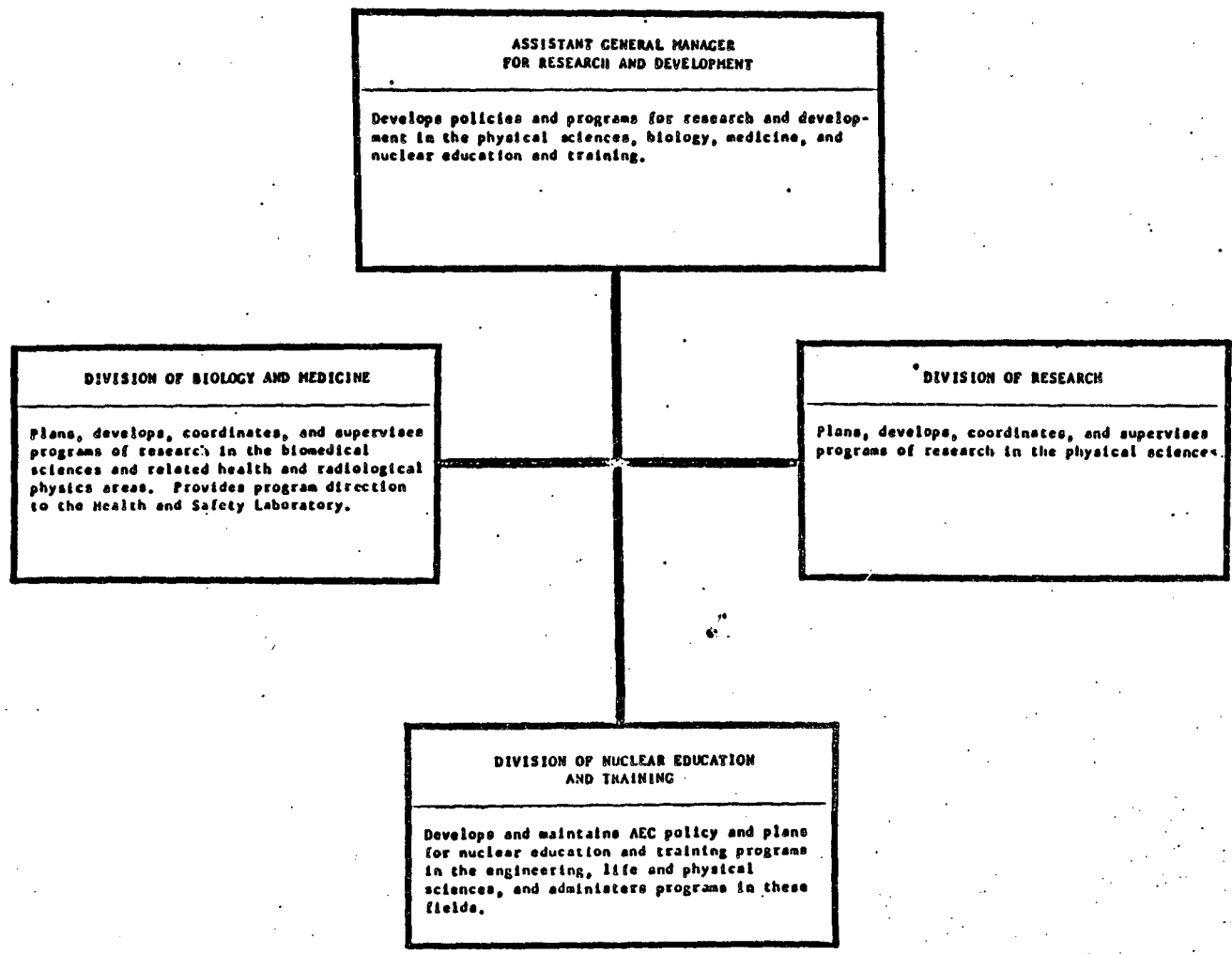
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION CHART



U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

ORGANIZATION CHART



CURRENT FUNCTIONSOFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TO THE GENERAL MANAGER
FOR PROGRAM ANALYSIS

plans, coordinates, and directs the development, implementation, and installation of an AEC Program Analysis System and related procedures. Initiates, coordinates, and monitors special analytical studies.

DIVISION OF OPERATIONS ANALYSIS AND FORECASTING

- A. THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR establishes or recommends internal organization, functional assignments, policies and procedures as required to carry out the functions of the Division; and directs execution of established policies and procedures by the Division.
- B. THE ECONOMICS BRANCH:
1. analyzes the economics of production, distribution, and use of nuclear materials.
 2. evaluates economic aspects of AEC programs and policies in both domestic and foreign fields.
- C. THE ENGINEERING BRANCH:
1. analyzes the engineering development or processes and the design and operation of facilities to produce or use nuclear materials.
 2. evaluates the optimum utilization of facilities and materials in implementing AEC programs.
- D. THE MATHEMATICS BRANCH:
- applies special mathematical techniques to analyses of all aspects of the production, distribution, and use of nuclear materials and correlates the results of such analyses in terms of AEC programs.
- E. THE PLANS AND FORECASTS BRANCH:
- collects data on planned production, distribution, and use of nuclear materials, makes forecasts as to future supply and demand for such materials, and evaluates the adequacy of programs to meet AEC objectives.
- F. THE TECHNICAL POLICY BRANCH:
- analyzes new technical developments, trends, and objectives resulting from research on military civilian applications of atomic energy and evaluates the impact of the results of such research on AEC programs and policies.

TRANSFER OF PROGRAMMATIC RESPONSIBILITIES
TO THE ASSISTANT GENERAL MANAGER FOR PLANNING

In order to provide additional analytic capability, especially in the area of uranium stockpile disposition and long-range planning related to uranium enrichment, it will be necessary to transfer existing personnel from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production to the new organization.

Specifically, the following functions would be transferred to the new organization:

- (a) Inventory management and planning for the disposition of natural uranium stocks (U_3O_8) located at the Grand Junction Office.
- (b) Analysis of plans and schedules leading to the disposition of the uranium stockpile excess to AEC programmatic needs.
- (c) Technical and economic analyses of the effect upon long-term planning of uranium enrichment operations, especially as they relate to operation of uranium enrichment activities in a manner more like a commercial enterprise.
- (d) Development of policies and coordination of long-range planning leading to the eventual disposition of uranium enrichment facilities.
- (e) Developing policies pertaining to industrial participation in the enrichment function prior to disposition of enrichment facilities.

EFFECTS OF TRANSFER OF SOME FUNCTIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES
FROM THE DIVISIONS OF RAW MATERIALS AND PRODUCTION

There will be little impact on the Division of Raw Materials as the transfer will involve only about one man. All other functions of the current Division of Raw Materials program with responsibilities for resource evaluation and industry liaison would remain unchanged.

Within the Division of Production, the effect should be of a minor nature. The analytic and planning function to be transferred, as it specifically relates to uranium enrichment activities, would involve about two or three men. The other functional responsibilities of the Division of Production in the management of uranium enrichment services and materials would remain unchanged. In particular, the Division's responsibility for: overview of uranium enrichment contracting, optimum use of available inventories of feed stocks for uranium enrichment, near-term operational planning, power procurement, and budget justification, program direction of gas centrifuge R&D, and general program direction of the Oak Ridge, Paducah and Portsmouth operations would remain unchanged.

The Divisions of Raw Materials and Production will provide support, as required, to assist the new organization in carrying out its planning functions. The Divisions will provide inventory and stockpile data necessary to support material planning studies. Also, it is expected that the resources of the Atomic Energy Commission Combined Operations Planning (AECOP), located at Oak Ridge, would be utilized from time to time in support of the planning and analytical studies performed by the new organization.

Tuesday, July 14, 1970 - D.C.

We learned this morning that General Leslie R. Groves died last night at 11:15 p.m. after suffering a heart attack about 10 p.m. It is fortunate that we succeeded in arranging for the presentation to him of the Atomic Pioneer Award earlier this year. I issued a statement to the press (copy attached). Also attached are copies of the obituaries from the Washington Post, the Evening Star and the New York Times.

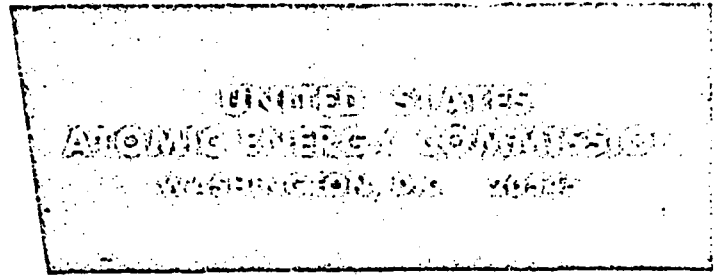
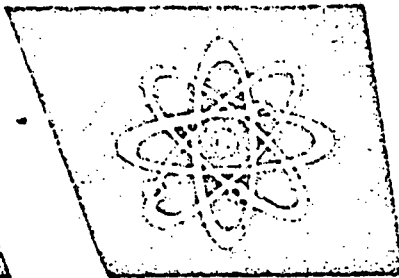
I was interviewed, from 10:15 until 11:25 a.m., for an article in Nuclear Industry magazine by Tom Bauman and Jack Christie, with Charles Joslin as photographer, and Al LaFrance as stenotypist from Alderson. Stan Schneider and Bob Newlin of DPI were also present. The questions covered a wide range concerned with the past, present and future of nuclear power development, environmental problems, the future of the regulatory function, the future of the AEC itself, policy with respect to gas centrifuge development, a number of other policy matters, the future of our research program, and a number of personal questions concerning my own views and future.

I had lunch with Howard Brown and Justin Bloom at the World Buttery on 18th Street. Howard brought me up to date on his visit with Dr. Bibb at Livermore last week in connection with the the letter from Ralph Nader to Senator Muskie and the Thomas O'Toole article in the Washington Post alleging that Gofman and Tamplin were having people taken from their group as retaliatory action; this is an interpretation of the Laboratory's action in cutting Tamplin's group way down. He will present a draft report for Commission consideration which will be submitted to Holifield and Muskie in response to their requests.

I met with Tennessee Congressman Joe E. Evins from 2 until 2:15 p.m. in Room H-143 of the Capitol. I told Joe that the Commission has reexamined the matter of the Uranium Enrichment Directorate and has had further talks with the White House and has decided not to establish such a directorate. I told him we are going to consolidate program planning, analysis and evaluation, including the long-range planning for our uranium enrichment activities, under an Assistant General Manager for Plans, who will be John Flaherty who was initially selected for the proposed Uranium Enrichment Directorate position. Evins seemed quite pleased with these developments and said he would offer no obstacles. We went on to discuss the problems with our FY 1971 budget that we are having with Senator Ellender. Evins pledged help here, saying he thought he could exert influence on Ellender since there were some projects that Ellender wants and over which Evins has considerable influence. I also mentioned the science education building at Oak Ridge, and reminded him that the money would have to be apportioned by the new Office of Budget and Management, even if it is authorized and funds are appropriated by Congress.

Algie Wells brought Dr. Robert M. Lazo in for me to meet at 3:40 p.m. He is a prospective member of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

At 3:30 p.m. Congressman Evins issued a statement to the press saying that he had been reassured by me that Administration plans to sell and transfer gaseous diffusion plants to private interests have been called off by the White House and the Commission. This, of course, is his own interpretation of our meeting this afternoon in which the main thrust of my statement to him was that the plans for a separate Uranium Enrichment Directorate have been dropped and we plan to set up John Flaherty as Assistant General Manager for Plans which will include planning for the future of uranium enrichment. I called Kriegsman since I knew the White House would be disturbed by Evins' statement and learned that this was true. He conferred with Flanigan and then called me



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS:

Chairman Glenn T. Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission today issued the following statement concerning the death of General Leslie R. Groves:

"The name of Leslie Groves and that of the Manhattan Project--the code name for the nation's World War II nuclear weapons program--were synonymous. For three critical years he directed the most awesome project in the history of mankind.

"General Groves always said that 'It was a calculated risk which paid off.' And it paid off because of the General's great tenacity, vitality and wisdom. He knew how to make the right decisions at the right time.

"He was a constant source of amazement to all of us in the Manhattan Project because of his ability to handle a variety of complex details with a minimum of confusion. He had the deep respect and admiration of his staff for his ability to organize and to get things done. And he had a prodigious memory and often confounded his staff by recalling names, dates, and incidents buried in the files.

"It was just this past February 27 that I had the pleasure of attending a ceremony at the White House during which President Nixon presented General Groves with an Atomic Pioneers Award, along with Dr. Vannevar Bush and Dr. James B. Conant.

"Twenty-five years ago this coming Thursday, the world's first nuclear explosion took place at Alamogordo, New Mexico, and that anniversary serves to remind all of us of the great debt which the Free World owes to the work of General Groves."



Gen. Groves talks in August, 1945, with two scientists in the Manhattan Project: Sir James Chadwick (left) of Great Britain, and Dr. Richard C. Tolman, graduate dean of the California Institute of Technology.

Leslie R. Groves Dies at 73

By Alex Ward

Washington Post Staff Writer

Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, the man who guided the project that resulted in the development of the atomic bomb, died Monday night at Walter Reed Army Medical Center.

Gen. Groves, who was 73, suffered a heart attack at his home at 2101 Connecticut Ave. NW, at about 10 p.m. and was taken to Walter Reed, where he died at 11:15 p.m.

A high-level staff member of the Army Corps of Engineers, Gen. Groves was assigned to the Manhattan Project, which he knew only as "a supersecret effort to end World War II through nuclear physics," on Sept. 17, 1942.

He masterminded the project's success by building huge, multimillion-dollar laboratories at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Hanford, Wash., and Los Alamos, N.M. The last is about 300 miles from the desert site of Alamoordo, where the first atomic bomb was tested.

Gen. Groves was one of the 100 persons who witnessed that explosion, on July 16, 1945. He later said he had feared the \$2.2 billion project would fail.

Describing the test in his 1962 book, "Now It Can Be Told," Gen. Groves called it "the blinding flash of light which wiped out the pre-



1960 Photo

LT. GEN. LESLIE GROVES

dawn dark, and also my fears of failure."

Less than a month after the test, on Aug. 6, the first atomic bomb used in war was exploded over Hiroshima, killing 75,000 persons. A second was dropped over Nagasaki three days later. On Aug. 14, the Japanese surrendered.

Gen. Groves said he never doubted the wisdom of using the atomic bomb, and in presenting him with the Distinguished Service Medal, the army credited him with shortening the war.

The son of a minister, Gen. Groves was born in Al-

bany, N.Y. on Aug. 17, 1896. He graduated from West Point in 1918 and was assigned to Corps of Engineers projects in Europe, Hawaii and Nicaragua.

In 1941, he became deputy chief of construction for the Engineers, in charge of worldwide Army construction.

As part of his duties, Gen. Groves supervised the building of the Pentagon, begun in 1941 and finished a year later. Just before its completion, he was assigned to the Manhattan Project.

Besides the huge laboratories he put up for the project, Gen. Groves built and supervised installations in 30 cities, with nearly 130,000 persons working in them.

In his desire to keep the project top secret, Gen. Groves often issued orders that kept scientists working on it from knowing what each other was doing. The orders resulted in complaints from a number of scientists, who said they couldn't do their best work under such conditions.

However, the project's chief scientist, J. Robert Oppenheimer, got along well with Gen. Groves. But in 1954, the Atomic Energy Commission called Oppenheimer a security risk, and withdrew his top-secret security clearance.

However, Gen. Groves praised the scientist in "Now It Can Be Told."

"I have never felt that it was a mistake to have selected and cleared Oppenheimer for his wartime post," Gen. Groves wrote. "He accomplished his mission and did it well. We still never knew whether anyone else could have done it better or even as well. I do not think so. . . ."

Gen. Groves, who retired from the Army in 1948, was never happy with his assignment on the Manhattan Project. He had been trying for overseas duty when the assignment was handed him, and he was angered at first.

After being persuaded to take it on, however, he tenaciously drove it to fruition. Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, co-discoverer of plutonium, who worked on Manhattan as a young scientist, said the project paid off, "because of the general's great tenacity, vitality and wisdom."

Gen. Groves had been residing in Washington since his retirement. He is survived by his wife, Grace W.; a son, Brig. Gen. Richard H. Groves of Washington; a daughter, Mrs. John A. Robinson of Syracuse, N.Y.; a brother, Dr. Owen G. Groves, of Garden City, N.Y.; and seven grandchildren.

Gen. Leslie Groves Dies; Led Atom Bomb Project

By RICHARD SLUSSER
Star Staff Writer

Retired Army Lt. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, 73, chief of the Manhattan Project that produced the first atomic bomb, died in Walter Reed General Hospital Monday after a heart attack. He lived at 2101 Connecticut Avenue NW.

Gen. Groves supervised the program of the Manhattan Engineer District at Oak Ridge, Tenn., Hanford, Wash., and Los Alamos, N.M. His work was so secret that his reports to superiors were made verbally.

The three-year experiment to produce the bomb was a \$2 billion calculated risk.

While working as deputy chief of construction of the Corps of Engineers, Gen. Groves, then a colonel, was summoned for the project. That December he advised President Franklin D. Roosevelt that the cost would be great, but that work should begin.

It had been learned in the United States from three refugee Hungarian scientists that in successful experiments in Berlin the Germans had split the uranium atom.

Gen. Groves selected the name Manhattan Engineer District for the project and its allied developments.

Gen. Groves received the Distinguished Service Medal for his work in developing the bomb.

Last February he was honored by President Nixon with the Atomic Pioneers Award, created especially for him, Dr. Vannevar Bush and Dr. James B. Conant, the three top men in early atomic development in the United States.



LT. GEN. LESLIE R. GROVES

He retired from the Army in 1948.

He was born in the manse of the First Presbyterian Church in Albany, N.Y., shortly before his father went into the Army as a chaplain stationed at Vancouver Barracks. The family remained there while the father was in Cuba, the Philippines and in China during the Boxer rebellion.

The family later lived on various posts in the West. Gen. Groves' wife, the former Grace Wilson, to whom he was married in 1922, was the daughter of an Army officer with whom his father had served in Cuba.

Gen. Groves attended the University of Washington a year, then entered Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1914. Two years later he entered the U.S. Military Academy, and was commissioned in the Corps of Engineers in 1918. In 1919 he toured World War I battlefields.

Other assignments included survey work on a proposed inter-oceanic canal in Nicaragua, and in research on anti-aircraft searchlights and allied equipment.

Besides his wife he leaves a son, Army Brig. Gen. Richard H. Groves, also of Washington; a daughter, Mrs. John Alan Robinson of Syracuse, N.Y., and seven grandchildren.

Services will be at 11 a.m. Friday in the Ft. Myer Chapel, with burial in Arlington Cemetery.

The family requests that expressions of sympathy be in the form of contributions to the Superintendent's Fund, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., or to the Army Distaff Foundation, Inc., 6200 Oregon

THE EVENING STAR
Washington, D. C.
Wednesday, July 15, 1970

Gen. Groves of Manhattan Project Dies

By ALBIN KREBS

Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves, director of the World War II Manhattan Project, which developed the atomic bomb and ushered in the nuclear age, died Monday night at Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington. The retired general, who was 73 years old, had suffered a heart attack at his home earlier in the evening.

On Aug. 6, 1945, a 400-pound atomic bomb nicknamed "Little Boy" was dropped over the Japanese city of Hiroshima, reducing it to ashes and leaving more than 70,000 people dead and 68,000 injured.

The explosion brought to a close one of the greatest military-industrial adventures in history, the race by the United States, in a \$2-billion calculated risk, to be the first nation to unleash the power of the atom. The driving force behind that victory was a brusque Army engineer, Leslie R. Groves.

As director of the secrecy-shrouded Manhattan Engineer District, created specifically to beat Nazi Germany to the development of an atomic weapon, General Groves recruited the nation's greatest scientists to work on the project.

He directed the program to build, in a matter of months, Continued on Page 22, Column 1



United Press International

Leslie R. Groves, as major general, with Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer at base of atomic test tower late in 1945.

Gen. Groves of Manhattan Project Dies

Continued From Page 1, Col. 6

the atomic bomb research, experimentation and manufacturing facilities that stretched from Washington and New York to Oak Ridge, Tenn., Los Alamos, N. M., and Hanford, Wash.

Wearing civilian clothes, he criss-crossed the country, persuading such industrial giants as E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. to take an active part in the production of fissionable materials. Hundreds of private contractors were intimately involved in the secret project.

General Groves watched over the details of securing and processing the radium and other materials used in the bombs, and he supervised development of the devices that carried the nuclear loads and triggered them over Hiroshima and Nagasaki, Japan.

Ultimately, he even had the final responsibility for deciding that it would be Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and not other Japanese cities, that would be subjected to mass death and destruction.

Although many of his scientific colleagues in the Manhattan Project raised deeply troubling moral questions with themselves over their involvement in the atomic bomb program, after the war, General Groves never wavered in his belief that making and using the bombs had been his country's correct course.

"The atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki ended World War II," he wrote in 1962. "There can be no doubt of that. While they brought death and destruction on a horrifying scale, they averted even greater losses—American, English and Japanese. No man can say what would have been the result if we had not taken the steps that were necessary to achieve this end."



1962
Lieut. Gen. Leslie R. Groves

Kept Out of Politics

In light of his background, General Groves was not an altogether likely choice for one of the most gravely important assignments of the war, which he received in 1942. Until that time he had been regarded as not much more than an efficient plodder, and he did not play Army politics.

Leslie Richard Groves, who was born in Albany on Aug. 17, 1896, was named for his father, a Presbyterian minister who became an Army chaplain shortly after his son's arrival. The Groves lived where the Army sent them—Cuba, the Philippines and various posts in the Western states.

At 17 the future general entered the University of Washington, where he spent a year. Then, after two years at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was appointed to the United States Military Academy. In 1918, having graduated fourth in his class, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Corps of Engineers.

He did not become a captain until 1934. In the years intervening, he attended various service schools to complete his civil engineering education, and he served in Hawaii, Nicaragua, Washington, and at several Army posts.

In July, 1940, when he was promoted to the rank of major, he joined the War Department's general staff. With the outbreak of war the following year, he became Lieutenant Col. Groves, and was soon put in charge of supervision of construction of training camps. Part of his job was overseeing completion of the Pentagon.

Like many regular officers, Colonel Groves was eager for service abroad as a commander

of combat troops, and in September, 1942, he was offered such an assignment. But he needed the approval of his superior officer, who told him he could not leave Washington.

"The Secretary of War has selected you for a very important assignment, and the President has approved the selection," General Groves quoted the superior officer years later. "If you do the job right, it will win the war."

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson soon informed General Groves, who was promoted to brigadier because of the importance of his new job, that he was chosen because he had earned a reputation for "ruling with an iron hand, which will come in handy."

General Groves, who confessed he knew little about atomic physics, quickly learned a lot.

For some years, he was told, such renowned scientists as Neils Bohr, Enrico Fermi and Ernest O. Lawrence had been at work on the problem of utilizing the tremendous force locked within the atom. By 1942, several scientists were working on means of using the explosion of the atoms of metal uranium, a lustrous white substance derived from pitchblende or carnotite, to create a lethal new weapon.

In a report to President Roosevelt on how an atomic bomb might be feasible, General Groves wrote: "I realize that the human race in its better moments might wish that this thing would be impossible, that we would fail; but . . . there are also elements in the human race that would not hope that, and maybe they would find out how to do it."

The President's reply was a scrawled "O. K., F. D. R.," and General Groves and his rapidly-building army of civilians and military men went to work in earnest.

Rapidly, the Manhattan Project grew, until, by 1945, more than 600,000 scientists, technicians, mechanics, construction workers, soldiers and other personnel were concentrating creation of the supersecret weapon.

Oppenheimer a Problem

General Groves, as expected, ruled all with an iron hand. His passion for elaborate security measures — all of his own reports to the President and other superiors were made verbally — became legendary. Sensitive scientists, accustomed to working at a leisurely, scholarly pace, squirmed under his restrictions and demands that they work 18-hour days, since he did so himself.

Throughout most of his adult

life, General Groves was a chunky, heavyset man, with a tendency toward paunchiness. He was just under 6 feet tall, and he tried to keep in shape playing tennis. Although he was businesslike and tough-talking at work, on social occasions he was soft-spoken and genial.

One of his thorniest problems was the case of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer, whose selection as director of the Los Alamos laboratory was opposed by General Groves's own security men on grounds Dr. Oppenheimer had, years before, associated with Communists and other left-wingers.

General Groves chose Dr. Oppenheimer for the job anyway. Years later, long after Dr. Oppenheimer was tripped of his security clearance because of his opposition to development of the hydrogen bomb, General Groves praised him and said he still considered him to have been the best man for the Los Alamos job.

It was near Los Alamos, at Alamogordo, N.M., that the first atomic bomb was tested, at 5:30 A.M., July 16, 1945. General Groves wrote of it in his book:

"My first impression was one of tremendous light, and then as I turned, I saw the now familiar fireball. As [we], sat on the ground looking at this phenomenon, the first reactions were expressed in a silent exchange of handshakes. We all arose so that by the time the shock wave arrived we were standing. I was surprised by its comparative gentleness . . . but the light had been so much greater than any human had previously experienced."

The decision to use larger bombs on the populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was made by President Harry S. Truman, at the urging of General Groves and most of his colleagues in the Manhattan Project. (The Nagasaki bomb, which killed 45,000 people, was dropped Aug. 10, 1945.)

General Groves opposed turning over atomic development to the civilian-run Atomic Energy Commission after the war. He believed that there was great potential for peacetime use of atomic energy, but that because other nations, notably the Soviet Union, were seeking to perfect atomic weapons, control of atomic secrets and materials should remain in the military.

Joined Remington Rand

He left the Army in 1947 to become a vice president in charge of research for Remington Rand in Connecticut. He retired to private life in 1961. Last Feb. 27, President Nixon presented him with an Atomic Pioneers Award.

Tribute to General Groves came from Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the A. E. C., and a key scientist in the original A-bomb project (he was a co-discoverer of plutonium, one of the original nuclear explosives).

"For three critical years," Dr. Seaborg said, "he directed the most awesome project in the history of mankind. He was a constant source of amazement . . . He had the deep respect and admiration of his staff for his ability to organize and get things done."

General Groves is survived by his widow, the former Grace Wilson, whom he married in 1922; a son, Brig. Gen. Richard H. Groves of the Army Corp of Engineers; a daughter, Mrs. John A. Robinson; a brother, Dr. Owen G. Groves; and seven grandchildren.

back; we agreed that we would not issue any press statement at this time in refutation of Evins' release.

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House today (copy attached).

Carol, Suki and I went for a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the Police Headquarters, and returned to our starting point.

I watched the All Star baseball game being played in the new Riverfront Stadium in Cincinnati, which the National League won in twelve innings by a score of 5 to 4.

Wednesday, July 15, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1049 (notes attached). We approved the reorganization which puts Flaherty as the new Assistant General Manager for Plans and approved an announcement describing this action (copy attached). We also approved answers to the questions (copy attached) posed by Larry Bogart (National Committee to Stop Environmental Pollution) in connection with my forthcoming confirmation hearing. We also discussed the draft report being prepared by Brown and Bibb, concerning the allegations of censorship by Tamplin and Gofman, which has been requested by the JCAE and Senator Muskie.

Justin Bloom and I had lunch at the Cosmos Club with Milton Harris and Gordon Bixler of the ACS. Harris and Bixler outlined the progress they are making on the preparation of an ACS report covering the role of chemistry in the economy--this is a project of the ACS Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs. They asked us to set up a task force that will gather material in this connection covering the nuclear industry, and we agreed to do so.

After lunch Bloom and I accompanied Harris to the Washington International Tennis Tournament being held under the auspices of the Evening Star at the public tennis courts at 16th and Kennedy Streets, N.W. (near the Carter Barron Amphitheatre). We saw the young Mexican collegiate champ from USC, Mayo, beat Clark Graebner, a former U.S. member of the Davis Cup team, by scores of 6-4, 6-3.

Charles Robbins called in connection with an idea he and his wife Pauline have in connection with the IAEA Symposium at the U.S. in August. He and Pauline, with the idea of getting more publicity for the meeting both here and overseas, would host a luncheon in honor of me and invite some 20 to 25 of the more important correspondents to the U.N. They would also invite any Commissioners attending the meeting as well as AIF directors Bill Gould, Lou Roddis, Merrill Eisenbud, Chauncey Starr and Harry Slater. Some time would be allowed for questions. They thought it would be more effective to hold the luncheon at the U.N. and he asked about using the dining room assigned to the AEC for Monday, August 10. I said the idea sounds fine to me, that Monday is the only day I would be available and that I would check it out with the other Commissioners to be sure it wouldn't strike anyone adversely. I said I would be back in touch with him by Friday at the latest. He told me the Forum has invited Constantinos Doxiadis to talk on environmental and community planning at the annual fall conference but he will be out of the country at that time. He asked me to recommend someone and I said that Athelstan Spilhaus would be excellent and told Robbins how to get in touch with him.

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR JULY 14, 1970

1. The Commission has decided to abandon two plutonium production reactors located at its Richland, Washington, production site. The decision is based on a review of potential plutonium requirements and production capability, both active and reserve, to meet those requirements.

The reactors to be abandoned are two of the smallest and oldest units that have been in shutdown-standby status for a number of years. Five production reactors - three at the Savannah River Plant in South Carolina and two at Richland - are currently in active service, and five suitable for startup are in standby status should the need arise.

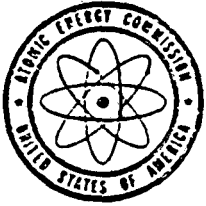
2. AEC issued a statement commenting on allegations by Drs. John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin, scientists at AEC's Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore, California, that pressure is being exerted to stop them from criticizing AEC policies and Federal radiation protection standards, including punitive reductions in AEC support for research projects under the leadership of these two scientists. The AEC statement, released on July 7, said that neither the AEC nor the Laboratory, which is operated by the University of California, has abridged their freedom to speak out on issues and pointed out that the two scientists have not seemed inhibited in making public criticisms. The AEC statement also explained the necessity to absorb substantial cuts in its overall biomedical research program and to shift emphasis to certain key technical areas, such as the environmental effects of warm water discharged by nuclear power plants.
3. A book about the medical effects of fallout from nuclear weapon testing, authored by Dr. Ernest Sternglass of the University of Pittsburgh, is expected to be published in October by Alfred Knopf. According to advance publicity, the book, entitled "The Stillborn Future," will contend that nuclear testing is responsible for the decrease in the declining rate of infant mortality in the U.S. since 1950 and has caused 400,000 infant deaths and 2,000,000 stillbirths. The Public Health Service, in a published analysis of previous statements by Dr. Sternglass on infant and fetal mortality, concluded that "the data presented do not appear to indicate any relationship

between the change in rate of decline of infant mortality and the deposition of fallout in the United States." The Committee on Environmental Hazards of the American Academy of Pediatrics also issued a statement repudiating both his analytical methods and his conclusions.

4. Senator Schweiker has filmed a TV interview with an AEC biomedical scientist (Dr. William Bibb) for a report to his constituents on the effects of nuclear power and other radiation. AEC sought this interview after Dr. Ernest Sternglass (see No. 3 above) appeared with the Senator on another filmed program. Another TV program on nuclear power is expected to be produced by WRC in Washington for showing at a date not yet determined.
5. A report on plutonium concentrations in soils and sediments around AEC's weapon components plant at Rocky Flats, Colorado, has been received from that State's Department of the Health. Based on surveillance information collected by the Colorado Health Department and analyzed by the U.S. Public Health Service's Southwestern Radiological Health Laboratory, the report states the following conclusion:
". . . No public health hazard now exists from past releases from the Rocky Flats plant. It would be impossible, however, to estimate any hazard which existed in the past." The Department plans to continue air, soil, and water surveillance in the area of the plant.
6. Consolidated Edison's Indian Point nuclear power plant (Unit 1), in Westchester County, New York, is expected to be out of operation until mid-September or later. This plant, which was shut down on May 20 to repair the cooling system, represents about three percent of Con Ed's generating capacity. Located on the Hudson River, the plant had been operating under a provisional AEC license, and the utility has applied for a full-term license. Congressman Ottinger and the New York State Government have been granted permission to intervene in hearings to seek modification of the proposed license. (Dates for the hearings have not yet been scheduled.) Meanwhile, the AEC will conduct a study of the effects of the plant on the ecology of the Hudson.
7. Conservation groups have petitioned AEC to order a halt on construction of the nuclear power plant at Calvert Cliffs, Maryland, by Baltimore Gas and Electric Company

pending a review by AEC of the potential environmental consequences. The petitioners - the Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee (which represents various local groups), the National Wildlife Federation, and the Sierra Club - are concerned about the effects of radiation and thermal discharges on the Chesapeake Bay. In issuing a water use permit to the utility, Maryland's Department of Water Resources limited radiation discharges to about one percent of the levels allowable under AEC standards and thermal discharges to a maximum of 90°F without a permissible mixing zone.

8. The first woman to receive the AEC Citation is Dr. Jane H. Hall, former Assistant Director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, who retired from the Laboratory on June 30 but continues to serve on the AEC's General Advisory Committee. Chairman Seaborg will present the award in a ceremony at Los Alamos, New Mexico, on October 6. The AEC Citation is awarded for contributions to the nuclear energy program by people in Government agencies other than AEC, employees of AEC contractors, and other private individuals such as members of industrial, educational, and research organizations.
9. During the first half of 1970, plans to build nine nuclear generating plants with a total capacity of 8,438 MWE were announced by electric utilities. As of June 30 the status of nuclear power plants in the U.S. is 16 operable (5,074 MWE), 54 being built (43,757 MWE), and 43 planned (40,180 MWE) - for a total of 113 plants (89,011 MWE).
10. Hearings in executive session on technological advances affecting the gas centrifuge process for enriching uranium are scheduled to be held Thursday, July 16, by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This subject arose during the hearings on June 16 about the increased charges for uranium enrichment, and the Committee has asked the Commission to testify about how possible future developments in gas centrifuge technology and programs might affect the future of the Government's gaseous diffusion enrichment facilities.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
July 15, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1049

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, July 15, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Death of General Leslie R. Groves, USA

Flags at Headquarters will be flown at half mast from 12:00 N today to 12:00 N Friday, July 17, 1970. (SECY)

2. Chairman's Confirmation Hearing, 2:00 p.m., Thursday, July 16, 1970

3. Meeting with the CTR Laboratory Directors

Deferred. (SECY)

4. DSA Ceremony for Mr. Parks

Rescheduled. (SECY)

5. Agenda for Friday, July 17, 1970

Revised. (SECY)

6. Executive Personnel Appointment

Approved. The draft announcement is approved with a deletion.
(PER-PI-Bloom)

7. SECY-74 - Draft Answers to Questions Regarding Nuclear Power; and, Availability and Utilization of U.S. Reserves of Nuclear Fuels

Comments will be addressed to staff. (OC-SECY)

8. Commissioners' Meeting and Luncheon with NASA Officials, 11:00 a.m., July 29, 1970

Scheduled. (SECY)

9. July 13 Letter from Congressman Blatnik re Hearing on Reorganization Plan No. 3 on July 23, 1970

An alternative hearing date will be requested. (GM)

10. Senator Baker's Query to Commissioner Ramey re Testimony on the Baker-Muskie Bill on Environmental Laboratories

Commissioner Ramey will call Senator Baker and Mr. Hollingsworth will call Chairman Chet Holifield, JCAE. (Ritzmann-GM)

11. SECY-76 - Draft Report to JCAE on Tamplin/Gofman Allegations of Censorship

Changes and reconsideration Friday morning, July 17, 1970, are requested. (AGM-SECY)

12. SECY-65 - Procedural Changes in Alien Visits and Participation

Deferred. (SECY)

13. SECY-81 - Response to Australia on Cooperation in Enrichment Technology

Approved. (AGMIA)

14. SECY-84 - Review Period for Draft Environmental Statement on Underground Test Programs

Staff will attempt to obtain acceptance of a 30-day comment period. (AGMO)

15. Rocky Flats Union Delegation Meeting with the JCAE

16. SECY-72 - Participation of University of Illinois Professor in Joint Cern-Soviet Experiment at Serpukhov, USSR

Noted. (AGMIA)

17. Suggested Questions and Answers for the Gas Centrifuge Briefing of the JCAE (See Mr. Kull's July 13 Note)

Noted. (P)

18. SECY-75 - Power Cost Increase

Noted. (P)

19. SECY-67 - Equal Employment Opportunity Situation in Eastman Kodak Company

Noted. (Asst. to GM)

20. SECY-49 - Testing Genealogy Charts

Noted. (AGMMA)

21. SECY-77 - URA Acquisition of Computer Equipment

Noted. (DC)

22. July 15 Wall Street Journal Article re Statement by Dr. Edward Teller, "Secrecy no Longer a Security Asset"

23. June 25 Letter from Robert F. Class, Commander of American Legion, re Resolution on Environmental Affairs

Preparation of a reply is requested. (OEA-ADRA)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:20 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

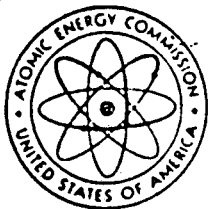
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. English*
Mr. Burr*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Baranowski*
Mr. O'Neill*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION HEADQUARTERS •

ANNOUNCEMENT NO. 86

DATE: July 15, 1970

TO: Principal Staff, Headquarters
Managers of Field Offices

SUBJECT: CHANGES IN HEADQUARTERS ORGANIZATION FOR PLANNING AND
DEVELOPMENT

A reorganization approved by the Commission at Information Meeting 1049 on July 15, 1970, will become effective July 20, 1970. The changes are designed to consolidate and strengthen the overall planning functions and to provide a focal point for planning in areas of uranium stockpile disposition and long-range planning related to uranium enrichment. The following changes are involved:

1. A new position of Assistant General Manager for Plans is established to plan, direct, and coordinate AEC activities involved in program planning, analysis, evaluation and reporting, including the development of policy alternatives for the conduct of AEC's uranium enrichment activities and studies of the ultimate disposition of the gaseous diffusion plants.

He will supervise the Division of Plans and Reports, the Division of Operations Analysis and Forecasting, and a new Division of Program Analysis headed by Mr. Roger W. A. LeGassie. This new Division will be formed from the staff of the present Assistant to the General Manager for Program Analysis and certain planning functions and positions from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production. The functions and positions from the Divisions of Raw Materials and Production to be transferred are those associated with inventory management and planning for the disposition of natural uranium stocks and long-range planning of uranium enrichment activities.

Mr. John J. Flaherty, former President of Atomics International, has been appointed to the position of Assistant General Manager for Plans. Mr. Flaherty returns to AEC following some twelve years in the private sector of the atomic energy industry. Mr. Flaherty's first association with the atomic energy program began in 1943, when he served with the

U. S. Engineers at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. In 1948, he was named Assistant to the Manager of the Chicago Operations Office. In 1953, Mr. Flaherty was appointed Manager of the San Francisco Operations Office. A year later, he was appointed Manager, Chicago Operations Office, the post he held until he resigned in 1957 to join private industry.

2. The position of Assistant General Manager for Plans and Production, held by Mr. George F. Quinn, is redesignated as Assistant General Manager for Development and Production. He will have responsibility for the coordination and direction of AEC programs for evaluation of raw materials, production and processing of special nuclear and other special materials; research and development in the production and use of radioisotopes and other byproduct material and in the application of peaceful nuclear explosives.

He will supervise the activities of the Divisions of Production, Raw Materials, Isotopes Development, and Peaceful Nuclear Explosives. The latter two Divisions will be transferred from the Assistant General Manager for Research and Development.

3. The position of Assistant General Manager for Research and Development, held by Dr. Spofford G. English, will retain supervision of the Divisions of Research, Biology and Medicine, and Nuclear Education and Training.


General Manager

Questions Regarding The Proliferation
of Nuclear Power Plants and Projects of
the AEC Which Will Increase Radioactivity

- EG ✓ 1. Why has the AEC permitted the licensing of scores of large power reactors in the absence of any operating experience with full-sized prototypes ?
- DT ✓ 2. Why has the AEC not conducted thorough research on the safety of large reactors, as urged by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards ?
- +M ✓ 3. Why have no comprehensive epidemiological studies on the effects of nuclear weapons testing fallout been carried out, as promised in 1963?
- EC ✓ 4. Why should the large reactors being authorized be licensed as "commercial" if the public cannot recover damages over \$560 million in the event of an accident, under the Price-Anderson Act Extension of 1965?
- DT ✓ 5. Why has not the AEC reported the unfavorable economics of nuclear power ?
- DC ✓ 6. Why has the AEC not provided Congress with a long-term schedule of ultimate financial requirements to carry out projects, initial appropriations for which are sought in FY 1971?
- OC ✓ 7. How much of the AEC expenditures for the past five years have been for public relations, which the President has asked federal agencies to reduce ? How much is allotted for 1971?
- i Names ✓ 8. Why has the AEC not accepted the challenge of Livermore scientists, Drs. John W. Gofman and Arthur R. Tamplin, to discuss the adequacy of AEC radiation guidelines in an open forum ?
- IA + OC ✓ 9. What have been the total expenditures for "readiness to test in the atmosphere" programs ? Why is this necessary in view of US great lead in numbers and superiority of nuclear weapons?
- me ✓ 10. In view of the growing exchanges with the Soviet Union in scientific knowledge in atomic matters, why are huge sums still spent for "security checks?"
- G + RDT 11. Why have no specific protective measures - such as undergrounding - been taken to safeguard reactors on the outskirts of major cities, when an act of sabotage or an attack by paramilitary groups with conventional weapons could be so devastating ?
- PEG 12. Why has the great peril to densely populated areas posed by large areas brought forth no adequate emergency plans?

I received a telephone call from William T. Golden who said he has spoken at length with Phil Abelson and also with the AAAS auditors regarding the Science Service-AAAS merger. While the auditors did not make a detailed study, a quick study presented a problem so great they didn't think it worthwhile to go any further at this time. The result of the audit shows that the Science Service liability is about \$800,000 more than AAAS understood it to be at the time of the Board meeting. The reason for this is that Science Service has not set up any reserve for unfulfilled subscriptions of Science News, which accounts for about \$600,000. The other \$200,000 represents losses incurred since the first set of figures was received from Sherburne. It now appears that Science Service will have to come up with \$1 million in round figures before AAAS will take it over. Both Golden and Abelson feel it would be imprudent for AAAS to do otherwise. He also said that Abelson feels a great deal would have to be done with the Science Service staff; he doesn't think Ted Sherburne could be of much use.

Golden did make one suggestion. He said it might be that some other magazine would be interested enough in the value of the subscription list to take over this obligation. He said that if some disposition could be made of the magazine, AAAS could take on certain parts of Science Service without serious financial problems--the talent search, for example. He said the magazine is losing \$100,000-200,000 and about 40,000 subscribers per year. To hold even and secure 40,000 new subscribers takes about \$200,000 for promotion expenses. I said this is indeed a big blow and asked him if he has talked to Sherburne about it. He said no, he has tried to get in touch with Bentley Glass and Athel Spilhaus but has been unsuccessful in both attempts. He suggested that I talk to Abelson first and then Sherburne.

I called Abelson who said he hates to see Science Service go under but that, under the circumstances, it would be a financial burden to AAAS which itself doesn't operate with any substantial surplus. He said if AAAS took on Science Service with its existing problems it would throw the whole operation into a deficit. I said there is not much chance of raising a million dollars but I would like to talk to Spilhaus about it and also to Ted Sherburne to see what light he can throw on it. I asked him what the value of Science News might be in the event we decided to sell it. He said that a fair value, if you could find a buyer, might be on the order of \$500,000. He also said that in terms of selling advertising and getting money out of it emphasis should be placed on recruitment among industrial types. He said that if either Sherburne or I want to go over the financial reports, he would certainly be available.

I then called Sherburne who said their auditors never included the unfulfilled subscriptions as a liability and they went on the assumption that as long as they were in business there was no problem. When I mentioned wanting to talk to Spilhaus, he said he didn't think that could make much difference at this point. He said we need to raise some money and mentioned the two or three hundred thousand dollars that the Sloan Foundation might give us. He also said that Sloan will give AAAS \$250,000 as a dowry if the merger goes through. He thinks other foundation might give some money if AAAS would get behind it and push. We talked about the sale of the magazine. He said Sherago might be interested. Sherburne also thinks that if we could come up with \$500,000, AAAS would take it. We agreed that he would get in touch with Abelson and Golden to see if they would support some fund raising.

I wrote to Alan H. Akol to tell him we will be happy to rent him our home in Lafayette and I look forward to seeing him during my visit to the Bay Area during July 22-24, and to the Metropolitan Club supporting Herman Wouk for resident membership.

Attached is a copy of today's Congressional Digest which announces that the Senate section of the JCAE will hold hearings on my nomination on July 16.

I went for a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, passed the Police Headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Diane Leggett and Fred Doolittle, along with Lynne, had dinner with us--Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Carol and me. Dianne was away on a campout.

Peter and his friend, Jane, returned to New York this afternoon.

Thursday, July 16, 1970 - D.C.

I appeared on the TODAY Show at 8 a.m. with Peter Hackes in the Channel 4 Studio on Nebraska Avenue under the auspices of Edwin Newman, Barbara Walters, and Joe Gargiola. The questions centered on the Gofman-Tamplin controversy, radiation standards, the Plowshare program and thermal pollution. (Copy of transcript is attached.)

From 10 a.m. until 12:15 p.m. I participated in an executive hearing of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on the gas centrifuge process. Present were Congressmen Chet Holifield (Chairman), Craig Hosmer, Melvin Price, John Anderson, John Young, and Ed Edmondson and Senators Clinton Anderson and George Aiken. Also present were Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, and Larson, Bob Hollingsworth, John Abbadessa and others. The purpose of the hearing was to give the JCAE a report on the progress that has been made in the gas centrifuge process for the enrichment of uranium. Baranowski made the main presentation with the help of prepared testimony and charts.

I took this occasion to tell the members present that the Commissioners are making a re-evaluation of the role of industry in the gas centrifuge program and will probably brief a number of statesmen in the nuclear industry field, including people with a broad overview of our program, as a first step toward acquainting the nuclear industry with our gas centrifuge process. I said that industry will need this information in order to make an assessment of the gas centrifuge in comparison with gaseous diffusion when the time comes to build new uranium enrichment capacity which will undoubtedly be done by private industry and not the government. At the end of the meeting Holifield showed some of us a letter he has received from Kelly, head of International Union No. 50 at Dow Chemical in Rocky Flats, in which Kelly, in effect, accuses the AEC of strikebreaking tactics. Holifield asked that the AEC brief him and other members of the JCAE on this. (This briefing was scheduled for this afternoon just prior to my confirmation hearing.)

I had lunch with Commissioner Larson, Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch and Justin Bloom at the Roger Smith Hotel in order to discuss the Kelly letter and other pending matters.

At 1:40 p.m. we met with Holifield and Congressman Wayne Aspinall in executive session to explain to them our procedures in connection with the Rocky Flats strike, pointing out that these would not constitute strikebreaking.

At 2 p.m. my confirmation hearing was held in the JCAE open hearing room. Senate members present were John Pastore (Chairman) and Clinton Anderson. Congressmen Holifield, Price, and Aspinall were present by invitation. I made

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
OFFICE OF CONGRESSIONAL RELATIONS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DIGEST OF CONGRESSIONAL RECORD
Vol. 116, No. 119, July 15, 1970

Legislative Proceedings

BILLS INTRODUCED - The following bills were introduced and referred as follows:

S. 4085 (Sen. Allott, R-Colo., for himself and others) - to establish an Office of Technology Assessment for the Congress as an aid in the identification and consideration of existing and probable impacts of technological application; to amend the National Science Foundation Act of 1950; and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules and Administration. Sen. Allott said the underlying feature of this bill is to equip the Congress with a new office in the Library of Congress to assist in formulating judgments on matters relating to scientific developments. (p. S11336)

H.R. 18469 (Rep. Daddario, D-Conn., for himself and others) - Technology Assessment Act of 1970 (identical to S. 4085); to the Committee on Science and Technology.

H.R. 18474 (Rep. Murphy, D-N.Y., for himself and others) - requiring that each Member of Congress be notified of the intended disposition of federally owned real property in the district he represents; to the Committee on Government Operations.

H.R. 18488 (Rep. Udall, D-Ariz., for himself and Rep. Reid, R-N.Y.) - to promote and protect the free flow of interstate commerce without unreasonable damage to the environment; to assure that activities which affect interstate commerce will not unreasonably injure environmental rights; to provide a right of action for relief for protection of the environment from unreasonable infringement by activities which affect interstate commerce and to establish the right of all citizens to the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the environment; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

H.R. 18491 (Rep. Kuykendall, R-Tenn., for himself and others) - to amend the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to provide a program for honoring industry and other private efforts to contribute to the maintenance and enhancement of environmental quality; to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

NOMINATION OF DR. SEABORG - Rep. Pastore announced that the Senate section of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy will hold hearings July 16 on the nomination of Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg to be a member of the AEC for a term of 5 years expiring June 30, 1975. Sen. Pastore inserted a biography of Dr. Seaborg. (p. S11347)

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 4 - Sen. Randolph (D-W.Va.) inserted an article from Government Executive entitled "At Long Last: Unified Government Research on the Air and Sea." The article details the basic proposals contained in the plan to create a National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration. Sen. Randolph said that Sen. Hollings, Chairman of the Oceanography Subcommittee is expected to hold in-depth hearings on the reorganization plan. (p. S11357)

SALT TALKS - Sen. Harris (D-Okla.) said that while he is pleased that agreement on the limitation of ABM systems and strategic missiles and bombers will be sought at the SALT talks, he feared that failure to include MIRV's in the initial negotiations will foreclose the possibility of a long-range verifiable arms control agreement. He inserted an article by Chalmers Roberts from the Washington Post in which Mr. Roberts discussed the President's goals for the talks. (p. S11368)

THE ABM - Sen. Fulbright (D-Ark.) inserted an article from the Reader's Digest by Henry Cabot Lodge in which Mr. Lodge argued in support of the Safeguard system. Sen. Fulbright said that at the last hearing in the series on "ABM, MIRV, SALT and the Nuclear Arms Race," held by the Subcommittee on Arms Control International Law, and Organization, the two witnesses who testified, Sidney D. Dreil, Deputy Director of SLAC and Marvin Goldberger, professor of physics at Princeton University, were asked to prepare comments on the article by Mr. Lodge. He inserted the letter from the witnesses who disagreed with the conclusions of Mr. Lodge. (p. S11371)

NATIONAL MATERIALS POLICY - Sen. Cooper (R-Ky.) inserted an address by Sen. Boggs (R-Del.) at a seminar on National Materials Policy sponsored by the Engineering Foundation Research Conference. Sen. Boggs spoke on the need for a materials policy and the important role that a National Commission on Materials Policy would play in articulating such a policy. (p. S11394)

APPROPRIATIONS FOR EDUCATION - Rep. Flood filed a conference report on H.R. 16916, making appropriations for the Office of Education for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971; H.Rept. 91-1306. (p. H6719)

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PROGRAM:

TODAY SHOW

DATE:

JULY 16, 1970

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NOV 88

STATION OR NETWORK:

NBC TV

TIME:

7:00 AM, EDT

CHAIRMAN GLENN SEABORG INTERVIEWED

EDWIN NEWMAN: It might be said that the nuclear atomic era began 25 years ago today with the explosion of the test bomb in New Mexico and Glenn Seaborg who had something significant to do with that will be our next guest. Today on NBC.

* * * * *

NEWMAN: Today is the 25th anniversary of the first explosion of an atomic bomb in a test at Alamogordo, New Mexico. By coincidence, the man in charge of that bomb project, Manhattan Project, General Leslie Groves died on Monday night. To examine what's happened since General Groves's team of scientists exploded the first bomb, NBC News correspondent Peter Hackes will interview Chairman Glenn Seaborg of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington. Pete.

PETER HACKES: Good morning Edwin. Dr. Seaborg, as you know, two of your own scientists have sounded the alarm recently about the effects of nuclear power. They say that AEC activities could be causing as many as 32,000 extra cancer and leukemia cases each year. Is there any substance to their charge?

GLENN SEABORG: That would be Jack Gofman and Art Tamplin. Jack Gofman, by the way, was my PhD student.

HACKES: So you know him rather well?

SEABORG: Yes, and he's well trained.

Well, I think it's not generally appreciated what the assumptions are that Gofman and Tamplin make. They make the assumption that every American, all 200 million Americans are exposed to the maximum set by the AEC standards. And this is not true. In fact, the way the plants are operating, the nuclear power plants are operating today, not a single person is exposed to this maximum. Commissioner Thompson has attempted to make an estimate

based on the actual way in which the plants operate and the maximum exposures that people might get, and this leads him to calculate that less than one additional cancer death per year would come from the result of operating plants now operating, under construction, or planned.

HACKES: There have been charges incident to these charges, that the AEC has punished these two critics. What are their status as of today? Have they been muzzled?

SEABORG: Oh, I don't think so. They're still working for the laboratory. They've made dozens of speeches and I am a strong believer of freedom of scientists to speak on both sides of an issue, as you might well imagine. And I don't think they have been punished.

HACKES: As far as you're concerned then, they're perfectly free to stay on with AEC and their promotional prospects are still as they were?

SEABORG: Well, this isn't for me to determine. They're subject to the regulations of the laboratory in which they work. I know that Mike May the Director of the laboratory had been quite concerned that they have indulged in personal attacks, beyond the point of propriety. And this, of course, is something for the laboratory to determine.

HACKES: Now Drs. Tamplin and Gofman, as I recall, say there is no safe tolerance level for radiation or radioactivity.

SEABORG: Yes. A number of biological scientists disagree with that thesis. However, the Atomic Energy Commission sets its standards for radiation based on the guidelines of the Federal Radiation Council and the International Commission for Radiation Protection and the National Council for Radiation Protection, and so forth, on the zero threshold assumption, that there is actually no level of radiation below which there is some effect.

HACKES: We will continue our discussion of nuclear radiation, its pluses and minuses in just a moment. Right now this is Today on NBC.

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HACKES: Today marks the 25th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion ever. We've been discussing nuclear energy with Dr. Glenn Seaborg who is the head of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Seaborg, recently there have been new charges placed against the so called evils of nuclear power plants by the conservationists and the environmentalists, charging that thermal pollution and tridium waste are quite a serious factor. Why can't

a way be devised, for example, to eliminate the threat of warm water and its possible hazards being returned to the river?

SEABORG: First, I should say that waste heat is not a unique characteristic of a nuclear power plant. Any thermal plant, coal burning plant, gas burning plant, gives right to some waste heat. In the case of the present first generation nuclear power plant, there's a little more waste heat than there is with the fossil burning plants, but this won't be the case with the advanced nuclear power plants of the future--the breeder reactors and so forth. To answer your question specifically, ways can be devised to take care of the waste heat--cooling towers, holding ponds, and things of that sort. And also, in many instances, it's going to prove possible to use this waste heat beneficially, in the northern part of the United States to keep waterways open, to increase agricultural production, and in aquaculture, fish production and so forth.

HACKES: Why then aren't nuclear power plants being designed with the cooling towers?

SEABORG: Oh, they are in many parts of the United States.

HACKES: Does that add significantly to the cost?

SEABORG: It adds to the cost. It's a cost that can be tolerated. Utilities are going to cooling towers and, in some cases, the holding ponds which that's even better, when they have...

HACKES: When they have the space.

SEABORG: The space, that's right.

HACKES: Another criticism, it seems to me, Dr. Seaborg, that's been raised, that might possibly have an effect on the, so called, atoms for peace program, are the objections, for example, to the use of nuclear explosives. We all thought we would, perhaps, get another Panama Canal dug out by nuclear explosives, which now turn out to be not quite as beneficial as we thought.

SEABORG: Well, I wouldn't say that. I would say that we have developed a program here, very carefully carried out, and that we will be able to solve the problems with respect to radioactive debris, and so forth, in the case of these cratering shots and the underground engineering applications in nuclear explosives.

HACKES: And what about the effect of radioactivity getting into the gas deposits, for example, that are unleashed in Rulison?

SEABORG: That's one of the purposes of the Rulison test, to check the extent of this and as time goes on, we will develop cleaner and cleaner explosives that will minimize this effect. The gas will not be used, obviously, if it presents a hazard.

HACKES: Do you think that the time might come, Dr. Seaborg, when it would be beneficial, as has been proposed, to split off the bomb-making, the war-head feature of your operation to the Defense Department, and you take the peaceful uses?

SEABORG: No, I don't think so. I think that the principle of the civilian control for the manufacture, the design, the testing of nuclear weapons is a very good one, and one that we should continue into the indefinite future.

HACKES: Thank you very much Dr. Glenn Seaborg, who heads the Atomic Energy Commission, for talking with us on this 25th anniversary of the first nuclear explosion. Now, back to Today in New York.

NEWMAN: Dr. Seaborg, who's a man I know because I've interviewed him myself, of course, is a famous chemist, and had a lot to do with the fact that the plutonium atom--I'm not a famous chemist--was, in effect, available for use for explosive purposes. His personal contribution to the fact that this is the nuclear age, is a very significant one. He was also a famous teacher. He taught many celebrated scientists. He has his own part in history.

BARBARA WALTERS: The responsibility of the scientist for developing things that are used for peace, or not; for peace, the scientist struggles with all through life.

NEWMAN: I don't think Dr. Seaborg struggled with that very much. He's a man who knows his own mind.

an opening statement expressing pleasure at my reappointment. There were a few friendly questions, including a number from Holifield that touched on the legality of any letters that I might have signed during the period since July 1 when my previous term expired. Commissioners Johnson and Larson made fine statements of support of my renomination and Commissioner Thompson submitted a statement for the record.

Anthony Ripley's articles appeared in the New York Times today (copies attached). They turned out to be almost hatchet jobs. The White House was disturbed by the quote attributed to me: "President Nixon's not much different. The over-all thrust continues." This was distorted completely out of context.

Eric, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and back to our starting point.

This has been another big day!

Friday, July 17, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:35 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1050 (notes attached). We went over the final version of the report to Congressman Holifield and Senator Muskie concerning Gofman and Tamplin. We also discussed the testimony that I or another Commissioner will give before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations on Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970. It is scheduled for next Thursday when I will be out of town, and we are trying to change the date. We received a copy of the GAO legal opinion on the new uranium enrichment criteria which indicates that it is very doubtful that these new criteria are legal and that under these circumstances they should not be adopted without further action by Congress. This will lead to great difficulty with the White House.

With Ramey dissenting, we decided to submit this question to the Department of Justice to get their views.

At 11 a.m. I attended the funeral of General Leslie R. Groves in the Fort Meyer Chapel, which was full to standing room only. The ceremony was simple but moving. Mr. and Mrs. Ken Nichols were present as was Lewis Strauss.

Justin Bloom, Stan Schneider, George Sakalosky and I had lunch at the Longworth Cafeteria.

After lunch I prepared a possible press release that the AEC might use to clarify the misinformation that is appearing as a result of the release that Congressman Evins made last week; this is for possible use early next week after it has been carefully considered.

California Senator George Murphy called to advise that the Committee voted favorably on my nomination and that it was placed before the Senate at 11 a.m. today. The Senate may act on it today, but could wait until Monday or Tuesday.

At 3 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1051 (notes attached). We tentatively decided to explore using a combination of General Electric as prime contractor and Gulf General Atomic as subcontractor, if possible, for the contract to develop the thermionic reactor. The question has arisen

Atomic Power: A Bitter Controversy

By ANTHONY RIPLEY
Special to The New York Times

DENVER, July 15—For the first time since the beginning of the nuclear age 25 years ago tomorrow, the powerful and once-unquestioned interests that have grown up around this nation's atomic technology are being forced onto the defensive by a rising public clamor for reform.

Bitter, often emotional accusations of carelessness, duplicity and indifference are being sounded over a broad range of subjects by scientists, politicians, peace groups, environmentalists and laymen concerned about health and safety. Within the Nixon Administration major reorganization plans are being considered.

The growing controversy comes at a time when the Atomic Energy Commission and the Congressional Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, the two governmental bodies that control America's vast nuclear resources, are presiding over a little-known, far-reaching and rapid expansion of atomic applications for both peace and war.

From a few experimental atomic-electric plants built in the early nineteen-fifties, the Government and private power companies have moved in the last few years to establish more than 100 atomic-electric plants in 31 states. At the same time, the A.E.C. has been gearing up its weapons plants to increase the Defense Department's supply of strategic nuclear warheads, reportedly by almost 300 per cent.

Rapid expansion of any Government program always creates resistance, backers of the nation's nuclear programs maintain, if only by disrupting public inertia. The need for a strong nuclear shield speaks for itself, they say, and public discontent over the new power projects will subside once people realize that the plants are safe, well-planned and beneficial.

But discussions with nuclear critics throughout the country indicate that their dissatisfaction goes deeper. Some concede the need for a strong nuclear shield, some do not; many feel the shield has long since been strong enough. Virtually all agree that atomic energy is the only answer to future power needs, although many would go about developing it differently. What brings them all together is the conviction that the mechanisms for public control of atomic energy have broken down.

Among the critics' specific charges are these:

¶The A.E.C.'s dual role as both promoter and policeman of atomic energy projects is a conflict of interest, like having drug manufacturers in charge of the Food and Drug Administration.

¶The nuclear power industry, brought to life by heavy Government subsidy, has moved from small plants to huge ones with little effort to make it clear to the public that possible hazards increase with size. Also, the large plants are uneconomical.

¶Nuclear policy is run largely by insiders who have grown impatient with public questioning and have become excessively protective of their programs.

¶Scientists in the nuclear program have consistently underestimated the risks of radiation in order to push what they have seen as the benefits of nuclear power.

¶Much current nuclear weapons research, an adequate arsenal for the nation's defense having already been created, has become an expensive and frightening waste of time.

¶The underground test program—23 announced tests so far this year compared to two detected from the Soviet Union—is less than vital. There is hardly ever a failure and little need to continue at such a pace.

¶The commission and the joint committee, which are supposed to present both the good and the bad sides of any nuclear project, tend to stifle dissent, suppressing or ignoring negative reports.

Both the A.E.C. and the joint committee deny all of those charges. They say that the nuclear program has been technically excellent, nonpolitical, extremely conscious of safety and responsive to legitimate public criticism.

Moreover, defenders of the A.E.C. say, much of the criticism comes from discredited scientists, from writers with a flair for "science-fiction" and from "relentless" pacifists.

So goes the charge and countercharge. It was not always this way. Rarely if ever before have representatives of nuclear development had to defend their work in such vigorous terms. Perhaps that is because the program was born during a war and brought to maturity during a cold war.

The beginning of the nuclear age in America can be traced to a particular date—July 16, 1945. It was on that day that the first atomic bomb was exploded in the New Mexico desert.

The excellence of the science and engineering was such that the weapon worked the first time it was tried. The next two were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki, bringing the war with Japan to an end.

After a bitter Congressional fight over whether the Army should keep control over atomic energy efforts, the Congress in 1946 set up the Atomic Energy Commission to guarantee civilian control.

Supplier of The Military

There was a time in the late 'forties and the early 'fifties when control of weapons was taken literally by the A.E.C. and it had men stationed at airfields and on aircraft carriers with the only key to the storeroom where atomic arms were kept.

But the practice faded over time as the chances of actually firing the weapons began to seem more remote. Now the commission functions largely as a supplier to the military, filling orders and delivering the arms free of charge from its separate budget.

The A.E.C. supervises civilian and defense work that brings money to contractors in all 50 states. It is a skeleton bureaucracy with only 7,000 employees.

Most of its \$2.3-billion budget is farmed out to 125,000 contract employes at 223 colleges and universities and 538 businesses.

Universities under commission contracts carry out a wide range of research and development and, in some instances, manage A.E.C. laboratories. Private corporations do most of the development and production work. Facilities, once completed, are operated by one or the other, depending on function. The Savannah River weapons plant in Aiken, S. C., for example, is run by E. I. du Pont de Nemours; a \$6-million linear accelerator is operated by the University of Minnesota. Power plants are turned over entirely to private companies with the A.E.C. paying part of the costs of development.

The three largest contractors are the Union Carbide Corporation, which got \$317-million in 1969; the University of California at Berkeley, which got \$294-million, and the Sandia Corporation, a subsidiary of Western Electric, which got \$214-million.

"A.E.C. people are generally the worst informed because they are just managers," said Wolfgang K. H. Panofsky, director of Stanford University's Linear Accelerator Center, which is entirely funded by the A.E.C. "Their operation is decentralized."

Though much of the public knowledge about atomic energy is focused on weapons, power plants and Project Plowshare, an attempt to find peaceful uses for atomic explosions, much of the Commission's funding goes into projects like Dr. Panofsky's.

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It is one of seven atom smashers. Included in the list is the 200-billion electron-volt accelerator now under construction at Batavia, Ill., for \$250-million. There are two medium energy accelerators, according to A.E.C. officials, and low energy accelerators "all over the country."

The Commission's financial report for 1969 shows plants and equipment worth \$10-billion scattered in 23 states, Japan and Puerto Rico.

Along with Dr. Parnofsky's research center, the A.E.C. has 10 other laboratories. The smallest, at Ames, Ia., cost \$24-million, the largest, the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago, cost \$365-million.

In total, the nation has spent \$49-billion on atomic energy since 1940, with about two-thirds of the total devoted to weapons development.

Watching over the massive operation is the five-man Atomic Energy Commission—a governmental body because it was organized around technology and not around such broad functions as defense or agriculture.

All five members of the commission have worked for years in the atomic energy field. Two are scientists, Glenn T. Seaborg, the chairman, and Theos J. Thompson; two came from companies deeply involved in the atomic energy industry, Wilfrid E. Johnson (the General Electric Company) and Clarence E. Larson (Union Carbide), and the fifth, James T. Ramey, was staff director for the joint committee.

Political control of the A.E.C. by a President is indistinct. He appoints commissioners for five-year terms on a staggered basis. (Thus it may take half a term for him to control a majority). He also proposes budgets and presumably, with the aid of his staff, exercises a measure of persuasion.

Dr. Seaborg, who has served under three Presidents and was recently re-nominated by President Nixon for another term, said there had been little change over the years. "President Nixon's not much different," he said in an interview. "The over-all thrust continues."

Power of Joint Committee

Traditionally, the real power has been with the 18-member joint committee, as both friends and critics testify. It pushed the hydrogen bomb program, initiated and drove along expansion of tactical nuclear weapons, nuclear submarines, increased production of raw materials and the electric power program.

The joint committee, chaired by Representative Chet Holifield, Democrat of California, was also able to beat back President Nixon's recent attempt to sell three key A.E.C. plants to private industry. It is likely to balk at any move to reduce the commission's scope or authority.

The President has proposed that the Division of Radiation Protection Standards be shifted from the A.E.C. to the new Environmental Protection Agency, a step that would at least begin to meet objections to the commission's dual role. But the plan is expected to meet strong opposition in the joint committee.

The Administration is also known to have given serious thought to a plan for breaking up the commission and remaking it into an agency dealing with all forms of energy. But that plan, too, would be certain to encounter committee resistance.

The joint committee is charged by the revised Atomic Energy Act of 1954 to be kept "fully and currently informed" of the A.E.C.'s activities and has kept diligently at that task.

Also, the joint committee authorizes all expenditures so that, as Commissioner Ramey says, "they do have a somewhat closer relationship, perhaps," than other Congressional committees do with the agencies they oversee.

Membership on the joint committee is long-term, well-connected with other powerful Congressional committees and conservative.

Among its more prominent members are Senators Richard E. Russell of Georgia and Henry M. Jackson of Washington, both Democrats, and George D. Aiken of Vermont, Republican, and Representatives Melvin Price of Illinois and Wayne N. Aspinall of Colorado, both Democrats, and Craig Hosmer of California, a Republican.

All are chairmen or ranking members of other influential committees.

With A.E.C. plants and operations spread the length of the country, the joint committee has always had good patronage underpinnings in the Congress.

Executive "Virtually Powerless" Harold P. Green, a professor at the National Law Center at George Washington University and coauthor of a book on the



United Press International

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, the A.E.C. chairman, has served under three Presidents and been named for new term.

joint committee and the A.E.C., said in an interview:

"The joint committee alone among instruments of Congress has redressed the movement of political power away from Congress to the Executive branch. The Executive branch in atomic energy matters is virtually powerless."

Along with President Nixon's move to shift the radiation protection division, there are a few other signs that the joint committee's grip may be slipping a bit.

Senator Mike Gravel, an Alaska Democrat who is becoming an increasingly vocal critic of the A.E.C., has steered bills around the joint committee in attempts to get an outside

look at underground nuclear testing. He is concerned that the tests may generate earthquakes. Some scientific reports assert that the tests do; others deny it.

"What I have continued to press for is an evaluation of that risk [from the tests] by disinterested, competent authorities outside the A.E.C.—an independent evaluation of the need for such tests, the benefits expected weighed against the risks," Senator Gravel told the House State Affairs Committee in April.

The A.E.C. has been "less candid" with him, he said, and opposes "any outside examination and bridles at any opposition."

"What is the A.E.C. so afraid of?" he asked. "We who ask questions, or who question answers, are not the enemy."

Chairman Holifield has served on the joint committee since it was formed 24 years ago.

Speaking of the nuclear electric power projects, he said: "This industry has had the most careful scrutiny of any major industry ever produced by the world. It has had it because this committee is deeply concerned about health and safety."

Critics have been discredited for the most part, he said, as men with "axes to grind" or "kooks."

"We have tried to bring into existence a great new good for mankind—a new form of energy," he said. "I believe we've done a superb job. Not a week goes by that we don't call someone on the carpet. They are subjected to intensive criticism. They found out a long time ago they had better work with us."

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For War: Output Up

The eight interlocked weapons production plants of the Atomic Energy Commission, scattered from Colorado to Florida, are currently undergoing a \$314-million expansion.

The extra production, though the commission does not confirm it because weapons work is secret, is the end product of decisions to go ahead with the Safeguard Antiballistics Missile program and the multibomb rocket warhead called MIRV (Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle).

In London, the Institute for Strategic Studies estimated in April that the new United States weapons systems in the next five years could raise the American nuclear warhead supply from its present 4,235 to 11,000. They estimated present Soviet strength at 1,860.

Such figures, however, are only for strategic weapons—those designed to wipe out whole cities and destroy an enemy's ability to make war. Nuclear explosives for battlefield use, called tactical weapons, are known to be in the tens of thousands, though the exact number is a military secret.

Herbert F. York, acting chancellor of the University of California at San Diego, has argued before Congress against MIRV and Safeguard. He also questions the worth of keeping the two weapons laboratories at Livermore, Calif., and Los Alamos, N.M., going at such a fast pace.

"Weapons design is in the baroque period," he said not long ago at his home in Laguna Hills, Calif. "It does little, costs a lot and keeps a lot of people busy."

Dr. York was director of the laboratory at Livermore and later served as Director of Defense Research and Engineering for the Pentagon.

The A.E.C. has done more than just provide the military with free nuclear warheads from its separate budget, he said; it has led the military into new weapons systems.

Making nuclear weapons became "an end in itself," he said, because there was no competition with other weapons systems for defense dollars. Military planners did not have to make choices between nuclear warheads and Army tanks.

Instead, he said, there was another form of competition that gave the weapons design an even greater spur—the scientific rivalry between the two laboratories.

That rivalry, he said, led the

A.E.C. to press new bombs and warheads on the military which, at the time, was very slow to change from one weapons system to another.

The submarine-launched Polaris missile grew from the same competition, not from any official requirement.

"The dynamism of the American nuclear weapons program is because the normal channels were short-circuited," Dr. York said.

The first atomic bomb was built in 1945. The first hydrogen bomb went off in 1951. By 1960, as one physicist put it, weapons building was a "completed technology in the sense of maximum and minimum sizes" and basic types of explosives.

Since that time, the few scientists who will talk at all about the program say they have concentrated on such things as predicting with more precision the exact force of an explosion, trying to get a larger explosion from less material, designing and trying out different mechanical forms of bombs and warheads and attempting to change the fission-fusion ratios.

The A.E.C. finds these statements hard to comment on specifically, because of secrecy.

In Washington, Dr. Seaborg said: "The whole annual bill for warheads is \$1-billion. I really don't think it's important. It's so small compared to the total [military budget of \$79.1 billion]."

He said the commission was being criticized for doing too good a job. The numbers and quality of its nuclear weapons have been exceptionally high, he said.

Frederick R. Tesche, a civilian who serves as assistant director of military applications for the A.E.C., rejected the "baroque period" argument.

"If you agree with the postulate that the laboratories are filled with pretty top-flight people," he said, "then it follows that you're not going to keep a Los Alamos or a Livermore going with the job of chrome-plating the bolts made in 1945."

Underground testing is an integral part of the weapons program. Commission officials, when asked why there are so many of the tests, hand out copies of a speech made by former Commissioner Gerald F. Tape. It was first delivered in April, 1969, but has been rewritten by public relations men for other A.E.C. officials since then.

It states that this nation's

No. 1 priority must be "the maintenance of an assured deterrent against nuclear attack on this country," that such deterrence centers on the nuclear warheads aimed at our enemies, and that testing continues to try out new devices, to measure their effects and to prove that stock-piled weapons really work.

Much of the force that has carried the weapons program forward comes from a political arrangement made by President Kennedy to obtain passage of the limited test ban treaty in 1963.

According to Dr. Tape, the Senate insisted on four concessions before it approved the treaty: aggressive underground testing, a high level of activity at the weapons laboratories, a

readiness to resume aerial testing on short notice if the Soviet Union did so first and development of devices to measure Soviet explosions.

This arrangement was held inviolate until this year, when President Nixon ordered across-the-board cuts in A.E.C. funds in his efforts to trim Federal spending. But the cuts were small and, as Dr. Seaborg said, the thrust continues.

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NEW YORK TIMES JULY 16, 1970

For Peace: Public Outcry Rises

Because of its long military history, the Atomic Energy Commission has traditionally cited national security and operated in secret, holding the public at arm's length and supplying only those facts it chose to release.

Now, with nuclear power projects in 31 states, it is meeting Americans in their home towns and is having difficulty explaining itself in public.

Voters in Eugene, Ore., approved a bond issue for a nuclear plant in 1968. This year, they reconsidered and voted it out.

In Colorado, Lieut. Gov. Mark Hogan is making the commission a prime issue in his campaign against incumbent Gov. John A. Love, charging that the A.E.C. has been careless and has been "talking in ways meant to deceive."

The State of Minnesota has gone to court, directly supported by Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Vermont and Wisconsin, seeking tighter radiation controls on a nuclear plant than the A.E.C. feels are necessary. Altogether, 15 states have said they would consider following Minnesota's lead if it wins the case.

Critics charge the nuclear plants release unwanted amounts of radioactivity, that they overheat lakes and rivers whose water they use, that huge amounts of radioactivity in the plants are risky and that the plants are overpromoted, inefficient and expensive.

The joint committee, which held hearings on the safety of reactors in November and January, feels that most of the criticism is unwarranted. It cites the commission's excellent safety record. Commercial reactors cannot and have not exploded, the joint committee was told by A.E.C. scientists, and "RAD" the radioactivity from them is not significant.

But despite the hearings, a number of arguments have persisted, some growing from the commission's own documents.

An example is on page 19 of a thick yellow book, the A.E.C.'s review of the nuclear industry for 1969. It states in part:

"No member of the general public has received a radiation exposure, in excess of prescribed standards, as a result of operation of any type of civilian nuclear power plant in the United States."

Though the statement seems reassuring, critics pick it to pieces as not being entirely frank: "No member of the general public" excludes those working in the nuclear industry, they say; "civilian nuclear power plants" excludes military and research reactors; "in the United States" excludes problems overseas, and finally, "in excess of prescribed standards" raises the question of who sets those standards and whether they are adequate.

Critics maintain that there have been 200 deaths, mostly from radiation exposure, at atomic energy plants; that there have been accidental releases of radioactivity at military research reactors; that in England an accidental release of radioactivity caused a severe public health emergency, and that the safety standards set by the A.E.C. are inadequate.

The adequacy of those standards is now under review by the Federal Radiation Council, a group of seven Cabinet officers headed by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. Although the council's recommendations are generally followed by the A.E.C., they are not binding.

The study, ordered by Robert H. Finch when he was H.E.W. Secretary, stems from a controversy stirred up by Arthur R. Tamplin and John W. Gofman, both A.E.C. scientists at the Livermore laboratory.

At present the allowable radiation dosage for the public at large from peaceful atomic energy activities is 0.17 of a "RAD" per person per year, said by A.E.C. scientists, and "RAD" is an acronym for "Radiation Absorbed Dose."

Dr. Gofman and Dr. Tamplin say that they have come across major errors in estimates of risks to humans from low levels of radioactivity. They say the errors were caused by relying too heavily on preliminary results from studies of atomic bomb victims in Japan, where new cases of cancer linked to

radioactivity are only now showing up. They have called publicly for an immediate, 10-fold decrease (to 0.017 of a "RAD") in the amount of radioactivity now considered safe for the public.

If the two scientists are correct—and they continue to raise strong arguments in the face of strong rebuttal—many atomic energy projects could be sharply curtailed.

With the A.E.C. standing as both promoter of those projects and as judge of their safety, and with close to \$13-billion invested in them by private companies, critics say, the Goldman-Tamplin questions take on more than theoretical significance.

Potentially more damaging to the nuclear power program was a report by Philip Sporn, a retired president and now a consultant to the American Electric Power Company. In reviewing the economics of nuclear power for the joint committee from January, 1968, to December, 1969, he reported "a remarkable and ominous retrogression in the economics of our nuclear power technology."

Two years ago, he reported, nuclear power generation appeared competitive with coal and other fossil fuel plants. Now, though the cost of coal has risen, the competitive position of nuclear power has slipped because of the unexpectedly high cost of building nuclear plants.

Nuclear power plants promised at a cost of 3.5 mills per kilowatt-hour of electricity, he said, are running almost twice that figure and slightly beyond the price of coal-fired electric generating plants. Such costs, he said, sent future orders for nuclear plants tumbling by more than two-thirds in 1969.

Officials at the A.E.C. are not particularly worried. They are developing new types of reactors that are expected to be more economical and they look for the competitive position of nuclear plants to improve as environmentalists force coal-burning plants to install expensive smoke-filtering equipment.

Criticism has not been centered on the power reactor program alone.

In the current budget officials of Project Plowshare, the 13-year-old \$100-million attempt to find peaceful uses for underground nuclear explosions, saw funds for digging canals and harbors completely eliminated. "On the basis of priorities," a White House aide said, "it just didn't seem to be something that was really urgent."

Plowshare's Project Rulison, an attempt to blast loose underground deposits of natural gas in tight rock formations, has brought heavy criticism in Colorado. Critics say any natural gas produced by the Rulison well will be tainted with radioactivity. The A.E.C. says the amounts of radioactivity involved are not significant.

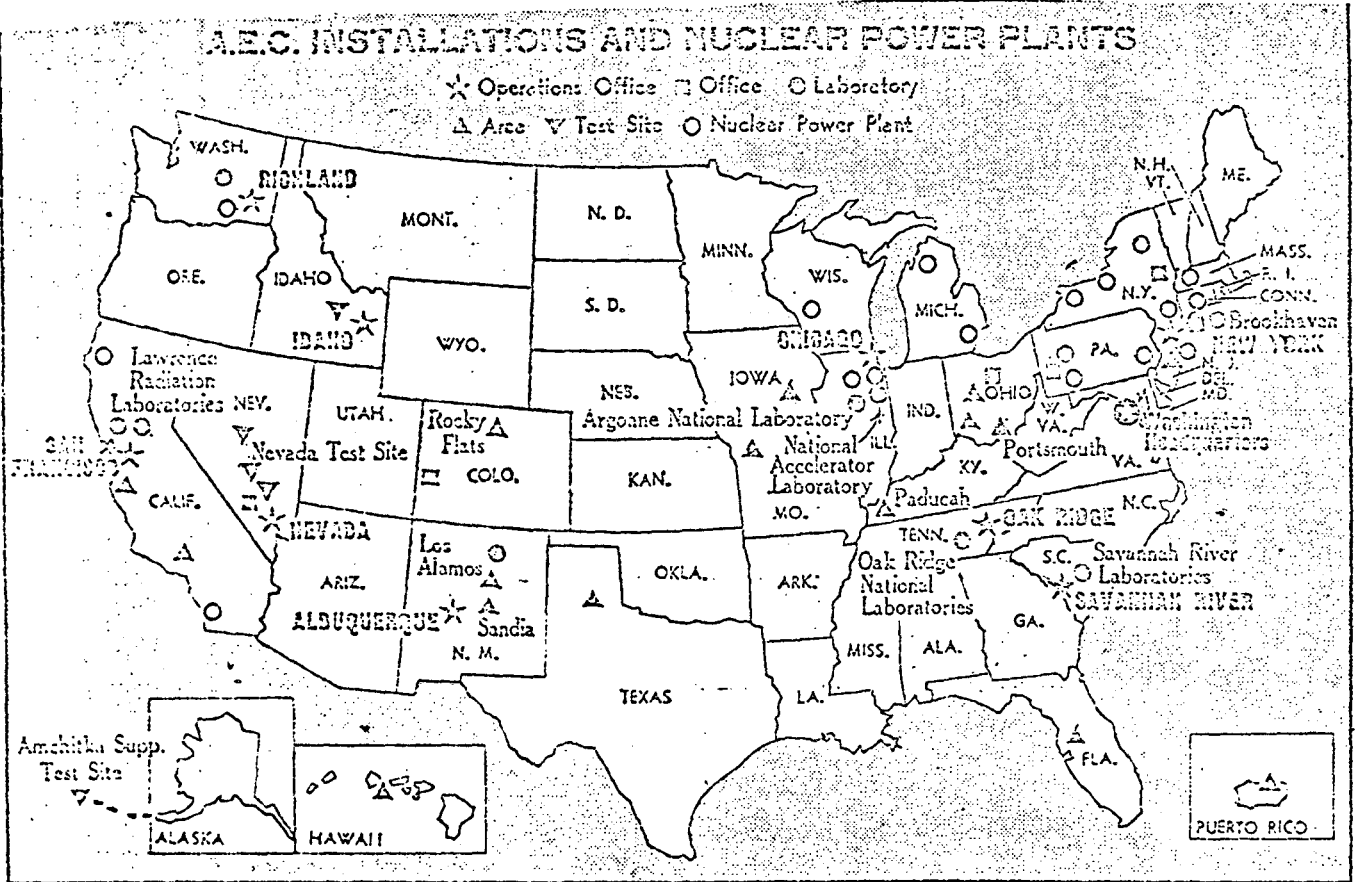
A few nuclear critics, like Leo Goodman, the United Automobile Workers' expert on atomic energy, are relieved that major controversy has finally reached into the halls of the A.E.C. He has been attacking the agency for years and has been attacked in return, at times bitterly.

Discussing what he saw as the nervous, defensive attitude of the atomic energy interests, Mr. Goodman said:

"They feel their whole professional careers are at stake for the lies they have been telling over the years. That's the heart of the matter."

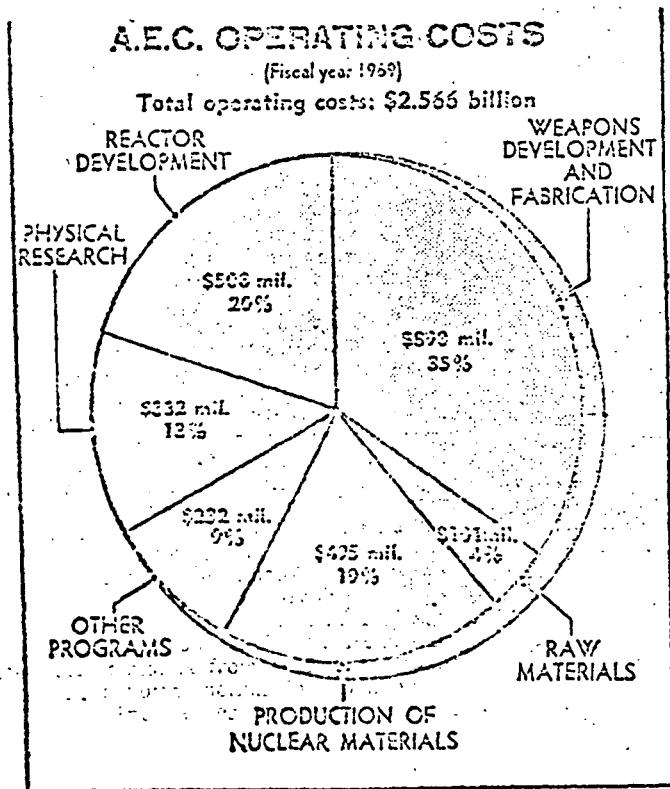
"Once they no longer have their halo—they're not God and people begin to say out loud that the emperor has no clothes."

Cont'd.



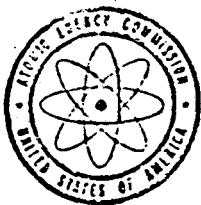
July 16, 1970

The New York Times



July 16, 1970

The New York Times



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 20
July 17, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1050

9:35 a.m., Friday, July 17, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's July 16 Memorandum re AEC Testimony before the House Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization

The review meeting at OMB on Monday, July 20, 1970, at 10:30 a.m., is noted. Commissioner Thompson will testify at the July 23 Hearing by the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization on Reorganization Plan No. 3 if the hearing date cannot be changed. (ADRA-GC-Congr.)

2. Arrangements for Commissioners' Attending the Funeral Services for General Leslie R. Groves; USA

3. Agenda for the Weeks of July 20, 27, August 3 and 10, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

4. NTS Events for the Week of July 20, 1970

Noted. (AGMMA)

5. SECY-92 - Employment at Shippingport

No action will be taken. Commissioner Ramey requested a policy analysis. (S-GC)

6. Briefing for Vice President Agnew's staff on the Calvert Cliffs Nuclear Plant
Messrs. DiNunno, Beck, and Rogers will plan to attend. (OEA-Rosen)
7. SECY-103 - Revised Draft Report to JCAE on Tamplin/Gofman Allegations of Censorship
Approved with deletions. (AGM)
8. Chairman's Participation in IAEA Symposium on the Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations, New York, New York, August 10, 1970
Mr. Brown will call Mr. Charlie Robbins, AIF. (AGM)
9. SECY-98 - AEC Comments on S. 3410: National Environmental Laboratory Act of 1970
Approved with a change. (GC-Bloom)
10. SECY-89 - H.R. 16817 and H.R. 17590: Coastline and Oceanographic Matters
Approved. (EAGM)
11. SECY-91 - Hungarian National: Proposed Participation in Research at Brookhaven National Laboratory
Approved. (AGMIA)
12. SECY-96 - German Heavy Water Plant for Romania
Noted. (AGMIA)
13. SECY-97 - Questions from Citizens' Committee for Environmental Protection of Michigan
Noted. (OC)
14. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 366
Noted with a request. (EAGM-Rosen)

15. SECY-105 - GAO Legal Opinion on Uranium Enriching Criteria

Noted. (GC)

16. Mr. Hollingsworth's Report on Telephone Query from Senator Jackson's Office.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:30 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

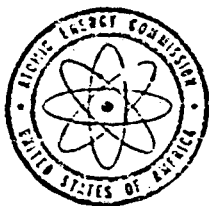
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Price*
Mr. Beck*
Mr. Rogers*
Mr. Mann*
Mr. Shapar*
Mr. Burr*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Wells*
Mr. Wilson*

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Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



UNITED STATES
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
July 17, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1051

3:00 p.m., Friday, July 17, 1970, Room 1115, D. C.

1. AEC Statement re Uranium Enrichment Activities

Approved for discussion with the White House with Commissioner Ramey reserving. A Department of Justice opinion will be requested (Commissioner Ramey dissents). (GC-Bloom)

2. Ratification and Confirmation of Decisions

Requested as appropriate. (GC-SECY)

3. Wire from Lt. Gov. Mark Hogan, Candidate for Governor of Colorado, to Chairman Chet Holifield re Rocky Flats

4. AEC 1000/152 - Contract Board Report

Staff will proceed. (DGM)

5. AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology
SECY-106 - AEC Actions Resulting in Cessation of Private Work on the
Gas Centrifuge
SECY-107 - Draft Statement on Ad Hoc Committee on Providing
Industry Access to Enriching Technology
(See also AEC 610/212 and Commissioners Johnson and Larson's
May 21 Memorandum)

Discussed and to be rescheduled. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

4:25 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Brown
Mr. Bloom
Mr. O'Donnell
Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCool
Mr. Baranowski*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Pender*
Mr. Staebler*
Mr. Thorne*

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General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

whether I should vote on as important an issue as this before my final Senate confirmation and, thus, the action was taken in a tentative way. We also discussed the method by which industry might be brought into the gas centrifuge program. Although we seemed to be in agreement on this at our last Commission meeting, a difference of opinion has arisen in that Commissioners Johnson, Thompson, and Larson feel that the role of industry should be limited to the manufacture of the bowls, whereas I feel that they should be brought in more broadly.

Along with Commissioners Johnson and Thompson, Bob Hollingsworth, Ernie Tremmel and others, I met with Dr. Paul A. McKim (Vice President, Chemicals Division, Atlantic Richfield), Robert R. Chambers (President, Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation and Vice President, Atlantic Richfield) and Robert Lowenstein, legal counsel. This was essentially a get-acquainted meeting. McKim told us that he agrees with the plans the AEC has under way for long-term disposal of high level radioactive waste.

Mike Lowry, Steve's and Dave's friend at Davis, arrived in the afternoon. He is on a hitchhiking tour of the United States, having come across Canada on his way east. Mike, Dave, Carol, Steve, Eric and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 3, back south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4 to our starting point.

Saturday, July 18, 1970 - D.C.

I worked in the office until 12:30 p.m. and then had lunch with Justin Bloom at the World Buttery.

I played 9 holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Eric. He shot 66 and I, 51.

Dave and Carol visited the Smithsonian Institution in the afternoon. Here they were joined by Mike Lowery.

We all had dinner together at home. In the evening Dave and Carol went to the Carter Barron to see the Diana Ross show, while Eric, Steve and Dianne went to the Outer Circle Theater (corner of Wisconsin and Fessenden) to see "Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid."

Sunday, July 19, 1970

Carol, Mike, Suki and I took a long hike--about 10 miles--in Rock Creek Park. We started at Pierce Mill, hiked north on the White Horse Trail, going by Fort DeRussey and the Joaquin Miller cabin and stopping to have our paper bag lunch at a picnic area somewhat north of this. We then continued north to Cross Trail 1 at the Maryland line and south on the Black Horse Trail. Carol dropped off at the Miller cabin and Mike and I continued back to our starting place at the Pierce Mill parking lot. We then drove by to pick up Carol and returned home.

Dave and Steve had an early dinner and went to the Baltimore Civic Auditorium to see the performance, "Ten Years After." They then joined us for our dinner.

In the evening Carol went to an organ concert at the Washington Cathedral.

Monday, July 20, 1970 - D.C.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1052 (notes attached). On the basis of a recommendation from the State Department, we decided that the Commission will orally inform Allied Chemical Corporation that, even though there appears to be no legal prohibition to their proposed arrangement with the Government of Israel in connection with the recovery of uranium from their Israeli plant, the conclusion of the proposed agreement between Allied Chemical and the Government of Israel would be contrary to U.S. policy unless the uranium produced as a result of this cooperation were to be under the impartial international standards of the IAEA.

The Senate confirmed today my reappointment for a new five-year term as Chairman of the AEC (copy of Senate Journal and New York Times note attached).

I had lunch with Justin Bloom and Syd Gaarder at the World Buttery. I described my project to write the history of my Met Lab Chemistry Section C-I and asked Gaarder (who was a member of my Section C-I) whether he would like to work on assignment to the Chairman's Office on this project for the next year or so. He answered me very enthusiastically in the affirmative and, thus, we agreed that I would make the necessary arrangements. I suggested that he travel to Chicago with me on Wednesday to go over the material with Carol Flaumenhaft and he agreed to do so.

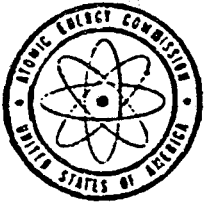
About 1:30 p.m. Fred Hobbs swore me in for my new term as Chairman of the AEC in my office. Among those present were Commissioners Ramey, Johnson and Thompson, Ed Bloch, Joe Hennessey and Justin Bloom. A number of my office staff were also present.

At 1:45 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 415 (notes attached).

I called Holifield to tell him that despite the GAO report, the Commission is not changing its plans on the new criteria for uranium enrichment and is going to ask the Department of Justice to give us their views. He said that, in other words, we are doing as we are told. I said that is not true because this is what the Commissioners have evolved as their policy. He said that is our privilege but in the face of the devastating GAO report he had hopes that we might change our minds. I told him we have had a number of requests from the press for information and clarification on this and that we have tried to compose a rather straightforward factual press release that tries to put this in perspective. I read the release (copy attached) to him and said it would be issued today or tomorrow.

A few minutes later Craig Hosmer called to say Holifield had told him of our conversation and he didn't think we should issue the release until we had coordinated it with Flanigan. I said I thought we had done that. He said he had just talked to Flanigan who said he would be in touch with me. He said he hoped we wouldn't issue something unless we touch base with Flanigan. I said we certainly would not do that. I told him the release was a factual, sentence by sentence attempt to present the facts and read it to him. He said it ought to be okay but he did think the course of wisdom would be to withdraw the criteria on the excuse of doubt of its legality. I called Hosmer back later and told him the release had been checked through Kriegsman and that we would be going ahead with the release.

I received a letter (copy attached) from the American Nuclear Society congratulating me on my reappointment.



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

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COPY NO. _____
July 20, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1052

10:10 a.m., Monday, July 20, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, Washington, D.C.

1. Acting Chairmanship, Wednesday, July 22 through Monday, July 27, 1970.
Commissioner Johnson is designated.
2. GAO Report to the JCAE on Review of Proposed Revisions To The Price and Criteria For Uranium Enrichment Services, July 17, 1970
The Chairman will call Mr. Holifield; the General Counsel will prepare an appropriate letter to the Department of Justice. (Bloom-GC)
3. Commissioner Ramey's conversation today with Chairman Holifield, JCAE, re reorganization and criteria for uranium enrichment services.
4. Regulatory Information Meeting, 1:30 p.m., July 20, 1970.
Scheduled. (SECY)
5. July 13 Letter from John S. Foster, Jr.(DOD)re revision of 10C date for CONDOR.
Noted.
6. July 13 Letter from George P. Schultz(EOP) re Government Patent Policy.
Noted.
7. SECY-95 - Selection of Contractor for Prototype Sodium Pumps for FFTF.
Noted. (DC)
8. SECY-93 - JCAE May 27, 1970 Inquiry re Contractual Operations on University Campuses.

The GM will arrange staff discussions of the matter with Mr. Bauser to be followed by a meeting of the Chairman and Mr. Ramey, or another Commissioner, with Mr. Holifield for further discussions of the matter, including the possible desirability of meeting with OST. (AGMO-AGMA)

9. SECY-112 - Cesium-137 in Deer at Savannah River Plant.

Staff will consider matter further, particularly considerations involved in possible cancellation of this year's hunt. (EA-PI)

10. July 17, 1970 Memorandum from Dr. Friedman re Comments on Analysis of Proposal received by Allied Chemical.

The Commissioners noted staff will advise Allied orally the signing of the proposed agreement would not be consistent with U.S. policy and of coordination of the matter with the Department of State, including an indication of no objection to Allied's so advising the Israeli AEC. (DIA)

11. SECY-113 - German Offset Agreement.

Noted. (DIA)

12. SECY-117 - Lease of AEC-Held Mineral Lands.

The Commissioners requested the proposed letters be revised to include the Commission's consideration of small mining groups and preparation of an appropriate letter to Congressman Aspinall. (RM)

13. Mr. Hay's Report on Dow Labor Problems. (Oral)

A copy of the Denver Post article will be distributed to the Commissioners. (LABR)

14. SECY-111 - Planned Visit to Carey Salt Mine at Lyons, Kansas.

Noted. (AGMO)

15. SECY-78 - THOR High Altitude Test Vehicle Development Launch.

Chairman Seaborg, Commissioners Johnson and Ramey will not plan to attend. (AGMMA)

16. Commissioner Johnson's conversations with Senator Magnuson and Senator Jackson re FY'71 Budget.

17. Commission Schedule For FY'72 Budget Consideration.

Tuesday, September 8, 1970, 11:00 a.m. and 2:30 p.m.
Wednesday, September 9, 1970, 11:00 a.m. and 3:30 p.m.
Tuesday, September 15, 1970, 2:30 p.m.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson*

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Kull
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hobbs
Mr. English*
Mr. Derenzis*
Mr. Bloom*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Scamhorn*
Mr. Rasmussen*
Mr. Hack*
Mr. O'Neill*
Mr. Spurgeon*
Mr. Faulkner*
Mr. DiNunno*
Mr. Dunning*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Pleat*
Mr. Lindsay*
Mr. Vinciguerra*
Mr. Hay*

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General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

Senate

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1970

THE JOURNAL

The Senate met at 11 a.m. and was called to order by Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, a Senator from the State of South Carolina.

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, infinite and eternal, who orders our daily walk and to whom all history belongs, speak to our hearts as we undertake the tasks of this new week. Send us to our waiting work with fresh vigor, high purpose and new wisdom. In all we do make us aware of Thy rulership, knowing that apart from Thee nothing endures. Make strong our faith in the omnipotence of good and the invincibility of righteousness. Keep us from satisfaction with the second best when perseverance and faith can achieve the very best. As we work lift our eyes to behold beyond the things which are seen and temporal, the things which are unseen and eternal.

In the name of the Sovereign Lord. Amen.

DESIGNATION OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore of the Senate (Mr. RUSSELL).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., July 20, 1970.

To the Senate:

Being temporarily absent from the Senate, I appoint Hon. ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, a Senator from the State of South Carolina, to perform the duties of the Chair during my absence.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
President pro tempore.

Mr. HOLLINGS thereupon took the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Leonard, one of his secretaries.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

As in executive session, the Acting President pro tempore (Mr. HOLLINGS) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the Committee on Armed Services.

(For nominations received today, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, July 17, 1970, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR THE TRANSACTION OF ROUTINE MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that, at the conclusion of the remarks by the distinguished Senator from Virginia (Mr. SPONGE), there be a period for the transaction of routine morning business, with a time limitation of 3 minutes on statements made therein.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

WAIVER OF THE CALL OF THE CALENDAR

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the call of the legislative calendar, under rule VIII, be dispensed with.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 11 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until 11 a.m. tomorrow.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER FOR RECOGNITION OF SENATOR YOUNG OF OHIO TOMORROW

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, following the disposition of the Journal, the distinguished Senator from Ohio (Mr. YOUNG) be recognized for not to exceed 20 minutes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate go

into executive session to consider a nomination on the executive calendar.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The nomination on the executive calendar will be stated.

The assistant legislative clerk read the nomination of Glenn T. Seaborg, of California, to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, the nomination is considered and confirmed.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of this nomination.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of legislative business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate resumed the consideration of legislative business.

MILTON KYHOS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1024, S. 2104.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title.

The ASSISTANT LEGISLATIVE CLERK. S. 2104, for the relief of Milton Kyhos.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, was read the third time, and passed, as follows:

S. 2104

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Milton Kyhos, of Bladensburg, Maryland, the sum of \$1,205 in full settlement of his claims against the United States arising out of costs incurred with respect to the termination of a lease by him incident to a change of official station required by his employment by the Government of the United States.

SEC. 2. No part of the amount appropriated in the first section of this Act in excess of 10 per centum thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the

Washington: For the Record

July 20, 1970

THE PRESIDENT

Employees. The President appointed seven persons to the Federal Service Impasses Panel. The panel will settle impasses in negotiations between Federal agencies and labor organizations. Jacob Seidenberg, industrial and labor relations consultant and arbitrator of Falls Church, Va., was appointed chairman.

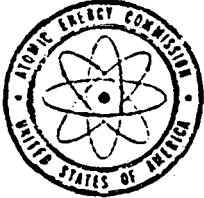
Apollo. The President issued a statement on the first anniversary of man's landing on the moon. He said that the anniversary was an occasion to celebrate a feat "in which all mankind shares as part of the family of man to which we all belong."

MAJOR POSITIONS

Atomic. The Senate confirmed the reappointment of Glenn T. Seaborg of California as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

GIVE TO FRESH AIR FUND.

NY Times
7/21

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

July 20, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 4151:45 p.m., Monday, July 20, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, Washington, D.C.

1. Mr. Price's July 16 Memorandum re Calvert Cliffs Coordinating Committee, Inc., National Wildlife Federation, and the Sierra Club: Notice of Filing of Petition for Rule Making; Denial of Petition for Rule Making in Light of Pending Rule Making Proceeding

Approved with a request for an appropriate letter to the National Wildlife Federation. (ADRA)

2. Dr. Beck's July 17 Memorandum re Procedures for Revising the Monitoring and Report of Effluent Data

Approved subject to clarification in proposed letter of applicability to nuclear power plants. Commissioner Thompson requested data on isotopic ratios in reactor effluents showing what actual limits would be for liquid effluents from nuclear power plants. Commissioner Thompson also requested copies of replies received in response to the letter. (ADRA)

3. Dr. Beck's oral report on Humboldt Bay

The Commissioners requested early public release providing facts and noted the Commission would be kept informed of developments. (ADRA)

4. Revisions To Parts 20 and 50.

Commissioner Ramey requested collation of comments be expedited for early Commission's consideration. (ADRA)

5. Commissioner Thompson's Report on meeting on reorganization at EOB today.

6. GAC Consideration of Commission Awards.

The Chairman reported Commissioner Larson's call today and the Commission noted GAC would not be able to apply the new guidelines for the Lawrence Award until next year. (SECY)

7. Mr. Philip Sporn's Report to JCAE on Developments in Nuclear Power Economics, January 1968 - December 1969.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

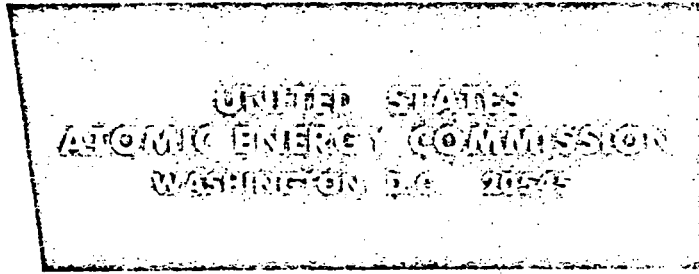
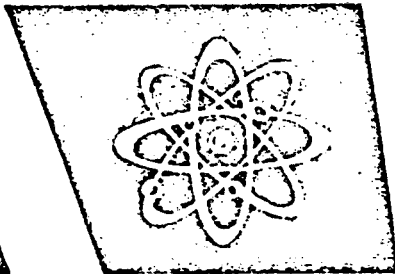
STAFF:

Mr. Beck*
Mr. Rogers*
Mr. Buck*
Mr. Hobbs
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Hennessey

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

* Partial Attendance



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FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AEC STATEMENT ON URANIUM ENRICHMENT

The following information is being released in response to inquiries from the press:

The plans to set up a separate uranium enrichment directorate have been dropped. The uranium enrichment directorate described in the AEC announcement of November 10, 1969, would have been a separate organizational entity within the AEC for the purpose of conducting the uranium enrichment activities at this time.

No other policies with respect to uranium enrichment activities have been changed.

The Atomic Energy Commission recommended to the President in September 1969 that it should be the objective of the Government to ultimately establish the uranium enrichment step of the fuel cycle for civilian nuclear power plants as a part of the private sector of the economy. The White House announced on November 10, 1969, that the uranium enrichment facilities should be transferred to the private sector, by sale, at such time as various national interests will best be served, including a reasonable return to the Treasury. There have not been, and there are not now any actual plans for the sale of these facilities. The gaseous diffusion plants for uranium enrichment are currently operating at a relatively small fraction of their capacity and it is doubtful that private industry would find their purchase and operation an economical venture at this time.

On June 10, 1970, the Atomic Energy Commission submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, pursuant to Section 161v of the Atomic Energy Act, new criteria for establishing the charge for uranium enrichment based on comparability to a commercial operation. The General Counsel of the AEC, in an

(more)

opinion dated July 2, 1970, has stated that these revised criteria are in conformance with the Atomic Energy Act and other legislation. The General Accounting Office has issued a legal opinion expressing doubt that the AEC is authorized to adopt the revised criteria which contemplate the recovery of more than full costs over a period of time. The AEC is asking the Department of Justice for its views.

#

July 21, 1970

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REV 86

1ST OGDEN AVENUE / HINSDALE, ILLINOIS 60521 USA / AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY

EDISON CO OF N Y INC.
YORK 10003

July 15, 1970

MENT/PRESIDENT ELECT
STATE UNIVERSITY
BUILDING
K. PENNSYLVANIA 16802

THAL
ENTIFIC LABORATORY
MEXICO 87544

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
United States Atomic Energy Commission
1717 H Street
Washington, D. C. 20545

DENT
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IFORNIA 94086


Dear Glenn:

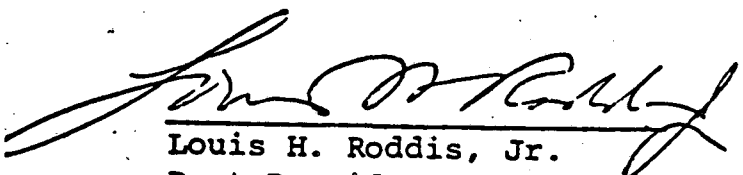
ECRETARY
MPLE
AR SOCIETY
AVENUE
D15 60521

The American Nuclear Society would like to extend its warmest congratulations on your re-appointment as chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission.

Your strong leadership has been invaluable in the successful applications of the peaceful atom. The Society stands ready to assist you and the Commission in any way possible in the coming years.

Sincerely,


N. Joseph Palladino
President


Louis H. Roddis, Jr.
Past President

I sent letters to Secretary Rogers (copy attached) and Secretary Hickel concerning the continuation of joint U.S.-Mexican studies of nuclear power and desalting for the southwest United States and northwest Mexico.

Carol, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, passed the police headquarters and back to our starting point.

Lynne and Larry Novey joined us for dinner. The group included Carol Chelander and Mike Lowery as well as Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Helen and me.

Tuesday, July 21, 1970 - D.C.

I attended a briefing by Eugene Power & Light Company representatives and their associates on their plans in nuclear power as a result of the recent turndown by the voters of their nuclear power plant. Those present were Byron Price (General Manager), John Tiffany (President), Rockne Gill (Attorney), W. J. Kennedy (Stone & Webster Engineering), Kenneth Sieving (Stone & Webster Engineering), Charles Jones, E. A. Saltarelli, and Jack Scarborough (NUS Corporation), Norvin Richards (Chairman, Eugene Nuclear Bid Evaluation Task Force), and R. H. Short (Vice President). Others attending the briefing included Commissioner Johnson, Ed Bloch, George Kavanagh and Justin Bloom.

They told us that a study has been made with the conclusion that a 1,100 megawatt HTGR is the best buy for a future plant. They have in mind setting up some kind of organizational concept similar to the Yankee arrangement in the Northeast, or some other arrangement. Both Johnson and I said we are happy to hear that they are considering the HTGR. We want to see this concept developed because of its advantages in reducing waste heat and radioactive effluents, because of its greater utilization of nuclear fuel and because of its tie in with a gas-cooled fast breeder program. We suggested that they check with our regulatory people for preliminary evaluations of its likelihood to be licensed. In response to Price's query as to whether we might be able to give them some financial help in a cooperative arrangement, Johnson, Bloch, Kavanagh and I were not very encouraging.

I had lunch with Jim Robinson at the Metropolitan Club, an entirely social occasion. He and Alice have lived in Miami about two and one-half months now and are beginning to like it. After lunch we walked around Lafayette Square.

The news broke in this morning's papers that the Prime Minister of South Africa claims that South Africa has developed a very successful process for the enrichment of uranium, presumably not gaseous diffusion or gas centrifuge. My own feeling is that this is probably grossly overrated.

I received the report of the 7th meeting of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Materials Safeguards, June 9 and 10 (copy attached).

I sent a letter to Senator Muskie concerning allegations by Gofman and Tamplin that he had asked about (copy without enclosure attached).

I sent a letter to Attorney General Mitchell regarding the legal validity of proposed amendments to the criteria under which AEC provides uranium enrichment services (copy attached).

At 7 p.m. I attended a dinner meeting at the Black Saddle Restaurant (709 18th Street) with Lee DuBridge, John Foster, Bill McElroy, Myron Tribus, Harold



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUL 20 1970

UNCL. BY DA
NOV 86

Honorable William P. Rogers
Secretary of State

Dear Mr. Rogers:

I am writing in regard to the recent report prepared by Assistant Secretary Smith, Commissioner Ramey and Dr. Wong on discussions with Mexican officials on continuing joint United States-Mexican studies of nuclear power and desalting for the southwest United States and northwest Mexico.

I note in the transmittal letter that the joint Interior-Atomic Energy Commission team recommends, "...that the U.S. government approve our undertaking of informal, low-level studies where possible and conducting discussions on more formal arrangements, looking to a negotiated, cooperative agreement after December 1, 1970, along the lines of the attached [to the transmittal letter] report and agenda tentatively agreed upon by the joint working group dated April 25, 1970."

The Commission agrees with this recommendation and has proposed to Secretary Hickel that we authorize our staffs to proceed with the follow-on work as outlined in the recommendation and elaborated upon in the report of the discussions with Mexican officials.

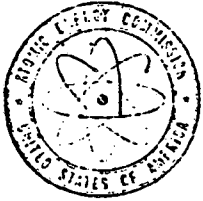
Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Secretary Hickel for your information. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn T. Seaborg".

Chairman

Enclosure:
Letter to Secretary Hickel



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

JUL 20 1970

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

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

Dear Glenn:

This is to report on the Seventh Meeting of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Materials Safeguards, held in Washington, D. C., on the 9th and 10th of June, 1970. As always, the Committee welcomed the opportunity of reporting the highlights of the meeting to the full Commission on the 10th of June. The following report covers subjects we discussed with you and, in addition, the question of resident inspection which we touched on only briefly.

I. The President's Offer Under the NPT and the IAEA Safeguards Agreements Meetings

The Committee was briefed on the staff's ideas for preparation for implementation by the IAEA of the President's Offer and on the arrangements for the safeguards agreements meetings presently being conducted in Vienna by the IAEA. At this stage, the Committee believes that it is particularly important to keep the U. S. nuclear industry up to date on happenings in Vienna. Considerable progress in reaching a common viewpoint on safeguards has been made through recent meetings by members of the Commission staff and the Committee with the AIF Safeguards Steering Group. We believe it important that such meetings continue. In addition, we believe others from industry, such as the Rural Electric organizations which may also be involved in safeguards, should be given the same opportunity as AIF if they wish to participate. We leave the techniques to you.

The Committee, on technical grounds, believes it is urgent to pursue negotiations with IAEA under the President's Offer. Agreements reached with the United States could provide an important model for negotiations by the IAEA and other countries under the NPT. As to the problems of the Euratom-IAEA negotiations, the Committee, as you know, has consistently felt that

a worldwide safeguards system under IAEA would be preferable, while recognizing the politics of the situation with Euratom, now compounded by the current position of the French. These seem to the Committee essentially political questions, but our initiative under the President's Offer could be useful.

II. The International Relevance of U. S. Safeguards Program

One of the important interface developments that could result from implementation of the NPT and the President's Offer is identification of a requirement that the role of AEC and its safeguards organizations be thoroughly coordinated with the IAEA's new responsibilities. Therefore, the International Subcommittee will meet prior to the next meeting of the full Committee to develop recommendations with respect to AEC-IAEA relations under the NPT throughout the course of its implementation.

III. R&D Subcommittee Report

The R&D Subcommittee met at Livermore on April 21, during which time they continued discussions of the budget and program review which started during the meeting of March 10, 1970. The Committee considered the distribution of effort and the financial support for fiscal years 1970 and 1971 and are in general agreement with the objectives, the distribution of effort, and the time scales that were presented in the supporting documents by the AEC staff. In general, the Committee noted the development of a trend in the systems studies away from theoretical efforts to the study of situations experienced in actual operating plants and they agree with this trend. The Committee endorsed the increased level of effort in analysis and integrated safeguards experiments. The Committee noted the increased level of support for the Plant Instrumentation Program as being particularly desirable as a means of providing and improving information on the feasibility of inspections and materials safeguards techniques. The Committee, at an early future meeting, would appreciate a discussion of the long-range plans of the AEG staff concerning the relationships of the Technical Support Organization, New Brunswick Laboratory and Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory.

It was the view of the Committee that at the next R&D Subcommittee meeting the ACDA program in safeguards research and development should be reviewed to examine the nature of coordination and integration of these two programs.

IV. Resident Inspection System

The Committee was briefed on the resident inspection report by PNL representatives. It was emphasized during the briefing that the role of resident inspection in a safeguards system depends on the degree of independency desired by the safeguarding agency. As a result, the question of a clear-cut set of objectives with respect to the levels of trust which the system is aimed at was vigorously discussed. It seemed clear to the Committee that we are now dealing, as far as industry is concerned, in a new environment--one where industry will have to provide the physical security, transport and certifications for materials. There needs to be an understanding on the part of industry of the implications of this change, the direction and extent of change, and an understanding of what industry is willing to do to contribute to solution of problems created by this change. The Committee plans to discuss this matter further at the next meeting, and, in particular, the distinction between national and international safeguards and what the Committee might do to clarify the issues.

V. Enrichment Subcommittee Report

The Committee was briefed by the representatives of the Enrichment Subcommittee, namely Drs. Thornton, Ramsey, and Benedict. The broad conclusions of this Subcommittee involve three points. The first is that in a large gaseous diffusion plant the amount of material handled and the large total losses that are involved do not permit development of effective perimeter safeguards inspection system without some internal plant access, particularly since one cannot guarantee that higher enrichments are not being produced behind the mask of a high actual loss. Therefore, inspection within the plant to ascertain the enrichment being produced is essential. With regard to centrifuge plants, perimeter inspection may be acceptable, but rigorous measures need to be taken to ensure that there is no clandestine feed material coming to the plant and reliable procedures for measuring what goes out of the plant. In this connection, minor isotope techniques are probably desirable to be added to the procedures. The Subcommittee also identified further development work that could enhance the conclusions of the Subcommittee. For example, minimizing and demonstrating loss mechanisms in centrifuge plants is primary to achieving an effective perimeter safeguards system.

As an aid to permitting safeguards inspectors access inside gaseous diffusion plants, the Subcommittee suggests as design criteria for future plants that the barrier manufacturing unit

be removed by a considerable distance from the diffusion plant itself. However, since this probably creates a major problem for safeguards inspectors in measuring the residual special nuclear materials content of the used barrier material, further experiments are suggested in this area. Another important reason for access to diffusion plants is to permit inspectors to count stages and determine sizes both of which are vital to assure themselves that the declared enrichment is not being exceeded. The Subcommittee also recommends that the conclusions and perhaps a sanitized version of their report, or an AEC report on the subject, be made available at an appropriate time to the European and other centrifuge programs that may be planned in order that a reasonable international safeguards system can be developed.

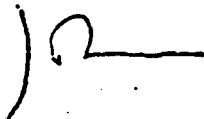
The Committee would be interested in being advised of progress in follow-on R&D projects undertaken by the safeguards staff in connection with this report. There may be a considerable cost in accomplishing the follow-on projects; however, the Committee fully supports this effort for this vital purpose.

VI. Transportation Safeguards

The Committee was briefed on the recent transportation incident that occurred while material was being transported from Kerr-McGee in Oklahoma City to Portsmouth, Ohio. It is the Committee's view that strong, tough regulation of the transportation industry by the AEC in order to minimize happenings of this kind is vital. Their feeling is that one major loss in transport or otherwise will be extremely detrimental to the industry and will eventually wind up with the AEC being blamed for not having sufficiently rigorous regulations. The actions suggested by the Committee include AEC regulation of the transportation industries involved in the transport of nuclear materials. The Committee also believes this matter is of the highest priority and should be pursued with vigor.

The next meeting of the Committee is scheduled for October 20-21, 1970, in Washington, with the Regulatory Subcommittee meeting in July at Bethesda, and the R&D Subcommittee meeting in September to go-over the allocation of fiscal 71 funds and plans for fiscal 1972.

Sincerely,

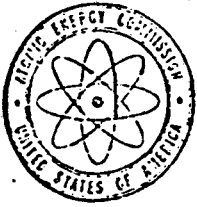


John G. Palfrey, Chairman
Advisory Committee on Nuclear
Materials Safeguards

P.S.

Best personal regards
from the Palpeys, delighted
that you agreed to continue.
We cannot think of any adequate
successor.

We're neighbors of Blue Ridge
Summit, through Labor Day, while
Clockite gets good use of an eye
after a cataracts operation and
recovers from a broken hip, because
she couldn't see well enough and misjudged
a chair - a difficult year. Meanwhile
I'm recasting my manuscript before
returning this fall to Columbia
JN - Clockite.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUL 23 1970

The Honorable Edmund A. Muskie
United States Senate

Dear Senator Muskie:

I am writing you in response to your letter of July 8, 1970, with which you enclosed a copy of a letter of July 5, 1970, from Mr. Ralph Nader to you. Mr. Nader discusses allegations made by Drs. Arthur R. Tamplin and John W. Gofman, scientists working at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, that the Atomic Energy Commission, acting through the Laboratory as an AEC contractor, took administrative and budgetary actions against Drs. Tamplin and Gofman in reprisal for their criticisms of AEC and of radiation standards. The same allegations appeared in the news media commencing the July 4 weekend.

The allegations made by Drs. Tamplin and Gofman have been carefully examined and the enclosed report has been prepared setting forth the results of our inquiry. There is no evidence that actions were taken in reprisal for criticism. It is a fact that a number of reassignments of personnel and a reduction in funds have been made at LRL-L, as well as the other laboratories throughout the nation, in the interest of scientific productivity and in order to reflect changes in priorities. The report details the chronology of events at LRL-L and the reasoning behind each move is examined in detail.

I am sure you appreciate that if the allegations made by Drs. Tamplin and Gofman were true it would be virtually impossible for us to carry out the extensive and technically complex laboratory research operations which are essential to the success of the atomic energy program. Our laboratories are unique national assets. They are unique not only because of the advanced research tools they contain but, of infinitely greater importance, because of the scientific competence that resides there. The national nuclear energy program depends upon the technical and moral support of the entire scientific community. There are approximately 21,000 scientists engaged

The Honorable Edmund A. Muskie - 2 -

in the national atomic energy program. We could not hope to recruit or retain scientists of outstanding competence if they were not free to engage in open and critical discussion of the scientific issues. Of course, this freedom, like all our cherished freedoms, carries with it a corresponding responsibility. For scientists--in whom society entrusts so much in its future health and welfare--it carries a special responsibility for careful, reasoned, and accurate accountings to the public of their findings.

This report has also been furnished to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in response to Chairman Holifield's request of July 6, 1970.

Cordially,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Enclosure:

"Staff Report on Allegations
Made by Drs. Tamplin and
Gofman of Censorship and
Reprisal by the AEC and the
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
at Livermore"



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUL 21 1970

The Honorable
John N. Mitchell
The Attorney General

Dear Mr. Mitchell:

On June 10, 1970, acting in accordance with the provisions of Section 161 v. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic Energy Commission submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy of the Congress, proposed amendments to the criteria under which AEC provides uranium enrichment services. The Commission's letter, transmitting the amendments, is attached.

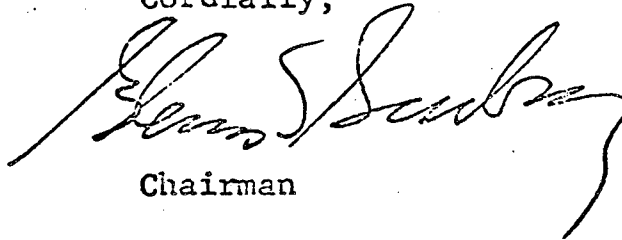
At the request of the Joint Committee, the General Accounting Office has made a review of the matter. In the course of that review, the General Accounting Office requested, and was furnished, the Opinion of our General Counsel concluding that the revision to the criteria and the charge proposed to be established in accordance therewith would be legally valid. A copy of that Opinion is attached.

The report of the Comptroller General to the Joint Committee, dated July 17, 1970, contains in Chapter 2 the views of the General Accounting Office regarding the legal validity of the revised criteria. These views conclude with the opinion that there is doubt that the revised criteria "which admittedly contemplates more than recovery of full costs over a period of time" is authorized. A copy of the Comptroller General's report is attached.

The Honorable John N. Mitchell - 2 -

I would appreciate your opinion as to whether the proposed revision to the criteria and the charge proposed to be established in accordance therewith would be legally valid under section 161 v. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn Seaborg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name "Chairman".

Chairman

Attachments:

1. June 10, 1970 ltr
Seaborg to Holifield
2. July 2, 1970 Opinion of
Hennessey, AEC General
Counsel
3. Report of the Comptroller
General - July 17, 1970

Finger, Hubert Heffner, David Backler, Carl York and S. William Gouse. DuBridge said he wants to substantially increase support of academic research by all agencies in the FY 1972 budget and wants us to request increased funding from the Office of Management and Budget, keeping his office informed. DuBridge also wants us, in connection with the newly appointed Commission of Productivity, to identify ways to help lagging technologies such as textiles, house building, etc.

Wednesday, July 22, 1970 - Washington - Chicago - San Francisco

Accompanied by Sydney Gaarder I flew to Chicago on United Airlines Flight No. 421, leaving National Airport about 9:15 a.m. (nearly an hour late due to air traffic delay) and arriving about 9:40 a.m. Carol Flaumenhaft met us at O'Hare Airport with an Argonne car and driver.

We were taken directly to Carol's office in the ANL Chemistry Building where I reviewed the status of the historical research on Met Lab Chemistry Section C-I. With some minor difficulty arrangements were made to visit Building 21, Records Control, where classified laboratory notebooks are stored, so we could test the ease of locating those of interest. We were accompanied by Carol, William H. Shaw (Director, ANL Security Division), Richard L. Budde (Head, Records Control) and his assistant, Stella Dean. In a relatively short time approximately 60 notebooks of interest were identified.

At lunch we were the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Flaumenhaft at their apartment located in the Argonne lodging facility. After lunch we returned to Carol's office where we planned her future activities.

From 2:40 until 3 p.m. Bob Duffield met with me in Carol's office. Among the items discussed were plans for celebrating the 25th anniversary of the Argonne National Laboratory on July 1, 1971. Duffield will develop some ideas for appropriate ceremonies. He suggested that one or two scientific papers might be presented.

Arrangements were made for Paul A. Schulze of the Central Library to complete the review of the classified laboratory notebooks stored in Building 21.

The final activity was a visit to the ANL archives in Building 2, Wing G, at 3:45 p.m. to examine the Metallurgical Lab individual document index, which is arranged by author. Accompanying us were E. Newman Pettitt (ANL Classification Officer), John Martens (Head, Technical Publications Department), Mrs. Dorothy Adams (assistant to Mr. Pettitt), and Paul Schulze.

I then flew to San Francisco on United Airlines Flight No. 131, leaving O'Hare Airport about 6 p.m. and arriving in San Francisco at 8 p.m. I was met by Ward Blackmon who drove me to my Lafayette home where I met for a few minutes with Bob Jansen, who is living here in a caretaker capacity. I then rode with Blackmon to the Durant Hotel where I checked into Room 618 and spent the night.

Thursday, July 23, 1970 - San Francisco

After having breakfast in the Durant Hotel restaurant, I rode with Blackmon to the Chemistry Building (No. 70A) where I conferred with Doral Buchholz about various matters and made some telephone calls.

I visited Cunningham to talk about the revision of The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements, on which he is collaborating with Katz and me. I then had a series of

phone conversations with Bloom, Bloch and Harris in Washington to discuss a response I am issuing this afternoon to a series of articles by AP reporter Don Rothberg (especially one in yesterday's Evening Star) criticizing the AEC for its radiation standards, the Rocky Flats fire, the AEC information policy, etc.

I had lunch with Perlman, Street and Asaro in Perlman's office, at which time we discussed the Charlie Schwartz matter, the Gofman-Tamplin controversy, etc.

I then visited the Chancellor's office staff in their new headquarters in California Hall. I talked to Bob Connick, who is Acting Chancellor during Roger Heyns' convalescence from the heart attack he had last Monday, and Akiko Owen, my former secretary (while I was Chancellor). Akiko took me around to meet a number of my old staff--Zelma Gelling, Pauline Kodritsch, Errol Mauchlin, Masako Santo and Lindley Sale (Building and Grounds Department). We arranged with Zelma to have Margaret McConnell come in and xerox my Chancellor's files for a compilation of the records that Doral and Nancy Schorn are helping me put together.

I then went by Emilio Segrè's office and rode with him out to the Grizzly Stables where we talked with the new owner, Jerry Manus, about his misuse of our land with his horses (noticeable erosion, etc.). We told him to try to improve his usage, such as keep the horses off at night, have the riders cross our land in a well-defined path, etc., and he agreed to do this. He may have to pay us for this land usage in addition to his present payment of the taxes. We told him we might sell the land to him for \$150,000; he may make us a counter offer. We also learned that a cable TV company has laid underground cable across our land without our permission. Segrè will learn the name of this company from Manus and then look into this.

I rode with Blackmon out to our Lafayette home to meet with Bob Jansen, Alan and Doris Akol, and Iz Perlman to discuss weed cutting, ditch clearing and drain tile problems. Akol and I arranged to pay Jansen \$75 a week to work on these jobs (sharing the salary between us). I showed the Akols our house. They will move in about August 1, and he will send us a suggested contract covering a period until August 1, 1971. Dan Wilkes joined us and then we all went to dinner at Cape Cod House as Akol's guests. The Akols have three children--Dan (age 16), Kem(al) (14), who goes to Acalanes High School, and Leyla (8) who goes to Happy Valley School where Doris teaches. We drove Jansen back to our house. I saw Mrs. Ruth Dietz (our neighbor) as we left Happy Valley Glen and spoke with her for a moment. She said that her son Rick just finished a visit with her daughter Beverly in Washington. I then rode with Blackmon back to the Durant Hotel where I spent the night.

Friday, July 24, 1970 - San Francisco

I had breakfast in the Durant Hotel dining room and then checked out.

I rode with Blackmon to the Hilac Building, where I first conferred with Ghiorso on his many research plans, including a program to accelerate zinc ions on targets such as Cf and Cm to look for superheavy elements such as element 126. He gave me xerox copies of the proposed experiments he planned during his recent Yosemite vacation. He told me about Norman Milleron's (Ralph Nader's brother-in-law) work on a breath analyzer for diagnosis of disease. We then visited Bob Silva, Jim Harris and Torbjorn Sikkeland in their laboratory--they showed me their automated equipment for performing fast ion exchange (and solvent extraction) experiments on elements 104 and 105. (Silva is there from Oak Ridge for the summer.) I then went with Ghiorso and Bob Main to visit the

work on the source and dynamitron for the SuperHilac being carried on in a maintenance building near the 184-inch cyclotron.

I next visited Ed McMillan in his office. He brought me up to date on the Charlie Schwartz and Gofman-Tamplin matters. He said he dissuaded Mike May from firing Gofman last week. We also discussed the future of contractual arrangements between the University of California and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratories at Berkeley and Livermore.

I called Justin Bloom in Washington and learned that things were relatively quiet.

I then rode with Blackmon to the Palace Hotel in San Francisco, where I was scheduled to speak at a luncheon of the Commonwealth Club of California. Here I met Dale Cook (SAN Information Officer) and later his assistant, Frank Walter. Outside the Gold Room, where I was scheduled to speak, I was interviewed (simultaneously) by CBS-TV and Metro-Media TV. The questions concerned nuclear energy in space and the Gofman-Tamplin controversy.

After meeting Durwood S. Riggs (Executive Secretary, Commonwealth Club) and the head table guests, we went in to the luncheon. I sat at the head table next to John Busterud (Club President) and University of California Regent William K. Coblentz (Quarterly Chairman). Others at the head table were Riggs, Elmer G. Johnson (Executive Vice President, Building Owners and Managers Association; past President, Commonwealth Club), Donald P. Krotz (Chairman, Executive Committee, Northern California Industry-Education Council), Dean Daskarolis (Chairman, Club's Membership Committee), Hilary H. Crawford, Sr. (Attorney; Past President, Commonwealth Club), and Dr. Edmund P. Gaynor (Vice President, Commonwealth Club). Coblentz introduced me at 12:46 p.m. and I talked from 12:48 to 1:15 p.m. on "A Nuclear Space Odyssey." There was a larger than usual crowd. Questions followed until about 1:30 p.m., mainly covering the various peaceful uses of nuclear energy and one on L-DOPA; there were no questions on Gofman-Tamplin, etc. I received a standing ovation. I met many old friends, including Francis Faull. As I was leaving I was interviewed by King of ABC-TV on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, nuclear energy in space, and radiation standards, including the Gofman-Tamplin controversy.

Following the Commonwealth talk I rode with Blackmon to the Bohemian Grove, arriving about 4 p.m. I went to hear the 4:30 p.m. Lakeside Talk by Henry Kissinger who was introduced by Franklin Murphy. Kissinger gave a rather eloquent defense of the Nixon Administration's Vietnam policy, including the intrusion into Cambodia. He said that the Mideast situation is more serious because Vietnam is now under control. He called for the cooperation of those present to aid in the restoration of authority of all kinds in American life, else we could face a very serious situation in the future.

I attended a reception at the Sons of Toil camp where I met many old friends--Ed Carter, Ed Pauley, John Saunders, Ed McMillan, Luis Alvarez, John Lawrence, Jim Hart, Cap Weinberger, Don McLaughlin, Lynn White, Ken Pitzer, Carl Helmholz, Charles Odegaard, Deane Malott, Guy Stever, Lee DuBridge, Emil Mrak, and John McCone.

I talked to Weinberger who indicated he would support more money for science. He said he would like to visit AEC headquarters and installations. I talked to Jim Hart about putting my papers in his Bancroft Library eventually, and promised I would talk to him before making any definitive arrangements for my papers anywhere.

I had dinner with campmates of Wayside Log at the Dining Circle and then went to the Little Friday Night program at the Outdoor Auditorium. Dan Rowan was Master of Ceremonies. There were a number of good singers, including a Hawaiian group, and these were followed by a superb performance by Victor Borge. Bert Fitz was my roommate for the weekend.

Saturday, July 25, 1970 - Bohemian Grove

After having breakfast with my campmates at the Dining Circle I took a hike with Charles Stewart, Robley Williams and camp guests, Bob Dohrman and Jack Reynolds. We hiked up Trail No. 10 to the top of the south ridge, then along the South Ridge Trail to the Skeet Shooting Area. (Reynolds left us on the way to return to camp by another trail.) Then we hiked to the top of Mt. Heller and down on the Mt. Heller Trail to roads near the parking area, on one of which we walked back to Wayside Log Camp. When we returned we learned that our campmate, Bud Oliver, had died of a heart attack during our absence on the hike.

I went to Puma Camp for their traditional wild game luncheon. I saw Dave Smith and Starker Leopold among many others. I talked to Jim Born who told me he plans to be the Director of Donner Laboratory for only a relatively short period, perhaps five years, as a transition to a young man as director. He told me that he thinks Jack Gofman is actually schizophrenic.

I then went to Pelican Camp and picked up the tail end of their luncheon which was hosted by Fred Crawford (Chairman, TRW). There I talked to Athelstan Spilhaus, George McGhee, Wayne Thompson, and Jimmy Doolittle. Sam Higginbotham (Executive Vice President, Eastern Airlines) and Jack Parker (Vice Chairman, General Electric) gave short talks. I talked to Fred Smith, Lawrence Rockefeller's assistant, on our forthcoming meeting on environmental problems.

I went with Spilhaus to the Owlers' Camp where we had a talk with Ted Scripps on the problems raised by Bill Golden and Phil Abelson that tend to block the merger of Science Service with AAAS; in particular, the \$600,000 which Golden claims must be raised to take care of unfulfilled subscriptions to Science News. We agreed to fight this point of view. Scripps will talk to Golden and Spilhaus will enlist the aid of AAAS President-Elect Mina Rees and past President Bentley Glass.

I went with Spilhaus to hear the 4:30 p.m. Lakeside Talk by DOD Secretary Melvin Laird. He defended the U.S. posture in Vietnam, described the USSR arms buildup vis-a-vis the U.S., and the cuts in the DOD budget effected by the Nixon Administration.

I had dinner in the Dining Circle and then went to the Field Circle to see the Low Jinks show "Thrice Knightly."

Sunday, July 26, 1970 - Bohemian Grove - Berkeley

After breakfast in the Dining Circle with my camp mates, I took a walk around Civic Center with Wendell Stanley, followed by an hour hike up Chicago Trail and down Stow Trail with Robley Williams.

I heard the 12:30 p.m. Lakeside Talk by Edward Cole (President, General Motors) on "Smog and the Automobile." He said that, on a basis of effect on health, automobiles contribute only about 5 to 10 percent to air pollution, that the steam engine, gas turbine and batteries are inadequate substitutes for the

internal combustion engine, that lead-free gasoline is the real answer and that automobiles have in the last ten years reduced emission of nitrogen oxides by 80 percent and carbon monoxide by 70 percent. I talked to Interior Secretary Walter Hickel. Hardin Jones told me that he thinks Gofman has irrational moments, has the aim to destroy the AEC, and is wrong in thinking that radiation has a co-carcinogenic effect and that cancer has a doubling dose concept.

I rode with Blackmon back to the Durant Hotel in Berkeley where I checked into Room 311. I went to Building 70A in the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, where I met with Katz and Cunningham, in Cunningham's office, to discuss progress and plans on the revision of our book, The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements.

I then visited with Joe and Sonia Katz, who are spending much of the summer in Berkeley, in their home at 2751 Buena Vista Drive (a Maybeck home). We had a drink with Larry Blake, the Katzes' neighbor. Joe, Sonia and I had dinner at Larry Blake's Anchor. We then rode with Blackmon out to our Lafayette home where we visited briefly with Bob Jansen and reviewed his progress in cutting weeds in the backyard. I then dropped the Katzes off at their home and returned to the Durant Hotel to spend the night.

Monday, July 27, 1970 - San Francisco - Washington, D.C.

I rode to San Francisco Airport with Blackmon and caught TWA Flight No. 64, leaving at 9:30 a.m. and arriving at Dulles Airport at 5 p.m.

I had dinner with the family and Carol Chelander. I learned that Mike Lowery had left last Friday. Lynne and Bill dropped in during the evening.

Tuesday, July 28, 1970 - Germantown

I had lunch with Justin Bloom and Syd Gaarder, followed by a walk around the Seaborg Trail.

At 3 p.m. I met with D. Bruce Mansfield (President) and W. Donham Crawford (Vice President and Managing Director) of the Edison Electric Institute along with Ernie Tremmel and Justin Bloom. It was a courtesy call in connection with the onset of Mansfield's year-long term as the President of the Edison Electric Institute. We discussed the general problems of public relations in the utility field and the roles that the EEI is playing to help put this into perspective.

I presided over a ceremony in the Auditorium from 4 until 5 p.m. for the presentation of the AEC Distinguished Service Award to Kennedy C. Brooks (NAL) and Dr. Forrest Western. I made some remarks to the recipients, their families, friends and guests. Commissioner Ramey made the presentation to Kennedy Brooks and Commissioner Larson to Dr. Western. This was followed by picture taking with the families. The whole ceremony was videotaped. (See picture.)

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House (copy attached).

I received the GAC report of its 113th meeting held at the Livermore Laboratory of the LRL on July 20-22 (copy attached).

We received a memorandum from the President addressed to the Heads of Departments and Agencies in connection with a review and survey of all Federally owned properties (copy attached).

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR JULY 28, 1970

1. AEC issued a news release on July 21 stating that the plans to set up a separate uranium enrichment directorate have been dropped and that no other policies with respect to uranium enrichment activities have been changed. The release also referred to the White House announcement of November 1969 that said the enrichment facilities should be sold to the private sector at a future time when the Treasury would receive a reasonable return and other national interests would best be served.
2. The revised criteria proposed by AEC for establishing charges for uranium enrichment (see AEC Biweekly Status Report, June 16, 1970, No. 1) were reviewed by the General Accounting Office in a report requested by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and issued on July 17. The GAO report included a legal opinion expressing doubt that AEC is authorized to adopt the revised criteria, which are based on comparability to a commercial operation, because they contemplate recovering more than full costs over a period of time. The report further stated that such criteria should not be adopted without further action by Congress. AEC has asked the Justice Department for its views on this question.
3. The visit to the Soviet Union by the U.S. Nuclear Power Delegation was completed earlier this month, and the Delegation is preparing a detailed report, which is expected to be finished in September. In general the treatment of the U.S. Delegation was reciprocal to that given to the Soviet Nuclear Power Delegation when they visited the U.S. last November. There were, however, some inconsistencies; for example, the Soviets were unwilling to show detailed drawings of the type that were shown to them in the U.S., and they also excluded some research and development topics from technical discussions, which was not consistent with what the two Governments had agreed to do. Nevertheless, considerable new information was obtained about the Soviet reactor program, and the U.S. Delegation considers the visit to have been rewarding.
4. The Mid-western Governors Conference unanimously adopted a resolution calling for a Mid-west nuclear compact. According to press reports, the Conference will meet this fall to plan a compact for an interstate approach to the health and environmental aspects of nuclear power.

5. A briefing for the public and the press at Lyons, Kansas, concerning the planned use of an underground salt mine as a demonstration facility for long-term storage of radioactive waste will be given on July 29 by AEC in cooperation with Governor Docking, the Kansas Department of Economic Development, and the Carey Salt Company. In addition, newsmen have been invited to attend a luncheon and to tour the mine.

Tom O'Toole of the Washington Post is preparing an article or series on nuclear power. He will interview some members of the AEC staff. AEC also expects to brief writers for the Saturday Review in response to their questions about radioactive waste disposal.

In rebuttal to the first of four articles about the problems of the AEC, prepared by the Associated Press and appearing locally last week in the Washington Star, Chairman Seaborg issued a statement which took issue with claims that the AEC had not fully informed the public about nuclear safety issues and that the AEC was lax in its safety measures for protecting the public.

7. AEC plans to increase its fees for licensing nuclear facilities and materials (such as reactors, commercial waste disposal operations, radioisotopes, and certain quantities of special nuclear material). The new fees will be based on the Bureau of the Budget's Circular A-25, which sets forth general policies and guidelines for developing equitable and uniform charges. Except for certain licenses that are exempt from payment (such as those issued to educational institutions and Federal agencies or for medical uses and civil defense) the fees are designed to recover the costs of issuing the licenses.
8. In Congressional hearings, AEC expects to testify (1) on July 28 about the proposed Geothermal Steam Act of 1968 (S. 358) before the Subcommittee on Minerals, Materials and Fuels of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, (2) on August 5 about the environmental effects of underground uses of nuclear energy (particularly for peaceful purposes) and the adequacy of present radiation protection standards before the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution of the Senate Committee on Public Works,

and (3) during the first week in August about the relationship of the proposed Environmental Protection Agency to AEC before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House, Committee on Government Operations during hearings on Reorganization Plan No. 3.

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

July 22, 1970

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

Dear Glenn:

The General Advisory Committee held its 113th meeting at the Livermore Laboratory of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory on July 20, 21 and 22. The members of the Committee are John C. Bugher (absent), Herbert Friedman, Edwin L. Goldwasser (absent July 22), Jane H. Hall, Stephen Lawroski, Norman F. Ramsey, Lombard Squires, William Webster, and Howard G. Vesper, Chairman. The Scientific Officer, Melvin A. Harrison, also attended.

We were pleased that three Commissioners, Clarence E. Larson, Theos J. Thompson, and James T. Ramey, were able to join us for discussions during the meeting.

The Committee wishes to express its pleasure in connection with your reappointment as Chairman of the Commission, and looks forward to continuing to work with you.

Our recommendations, actions and comments regarding the 113th meeting are summarized below.

1. Session with the Director

The Committee reviewed certain general Livermore problems with Dr. May. These included discussion of the Zinner report and pressures on the future relationship of both LRL-Livermore and LASL with the AEC and the University of California; also, the background and current status of the Gofman-Tamplin controversy.

Major discussion centered on the problems created by budget restrictions, which have necessitated the lay-off of some 280 employees. As a result of this experience, the Laboratory is reviewing its personnel policies to improve future procedures. Restrictions on equipment expenditures are also serious.

The Committee shares the concern of the Director regarding what appears to be excessive cuts in money in two areas. The most important is that of weapons "testing" in Nevada and Alaska. The techniques and procedures for this work have improved so that it is now in reality an

extension of laboratory experimentation and development. It is therefore more necessary than ever if we are to continue efficient improvements in atomic weapons -- especially during this period of restricted weapons budgets.

The other area is Plowshare, where Livermore has been cut severely. The Committee has previously expressed its feeling that this project is very worthwhile and should receive more appropriate support.

Over-all, the Committee was very well impressed by the Livermore Laboratory and program. The work underway is well planned and the quality of direction and technical personnel is high.

2. Vault Tour

The 113th meeting opened with a tour of the weapons display vault. Two LRL strategic systems, the W62/Poseidon and the W68/Minuteman, which are currently in production, were discussed in detail. Progress in the design of the W71/Spartan was also described. The vault display is done in a very effective manner and includes an interesting exhibit of scaled models of USSR and USA strategic offensive and defensive missiles, and tactical missiles. This side-by-side display of weapon systems makes an impression not achievable with any number of charts and pictures.

3. Weapons Program Briefings

We received a series of very informative and encouraging briefings by H. L. Reynolds, P. H. Moulthrop, R. E. Kidder, J. H. Nuckolls and C. A. McDonald on the progress being achieved by the LRL people in their weapons development program.

The LRL people attribute most of their recent advances in weapons design to information derived from underground experiments and to the extensive use of the powerful memory and speed capabilities of their complex of computers. We feel that LRL deserves great credit for its early and sustained pressures to acquire the best available computational capabilities. We commend the Commission for its steady and persuasive efforts on Congress to provide the funds for advanced computers for all the weapons laboratories.

4. Underground Testing Program

5. Comparison of U.S. /U.S.S.R Strategic Forces

J. Rosengren gave the Committee an interesting and informative briefing on the relative strengths of the various components in the strategic force capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union. The comparison was very disquieting.

6. Physics Program Presentation

The Committee was given a review of the Laboratory's physics program. Each of the four Division Leaders reported, in turn, on activities within the Theoretical Physics Division, the Experimental Nuclear and Atomic Research Division, the Laser Research Division and the Equation of State and Material Properties Division. It was impressive to see how well the overall program has been developed to meet the needs of the mission-oriented programs of the Laboratory.

The Theoretical Division has major concerns in the areas of hydro-

dynamics, explosion theory, nuclear theory and neutron transport. All of these relate to the dynamics of fast nuclear reactions which can be studied experimentally only in stars and bombs. The former are so remote and the latter so expensive that all possible modeling must be done by calculation. These calculations achieve real significance only insofar as the supporting theory approaches validity and sophistication. The solutions to many one-dimensional problems in explosion theory are now well understood. Multi-dimensional theory is still to be satisfactorily developed and to some extent demands still larger and faster computing facilities.

The experimental nuclear physics program has had major activities centered around the cyclotron and linear accelerator facilities. The former is soon to be upgraded to a 30 MeV "CycloGraaff" accelerator which will combine the energy that is characteristic of a conventional cyclotron with the resolution typical of a Van de Graaff. That instrument will be used for further exploration of cross sections, particularly of high Z materials. The linear accelerator is now also in the process of replacement. The new machine, soon to go into operation, will have an energy of 100 MeV and will feature the possibility of accelerating positrons and thus the creation of monochromatic gamma-ray beams. It will be used for studies of weapon vulnerability due both to neutron and photon effects.

A third division participating in the physics program is principally concerned with laser research. Interest in this field is now very high as a result of the potential of an intense, rapid laser pulse to trigger a thermonuclear reaction. Development of high power short-pulse lasers is underway. Through the use of these, matter can be heated to temperatures higher than 10 KeV. The coupling of a laser beam to a plasma is also under intensive study.

The fourth divisional report described work that is being done to achieve a better knowledge and understanding of the equations of state of various elements, and the properties of matter in regions of pressure, temperature and density which are not normally achieved in the laboratory. Accurate predictive capability with regard to the behavior of nuclear explosions requires a detailed knowledge of the equations of state of the substances which are used. An important part of the program of this Division is the study of the equation of state of hydrogen outside the region in which the Saha equation is known to apply.

7. Bio-Med Program

Roger E. Batzel described a well-balanced bio-medical research program. The basic objectives include the following:

1. To provide guidelines for prediction of the release of radio-nuclides into the biosphere both from tests of devices and from release associated with nuclear power processes. An

authoritative handbook of information is being assembled which should be highly valuable in estimating dosages to man from various forms of radioactive release.

2. To determine the fate of radioactive releases from a variety of specific events. Interesting observations have been made of the persistence of radionuclides such as C^{14} and H^3 in ecosystems at test sites. The Rulison site will be used for a thorough evaluation of the tritium history.
3. To assess biological availability and metabolism. Combined field measurements and laboratory experiments are tracing the routes of radionuclides in soil, milk pathways and aquatic systems. The study is broad-gauged and well designed. Particular attention is given to metabolism of high atomic number elements associated with Plowshare explosives. Advanced techniques are being applied for low-level gamma ray counting, for specialized applications of the electron microprobe and for improved electron microscope imaging of thick biological specimens through a computerized image construction technique. These instrumental improvements are valuable assets to the basic research effort.
4. To search for threshold effects at low doses. Systematic studies are being pursued of the effects on chromosome material and DNA with particular attention to tritium exposure.

In view of the great concern about the effects on man of chronic exposure to low doses of radiation in all aspects of the atomic energy program, the GAC is pleased to find such studies being conducted at Livermore and emphasizes their importance.

5. To search for means of limiting uptake and facilitating removal. Countermeasures are being investigated for limiting the radiation burden to man from nuclear events. These measures include modifications to the design of nuclear devices as well as methods of inhibiting transfer of specific elements in food chains. Fundamental studies of elemental transport through membranes promise to have useful applications beyond the specific problems of radiation hazards.

The totality of bio-medical research at Livermore appears to be responsive to the most pressing questions associated with nuclear operations and also has an impressive component of basic studies with excellent promise of important results.

8. Plowshare

The Committee was given a report on the progress of work on gas stimulation by nuclear explosives. It appears that this practice is feasible and can be expected to produce impressive quantities of usable fuel, probably at an economic price. Its practical application would seem to depend on economic factors and its eventual support to come from private industry. We understand that the Laboratory is proceeding to develop appropriate devices that can be offered for sale at home and abroad and that work is being carried on to determine the extent and effect of accompanying radioactivity. Both of these efforts should be supported.

We were also given a report on Plowshare work in the Soviet Union, resulting from information released during a recent visit of an AEC team to that country. We were impressed by the extent of what has been done there and by the breadth of their plans for the future.

9. Computers

S. Fernbach described the computational facilities available at Livermore, and later the Committee visited these installations. With three CDC-6600's and two 7600's and with all but one of these knitted together in the OCTOPUS program, Livermore has the world's most powerful computational facilities. Next year the even more powerful CDC-STAR computer is to be delivered to the Laboratory.

Since 1952, the power of computers has gone up by approximately a factor of two every year, and the AEC, especially through its weapons laboratories, has stimulated and led this advance. Livermore with its present computers can do arithmetic operations more rapidly than the entire adult population of the U. S. if each person expertly operated a mechanical desk calculator. Alternatively, as many arithmetic operations as were done by Los Alamos during all of World War II can be done now at Livermore in one minute.

The hardware and software developments pioneered by Livermore have not only made vital contributions to the weapons programs but have also led to advances in computer technology and software that have been applicable to U. S. computers generally. These AEC sponsored advances

are in a large part responsible for the present U.S. leadership in this vital field. Applications of computer advances stimulated by the AEC in general and by Livermore in particular provide some of the clearest examples of valuable technological "spin-off" from AEC sponsored research and development.

Both because of these general applications and because of the direct value of the computers to many of AEC's programs and to its weapons program in particular, we hope that the AEC through Livermore and other of its laboratories will continue to lead the way in the development of more powerful computers.

10. CTR Program

It is generally believed that a useful positive power balance in a fusion reactor requires plasma confinement at temperatures greater than 10KeV and at a density-containment time product greater than 10^{14} sec cm⁻³. Encouraging progress toward these goals is being obtained at the major centers of CTR research.

The program at LRL is most impressive. It involves four facilities studying both open and closed systems of plasma confinement and the use of neutral beams for sustaining the plasma; improved versions of all four systems are under development which should provide higher plasma temperatures, densities and confinement.

Recent progress towards achieving proof-of-principle of CTR has been sufficiently encouraging to justify engineering studies on large scale fusion reactor systems. A unique approach has been undertaken at LRL involving study of the direct conversion of fusion plasma energy to electricity. The results of a preliminary engineering study appear very promising since the direct conversion system proposed would operate at very high efficiency, perhaps greater than 95%. Such high conversion efficiencies would result in (1) an order of magnitude increase in the ratio of power generated to power required to sustain the fusion reaction and thus reduce the temperature-density-time requirement of the plasma confinement; (2) an order of magnitude decrease in waste heat per unit of power generated; (3) ability to use fuel cycles producing fewer neutrons which must be recovered or safely dissipated; and (4) elimination of requirement to extract useful heat energy from the plasma for power generation.

Demonstration of a practical direct conversion system would thus be a most important step toward developing a practical fusion reactor. The Laboratory's experimental and engineering studies should be pressed forward vigorously.

11. Environmental Studies

Reflecting the increasing concern of the country in better control of the environment, the Laboratory has conducted a broad review of air pollution control and research problems to determine whether certain unique experience and techniques available at LRL-L would be helpful. The results were reviewed with us by R. C. Maninger.

The review group concluded that inadequate technical information exists today to enable proper combustion emission standards to be set, and that LRL could be helpful in both improved measurement techniques and instrumentation. For example, this could include application of Plowshare experience in creating numerical models of the atmosphere in given areas to predict transport of contaminants to and from man. Bio-medical experience at Livermore might also be helpful in providing further information on the effects of atmospheric contaminants in very small concentration on human beings. This could include work in the very important and little understood field of synergistic effects of coated or surface coalesced particulate matter.

Proposals have been made to HEW for modest funding for work in atmospheric models and certain instrumentation and related techniques, but no grant has been made. LRL is now attempting to obtain financing through a coordinated University of California project. The Committee feels that Livermore can contribute along the general lines outlined above and is hopeful that reasonable funding can be arranged.

12. Gas Centrifuge Program

The Committee noted with interest that consideration was being given to the construction of a gaseous diffusion plant in Europe on some sort of joint arrangement. It appears increasingly probable that the next major new addition to our own separative capacity might be a gas centrifuge plant. The possibility is brought nearer by present and prospective increases in electric power rates which further weigh the economic comparison against added gaseous diffusion capacity. We also note that a staff study is being undertaken to consider additional participation by industry in gas centrifuge development.

We feel that such participation is a matter of urgency and should be only on a classified basis. This step is particularly important in view of changing conditions and the need to establish both costs of machines on a repetitive basis and a firm feel for maintenance figures before making a decision to undertake such a major and expensive addition to our capacity. However, we continue to feel it is important that added industrial participation be accomplished in such manner that the outstanding technical program now underway is not disrupted or delayed.

The Committee will be very glad to be of any further assistance in regard to accomplishing industrial participation, and will review the entire situation again at the next meeting.

13. Awards Policy

The Committee reviewed your letter of June 26, 1970 outlining proposed policy on various AEC awards. We are pleased to note general agreement with our earlier recommendations, but are not in accord with the revision in the Lawrence award regulations that eliminates the 45-year age limit.

Our principal reasons for this view are:

1. In effect, this means that the awards will go essentially to individuals in the upper age bracket, thus completely changing the basic concept of this award. We feel the encouragement and recognition of younger scientists and engineers is as important now as ever and that there will continue to be worthy candidates for many years.
2. While it is true that some very able people cannot be considered for the Lawrence award due to age, at least some of these can receive Fermi award consideration during the next few years. As you know, we are now reasonably "current" in our candidates for this award. Also, some of these people might well receive recognition through award of the AEC Citation.
3. The Lawrence award with the present age limit is clearly distinct from the Fermi award. With the elimination of the age limit it will tend to be regarded merely as an inferior Fermi award.
4. Some severe administrative problems would arise. We would no longer be able to use advisory panels of senior people in various fields since some or all of them would be eligible for award consideration. Furthermore, an arbitrary internal policy of recommending two or three individuals under the age of 45 would be unfair to those who submit nominations, since they would not know of this restriction.

We urge the Commission to reconsider this matter and to leave the Lawrence award regulations unchanged. If we have any dearth of good candidates in the future, the age limitation can be re-examined at that time.

The GAC sent announcement of the 1971 Lawrence award nominations (including the 45-year age limit) to the technical press several days before receipt of your June 26 letter. In line with discussion of this matter with Commissioner Larson we do not plan to make any change in this announcement or other plans for the 1971 Lawrence award unless you advise otherwise. Under this procedure any changes in regulations for this award would apply to the 1972 situation.

14. NERVA Program

A brief report was received from the Reactor Subcommittee of a NERVA rocket program review at Pittsburgh on June 23 with Westinghouse and Aerojet-General. This will be supplemented by a visit to the Nuclear Rocket Development Station at Las Vegas on July 24. Following this, the Subcommittee will submit a report to the GAC for consideration and action at the next regular meeting.

15. Weapons Subcommittee Plans

The Weapons Subcommittee will visit the Livermore Laboratory of the Sandia Corporation on July 23 to hear a review of its general program. The report of the Subcommittee will be transmitted to the full Committee for consideration in November.

The Subcommittee also proposes to visit the Sandia Laboratory at Albuquerque on February 18, 1971.

16. Next G. A. C. Meeting Plans

The next meeting of the Committee will be held in Washington, D. C. on November 9, 10 and 11. As usual, the first day is scheduled to be spent at the Germantown Building. Suggested agenda items are as follows:

- a. Session with the Director of Regulation to review his general program;
- b. Session with the Assistant General Manager for Development & Production on the status of the gas centrifuge program and the cascade improvement program;
- c. Discussion with the head of the new environmental effects office to review his plans;
- d. Session with the Assistant General Manager for Reactors;
- e. Session on materials safeguards programs with the Director, Office of Safeguards and Materials Management, and the Assistant General Manager for International Activities.

17. 115th G. A. C. Meeting Plans

The next following meeting of the Committee is planned for the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on February 15, 16 and 17, 1971.

Sincerely,

Howard G. Vesper
Chairman

Howard 492

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 24, 1970

MEMORANDUM TO THE HEADS OF
DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Executive Order 11508, February 10, 1970, directed all departments and agencies to survey their holdings of Federal real property and report to the General Services Administration that property which was not utilized, underutilized, or not being put to optimum use. These reports have been received and evaluated. The results are unsatisfactory.

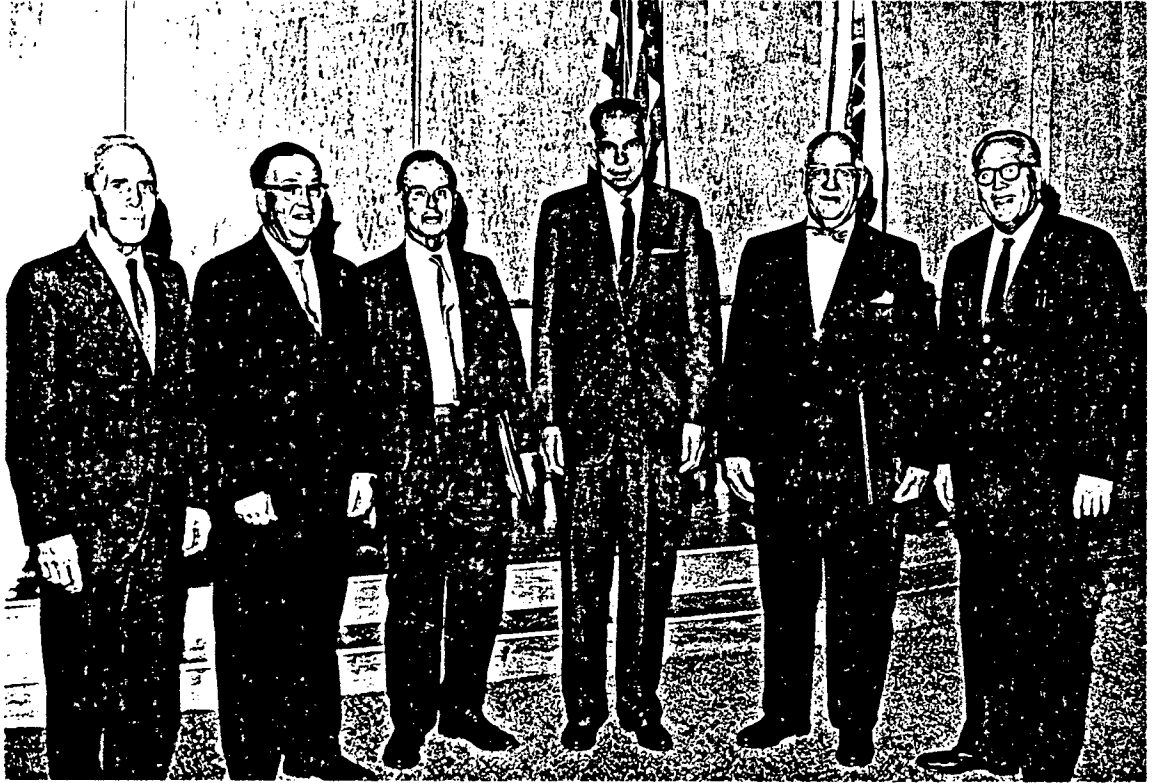
In the interest of efficiency and economy, it is extremely important that all Federally owned properties be carefully reviewed. The Federal Government must become more responsible in utilizing and managing its real property assets. I therefore request each department and agency to revise its report submitted in response to my Executive Order 11508. By August 15, 1970, your new report should be submitted to both the Property Review Board and the General Services Administration identifying in terms of real value that 10% of the property now held which is least utilized and has the lowest priority for retention. This report should be accompanied by a detailed plan for excessing these properties identified. If there are arguments against excessing certain properties on your list, they should be set forth as a part of the August 15, 1970, report. The remaining 90% of your Federal real properties, ranked according to priority for retention by your department or agency, should be separately reported to the Board and Administration by September 30, 1970.

I have asked the Chairman of the Property Review Board, Bryce Harlow, to keep me fully informed of the progress of this program.

I also request that your department or agency immediately designate a policy level individual to work as needed with the Executive Secretary of the Property Review Board, Darrell Trent. As soon as this individual is designated, the Executive Secretary should be notified.

Proper management of all Federal resources, and especially real property, is in the best interest of the public we serve. Your vigorous support of this program is essential to its success.





Distinguished Service Award Presentation; July 28, 1970.

L to R: Commissioner Johnson, Commissioner Ramey, Dr. Forrest Western, Seaborg, Mr. Kennedy C. Brooks, and Commissioner Larson.

I sent letters to Senator Ellender (copy attached) and Senator Stennis in connection with capabilities and facilities available at the Mississippi Test Facility/Slidell Computer Center.

Attached is a copy of a memorandum from the White House concerning drops in casualties in Vietnam.

Dave, Carol, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and then returned to our starting point.

Attached is a summary of events that took place during my absence, prepared by Commissioner Johnson.

Wednesday, July 29, 1970 - D.C.

I presided over Information Meeting 1053 from 10 until 11:50 a.m.; Regulatory Information Meeting 416 followed immediately until 12:30 p.m. (notes attached). We discussed the wording of the new uranium enrichment service criteria for possible publication in the Federal Register upon expiration (tomorrow) of the 45-day waiting period for laying before the JCAE. Bloch told us that the JCAE is going to include in the AEC Omnibus Bill an additional section that would decree the new enrichment criteria invalid--the Omnibus Bill will also include the backup legislation for an advisory committee with respect to radiation protection standards in connection with the Environmental Protection Agency and



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

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NOV 88

JUL 28 1970

Honorable Allen J. Ellender
United States Senate

Dear Senator Ellender:

Thank you for the letter of June 26, 1970 from you and Senator Stennis regarding the Senate Committee on Appropriations' action toward allocating \$10 million for the Mississippi Test Facility/Slidell Computer Center.

As you know, AEC staff members have reviewed the capabilities and facilities available at MTF/Slidell and Michoud and have concluded that it may be feasible to locate certain activities related to two of our AEC programs at those sites. One such project which possibly could be located at MTF is the thermionic reactor experiment which is part of the Thermionic Reactor Development Program directed toward the development of an advanced nuclear reactor to provide electric power for various potential future space missions.

The other program, which might be able to utilize a small element of Michoud, involves demonstration of the use of the isotope Californium-252. Private industry interest in this newly available isotope is growing. It is becoming more apparent that a facility (Demonstration Center) will be needed to provide a capability for companies that presently foresee a use of Californium-252 to work with that isotope to determine its practicality for their particular operation. Such a center would also allow other companies to perform initial evaluation of the isotope to determine whether they have any interest in it. Various divisions of the AEC and other Government agencies could also use the center.

Until further, more detailed, studies are completed, we cannot be certain of the probability of locating either of these activities at MTF or Michoud. We expect to

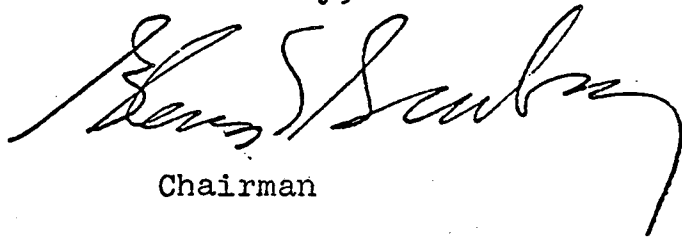
Honorable Allen J. Ellender

-2-

initiate such studies in the very near future and will advise you on any developments resulting from our further appraisal of these matters. Finally, it will also be necessary for us to work out suitable financial arrangements for the use of the facilities with NASA.

Your interest is appreciated. A similar letter is being sent to Senator Stennis.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Henry S. Sawyer". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name "Chairman".

Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

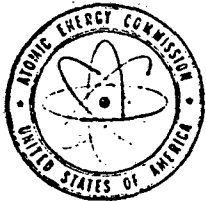
AMERICAN CASUALTIES DROP

President Nixon's efforts to wind down the war in Vietnam have resulted in not only an overall troop reduction from a high of 532,500 when he took office to the present 413,900, but they also are reflected in the substantial reduction in the number of Americans killed and wounded.

Weekly U. S. casualty reports this month continue to reflect a downward trend, evidence that the destruction of enemy supplies during the Cambodia operation and the success of the Vietnamization program have lived up to the President's expectations.

Statistics show that from the first half of 1968 to the first half of this year, American deaths in Vietnam have been reduced by two-thirds, that is 66.7 percent. The number of Americans wounded has likewise been reduced by a similar margin, 66.9 percent. Deaths for the first half of 1969 contrasted with the first half of 1968 show a reduction of 38.8 percent; and from 1969 to 1970, by 49.7 percent.

The number of Americans wounded the first half of 1969 as contrasted to 1968 shows a reduction of 25.8 percent; from 1969 to 1970, 55.4 percent. Approximately one-half of those classified as "wounded" are not hospitalized and remain in the field for treatment. The figures for the first two quarters of each year are used because 1970 is only half over.



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

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NOV 86

July 27, 1970

NOTES FOR DR. SEABORG

Wednesday, July 22

Visit of Dr. Jean Van Der Spek

I had luncheon with Dr. Van Der Spek together with Dr. Friedman and Messrs. O'Donnell and Staebler.

Dr. Van Der Spek now would propose to encourage the Congolese Government to offer the Inga site to the European Community as a place for a second EURATOM plant assuming that the President and the Congress approve our exploring cooperation in the gaseous diffusion field with Europeans and others.

A parallel notification by the Congolese Government to the United States would be made at the same time. Dr. Friedman is preparing a memorandum of conversation and a note from me to Bob Schatzel so that our diplomatic missions in Brussels can be kept apprised of this situation.

Visit of Atomics International

Mr. Herman Dieckamp, President, Atomics International, together with Messrs. Robert Harris and Jay Wethe, came in to discuss the fast liquid metal cooled reactor program. Mr. Dieckamp is the replacement for Mr. John Flaherty, and Mr. Wethe is responsible for both the A.I. operation and the Rocketdyne operation. Ostensibly, the purpose of the meeting was to permit me to meet Mr. Wethe and Mr. Dieckamp; however, they did press for more Commission financial support in the LMFBR program.

Visit of Byron Price, Eugene Water and Power Board

Mr. Byron Price and Mr. Rockne Gill pursued in further detail the subjects they discussed with the Commission on Tuesday.

Mr. Price was interested in finding out more specifically what they might have to do to satisfy financial responsibility requirements with a consortium type of utility organization. He will be seeing Harold Price within the next week or so.

Mr. Byron Price was also interested in the type of support the Commission might be able to provide to a HTGR project assuming that some consortium of utilities were willing to sponsor such a project. I again cautioned Mr. Price that we could not offer any support, direct or indirect, while they were still in the position of evaluating bids. However, I indicated that after their bidding process was finished and assuming a suitable entity is formed, there might be some way in which we could organize our research and development program in our mutual interests. There is no way, however, in which this could be considered until and unless competitive bids have been submitted and a selection has been made.

Thursday, July 23

Luncheon with Art Rollander, Claude Wild and Norv Carey of Gulf-General Atomics

Mr. Rollander wants to arrange for Bob Dorsey to come in for an informal round-table meeting with the Commissioners hopefully before the Vienna trip and before we pin down the budget. I presume this has to do with the importance that GGA ascribes to the gas cooled fast breeder reactor.

I met with Hal Price to inform him of the Eugene Water and Power Board situation.

I met with Algie Wells who briefed me on the Palisades case which in his judgment is quite likely to be tested thoroughly in the courts. He briefed me also on the Monticello case. In the latter case, he thinks that the matter of privileged information in Inspection Reports is both fundamental and novel in case law.

The White House called regarding the shutdown of the Ravenwood plant of Consolidated Edison. They wanted to make an announcement that AEC would make available additional power in this emergency. Clarence Larson discussed this matter with Mr. Kriegsman and talked to the General Manager who was already aware of the problem and working on it. The White House release mentions our making available several hundred megawatts of power. The amount we have committed for release is 200 megawatts. This amount of power is in addition to 450 MW reduction authorized on July 1, leaving the potential power utilization at the different plants as follows: Oak Ridge - 370 MW, Paducah - 600 MW, and Portsmouth - 350 MW.

Friday, July 24

Nothing of significance

Monday, July 27

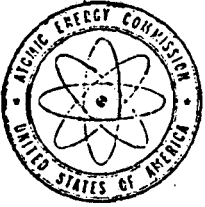
Commissioners Johnson, Larson, Ramey and Thompson met with representatives of the University of Washington and Washington State University concerning future support of graduate study at Richland. They were advised that we had no plans for decreasing this support although they were cautioned that we had no way of knowing if our budget might be affected by future actions beyond our control.

We requested clarification as to whether DUN planned to continue its support (I believe DUN has already met the commitment it made when it undertook the reactor operations contract.)

In general, the plans of the universities seem to be well conceived and in tune with their own requirements as well as those of the community and of the contractors.

Vic Corso tells me no date has yet been set for the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee to mark up our budget although it is expected to be done this week.


W. E. Johnson



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

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COPY NO. 3
July 29, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1053

10:00 a.m., Wednesday, July 29, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. June 25 Letter from Berkeley SESPA re Conference on Science and War, August 6

Consideration of the desirability of a reply is requested. (SECY)

2. Dr. Robert Wilson's July 21 Letter re the NAL

3. Chairman's Discussion with Dr. Lee DuBridge, et. al., re Increased Budgetary Support of Academic Science Research in FY 1972

Noted. (OC-Bloom)

4. Dr. DuBridge's Request to the Chairman re Consideration of Lagging Technologies

(Bloom-SECY)

5. Purchase of Foreign Uranium by U.S. Utilities in Anticipation of Lifting of Embargo (See Mr. Kratzer's July 29 Memorandum re Embargo on Imported Uranium)

The Commissioners thought a reference to Commissioner Johnson's December 1, 1969, speech would be appropriate. Additionally, the Chairman will discuss with White House staff. (Bloom-Fremling)

6. AEC Public Relations

Commissioners' meetings with press media representatives, Laurance Rockefeller, and others are requested. Staff recommendations for consideration next week are also requested. (AGM-PI-SECY)

7. SECY-129 - USSR National: Proposed Visit to LASL

Approved. (AGMIA)

8. SECY-143 - Response to Questions from the Wisconsin Citizens for a Safe Nuclear Industry

Approved. Any additional comments may be addressed to staff. (OEA-SECY)

9. SECY-132 - Public Information Plans for Amchitka STS and Cannikin

Approved with a request. (PI-SECY)

10. SECY-149 - Cesium-137 in Deer at Savannah River Plant

Approved. The Commission is to be kept informed of operating changes to improve the situation in Steel Creek. (OEA-P)

11. SECY-126 - ORGDP: Proposed Dismantling and Salvaging of Equipment

Approved. (P)

12. SECY-142 - Change in Enrichment Criteria and Charge

Deferred. The Chairman will discuss with White House staff. (AGMD&P-Bloom)

13. SECY-148 - NAS Review of SR Bedrock Caverns Concept

Approved. (P)

14. SECY-150 - Increase in TVA Power Rates

Approved. (Bloom-SECY)

15. Mr. Bloch's July 24 and July 27 Memoranda re Additional Reductions in Diffusion Plant Power

Noted. (DGM)

16. SECY-130 - Columbia River Water Temperatures

Noted. (P)

17. SECY-131 - Interagency Steering Committee: Study of Toxic and Other Hazardous Materials

Noted. (AGMO)

18. Briefings on Weapons Development

Staff may proceed. A report on the briefings is requested. (AGMMA-SECY)

19. Blue Ribbon Panel Report on DOD Reorganization

An analysis is requested. I will circulate copies of the report.
(AGMMA-SECY)

20. Query from NFS re July 20, 1970, Atomic Energy Clearing House Item

Additional checks will be made. (IP-SECY)

21. AEC 1000/152 - Contract Board Report

Mr. Bloch's recommendation is approved. (Commissioner Johnson abstains.) (DGM)

22. Mr. Hennessey's July 24 Memorandum re Response to Letter from Earl Ewald, Chairman of the Board, Northern States Power Company

Approved. (Bloom-GC)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:50 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

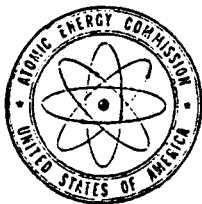
STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Faulkner*
Mr. Voigt*
Mr. Dunning*
Mr. Wells*
Mr. Buck*
Mr. Tremmel*

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Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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

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NOV 86

July 29, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 416

11:50 a.m., Wednesday, July 29, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's July 23 Memorandum re Shipment of Plutonium Nitrate

A detailed study and recommendations are requested. Additionally, a survey of shipment practices for other toxic materials is requested. (ADRA-AGMO)

2. Canadian Broadcast Company Request for Interview with Dr. John Gofman

The Commissioners suggested Dr. Vic Bond. (PI)

3. July 14 Letter from Harry B. Ashe, Director, State of Vermont, re Newspaper Article on HEW Aide Backs Efforts to Halt Vernon Reactor

A letter and call from the Chairman to Secretary Richardson are requested. (Bloom)

4. Mr. Price's July 28 Memorandum re Applicability of EPA Environmental Standards to Other Federal Agencies in Carrying out Non-Licensed Activities

Staff will inform Mr. Ink the Commission thinks a letter need not be sent. (ADRA)

5. Chairman's Testimony for the August 4 Hearing on Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1970

Additional material and a briefing are requested. (ADRA)

6. Executive Personnel Item

Noted.

7. Mr. Price's July 27 Memorandum re Construction Permit Exemption Request by Consumers Power Company, Midland Nuclear Power Plant, Units 1 and 2, Docket Nos. 50-329 and 50-330

Approved with a request. (ADRA)

8. Mr. Price's July 28 Memorandum re Indian Point Unit 1 Inquiry
Approved. (ADRA)
9. Mr. Harris' July 24 Memorandum re Announcement of Proposed Revised Licensing Schedule
Noted. (PI)
10. Mr. Wells' Report on the Postponement of the Palisades Plant Hearing
11. July 21 TWX from Wendell Marshall re Consumers Power Company (Midland Plant Units 1 and 2), Docket No. 50-329 and 50-330
To be checked. (SECY)
12. Mr. Wells' July 21 Memorandum re Establishment of a Board for a Hearing in the Matter of Portland General Electric Company
Approved. (Chm. AS&LBP)
13. Mr. Wells' July 21 Memorandum re Establishment of a Board for a Hearing in the Matter of Allied-Gulf Nuclear Services
Approved. (Chm. AS&LBP)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:20 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Beck
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Shapar
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCool
Mr. Bloch*
Mr. Wells*
Mr. Buck*

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Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

for repealing the Practical Value section of the Atomic Energy Act. The philosophy is that, if this bill passes Congress, the President wouldn't want to veto it because he would lose all sections, but I suggested that the President might not be that worried about losing the other sections if he feels so strongly about retaining the new enrichment criteria. In any case, we decided to delay publication of the new enrichment criteria in the Federal Register until we hear from the White House.

We decided that we would ask the National Academy of Sciences to review the concept of disposing of the high level radioactive wastes at Savannah River plant in bedrock. We also discussed the substantial increase (25 percent) in power rates being contemplated by TVA and decided that, in addition to writing to TVA Chairman Aubrey J. Wagner (copy attached), I would call him to propose that some of the Commissioners meet with him to explore the possibility of reducing this increase. Bloch reported that General Electric and Gulf General Atomic expressed interest in a combination contract for the development of the thermionic reactor (with G.E. as prime contractor and GGA as subcontractor for the development of the fuel). We also learned that Ralph Lumb has changed his mind about accepting the position as Director of the Division of Nuclear Materials Safeguards.

I had a picnic lunch with Lynne in Lafayette Park.

I sent a letter to Tom Paine (copy of this and his letter attached) telling him I am sorry to see him leaving NASA.

I sent a letter to Elliot Richardson as Chairman of the Federal Radiation Council submitting a report on our radiation protection activities during the past year (copy attached).

Carol, Eric, Scott Luria, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and then returned to our starting point.

Thursday, July 30, 1970 - D.C.

Accompanied by John Abbadessa, Vic Corso, Milt Shaw, Paul McDaniel, George Quinn, Ed Giller, and Milt Klein, I met with Senator Allen J. Ellender and his Executive Assistant, Ken Bousquet, in Ellender's office (Room 234, Old Senate Office Building) from 10 a.m. until 12 noon. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss further Senator Ellender's request for possible cuts in our FY 1971 budget. I opened the meeting by saying we were there to answer any questions that he might have. He questioned us on the breakdown of 53 percent for military uses and 47 percent for peaceful uses, the complete allotment of U-235 enrichment activities to peaceful uses, the cost recovery from U-235 enrichment activities, the increasing cost of research, and, in particular, the increasing cost of operation of the National Accelerator Laboratory which is not balanced by the shutdown of other accelerators (we explained to him that the PPA was being shut down), the need for funds for nuclear power development despite the criticism of the environmentalists, the need to keep operating the K reactor at Hanford, the reason why the nuclear weapons budget continues at an apparently high level, etc.

Senator Ellender finally agreed, on the basis of our explanations, to our low case cut of \$100 million (that is, the \$67 million already cut by the JCAE and the House in the authorization process, plus \$33 million augmented by another \$26 million of which \$25 million can be made up from carry-over from last year,

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

July 29, 1970

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Aubrey J. Wagner
Chairman
Tennessee Valley Authority
Knoxville, Tennessee 37902

Dear Mr. Wagner:

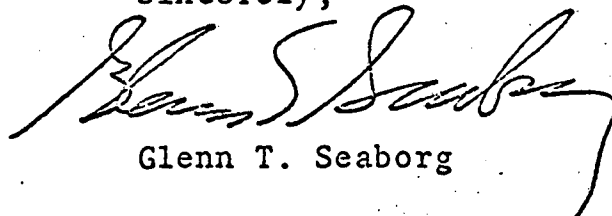
On two occasions during the last three weeks, Mr. James Watson and other members of your staff met with Mr. S. R. Sapirie and other AEC representatives. In these meetings, as provided for in our electric power contracts with TVA, there were presented for discussion the new rates which TVA proposes to place in effect in October of this year.

We understand that the proposed rates under our contracts which become effective April 1, 1971, represent an increase of approximately 25.4% over the current industrial rate on which our new contracts are based. This will have a substantial impact on the cost of enriching U²³⁵, and, in turn, will affect the cost of power generated by nuclear means.

While we recognize that the costs to you and other utilities for coal, oil, labor, and materials are rising, it appears to us that a 25% increase in rates is substantially higher than those requested by other electric utility companies and those approved by regulatory commissions in recent months.

We, therefore, would like the opportunity to meet with you and discuss avenues that may be open to a reduction in the proposed increases in rates which would reduce the impact on the cost of nuclear power and the economy.

Sincerely,



Glenn T. Seaborg

July 29, 1970

Dear Tom:

It was typically thoughtful of you to write me as you did concerning your resignation as Administrator of NASA.

Believe me, I am sorry to see you go for we had an unusually effective and harmonious relationship - one that, I believe, helped us both in our respective tasks.

Helen and I want to wish you and Barbara the very best in your new endeavors.

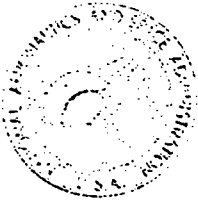
Cordially,

~~Glen T. Seaborg~~

Glen T. Seaborg

Dr. T. O. Paine
Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space
Administration
Washington, D. C. 20546

GTS:MJ
Gen. Files
Paine
Sp. Occ.



NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20546

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR

July 28, 1970

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

Dear Glenn:

I wanted to tell you personally that I have submitted my resignation as Administrator of NASA. As I told the President, this is an excellent time for a change of command at NASA and coincides with my desire to return to private life. Your support and assistance have been invaluable and I greatly value and appreciate your help.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "T. O. Paine". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the typed name and title.

T. O. Paine
Administrator



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

JUL 29 1970

Honorable Elliot L. Richardson
Chairman
Federal Radiation Council
Federal Office Building No. 7
Washington, D. C. 20449

Dear Mr. Richardson:

The Atomic Energy Commission submits the following report on its radiation protection activities during the past year, as provided in the Federal Radiation Council Memorandum for the President, dated September 2, 1960:

We believe that activities conducted by AEC licensees and contractors in connection with normal peacetime operations during the past year have been within the Council's Radiation Protection Guides and no deviation from the Guides is expected at this time.

The Commission has continued to notify promptly the Federal Radiation Council of any proposed or adopted regulations in areas covered by the Guides.

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn Seaborg".

Chairman

etc., the additional \$1 million being a cut in physical research that he insisted upon). All in all, I think we came out quite well. The problem now is to get this budget through the Senate where we now feel we have the support of Senator Ellender.

I had a picnic lunch with Justin Bloom and Syd Gaarder in Lafayette Park followed by a walk around the square.

Ted Sherburne called to say he is having problems with Warren Kornberg who is up in the air about staff increases and is threatening to quit. He thinks this is a good time to part ways with Kornberg who is a very hard person to work with. Ted said he wants to make some cuts on minor things, such as manuscripts, travel, etc., and raise salaries (which he feels are necessary and justified), which would keep their budget just where it is. He would ask Carl Behrens to take Kornberg's job. He said he wanted me to know this because Kornberg is planning to see me. I told Ted I had held off talking to Kornberg (who has a call in to me) until he had this chance to talk to him.

Under the direction of Stuart Buchanan of Cinecraft Productions, I recorded a statement on Nuplex for a film being produced by Standard Oil of Ohio (in the Commission Meeting room).

At 3 p.m. I met with Dr. Ira Lon Morgan, the new Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Isotopes and Radiation Development. It was mainly a courtesy call in order to acquaint me with his plans for the Committee. I did raise with him the question of he or his Committee possibly compiling updated statistics on the use of radioisotopes in medicine. He mentioned to me that he would have like to propose me for the position of chancellor or president of the University of Texas.

I called William Webster, Howard Vesper and Dr. Rolf Eliassen to inform them that the President has just announced from San Clemente their reappointment (Webster and Vesper) and appointment (Eliassen) to the GAC.

I received a memorandum from President Nixon (copy attached) approving the program for transfer of materials to the U.K.

I received a letter from Phil Farley (Acting Director, ACDA) (copy attached) requesting that we assist in their responsibility of developing and keeping current a program of research, development and other studies for arms control and disarmament policy formulation.

Helen, Dave, Carol, Eric, Dianne, and I attended the annual reception and dinner of the International Platform Association at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. I sat at the head table with a group which included Art Linkletter and Benjamin Franklin (whom I sat next to), Ted Mack, Dan Moore, Lowell Thomas, Al Capp, and Ann Landers. Dan Moore opened the proceedings and then called on Lowell Thomas who acted as master of ceremonies. Ann Landers gave a memorial talk on Drew Pearson, and Al Capp spoke briefly. I then introduced Art Linkletter who spoke on youth and the drug problem. After the dinner my family group and I toured the art exhibit where the contest entries of IPA members were shown. This was done under the guidance of Mrs. Dan (Betty) Moore. A number of snapshots were taken. The evening speeches were broadcast on Radio Station WETA.

Friday, July 31, 1970 - Germantown

I had a call from Senator Alan Bible. He said he had lunch yesterday with Senator Ellender who told him about his meeting with us earlier in the morning.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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NOV 86

July 30, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR

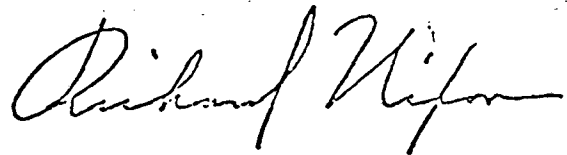
THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
→ THE CHAIRMAN, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

SUBJECT: Cooperation and Transfer Arrangements with
The United Kingdom

With reference to your joint letter of June 26, 1970, concerning proposed cooperation with and transfer of materials to the United Kingdom pursuant to the Agreement between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for Cooperation on the Uses of Atomic Energy for Mutual Defense Purposes:

I note that, pursuant to Executive Order 10841, the Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense, acting jointly, will determine annually that the proposed cooperation and the proposed transfer arrangements set forth in the enclosure to your letter will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security.

I hereby approve the program for transfer to the United Kingdom, as submitted, and authorize you to cooperate with the United Kingdom on the terms and conditions stated therein.



UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
WASHINGTON

ASD 7/30/70

OFFICE OF
THE DEPUTY DIRECTOR

July 27, 1970

Dear Glenn:

By Executive Order 11044, the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency is charged with the responsibility of developing and keeping current a comprehensive and balanced program of research, development and other studies needed to be conducted by or for the Government for arms control and disarmament policy formulation. To this end, we desire to maintain a continuing inventory of federal activities related to this research program. I am therefore once again asking your organization's assistance in accomplishing this responsibility.

We are currently preparing a compilation of all federally-sponsored arms control research initiated, in progress, or completed during fiscal year 1970. The compilation will include both internal studies, analyses, and reports, and research efforts sponsored on an external basis by each Agency. For the convenience of the people who actually will prepare the response for your organization, the enclosures contain the necessary explanatory notes and guidance for submitting the information we will need.

I look forward to receiving your responses, which can be transmitted directly to Mr. Robert Whipp in our Reference Information Center. I wish also to emphasize the need for two copies of each final report resulting

The Honorable
Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission.

from the completed projects you report on. An August 15, 1970, target date for your contributions will be greatly appreciated. We will then report to the Bureau of the Budget, as required by the Executive Order, concerning government-wide activities.

My sincere thanks to you and your staff for your time in support of this project and for your past contributions.

Sincerely,


Philip J. Farley
Acting Director

Enclosures:

1. Outline of Relevant Subject Matter.
2. Instructions for Use of Forms ACDA-2 and ACDA-2/1.
3. ACDA-2 and ACDA-2/1 Reporting Forms.

He asked if and where he might be most helpful to us. I said I thought we came to an agreement with Ellender that we could live with. Bible said we could get back some of the funds as a result of the House Conference. He asked about the fast breeder; I said that if some of that came back in conference, it wouldn't make us unhappy; however, I didn't want to leave the impression that I was trying to renege. He said that Ellender stated that he still couldn't figure out why we were continuing to build up the stockpile, etc.; I said I thought we had explained that. He then said that Ellender told him that he knew of no one who had a greater dedication to public service over the years than I. He said "he sang your praises, and he doesn't do that too often." He also added, "I think you made some great breakthroughs with Ellender that might be money in the bank in the future."

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1054 (notes attached). I described the meeting we had with Senator Ellender yesterday and Abbadessa summarized in detail the impact on our FY 1971 budget.

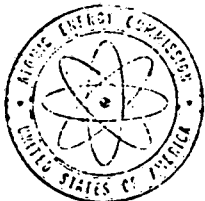
I had lunch with Al Labowitz, Sam Thompson and Justin Bloom. We discussed the progress on providing for the Plowshare provision in the Non-Proliferation Treaty and the negotiations in Vienna which Labowitz has attended. He said that much constructive progress was made, largely because of the excellent job that Kratzer has been doing. He also said that Morokhov has had a very constructive attitude. He described a situation in which Ungerer, the German representative, and Morokhov had worked together to iron out differences of language, a previously unheard of maneuver.

After lunch I took a hike around the Seaborg Trail with Howard Brown during which we discussed new strategies in our public relations campaign. One thought we came up with was to compare the deaths per kilowatt hour in the production of electricity between coal and nuclear sources.

At 2:55 p.m. Will Kriegsman called. He started out by saying it looks like our communications system has collapsed. According to Bloom, he was to have received a package from us by 2 p.m., and he still hasn't seen it; he has to get back to Flanigan right away with the story regarding the uranium enrichment criteria. I explained that we are waiting to hear from the Attorney General, in response to our request for an opinion as to legality, and upon receipt of that we would be ready to act in whatever way the White House wishes. Kriegsman didn't think it was necessary to wait for the Attorney General's reply "because we know what the answer is." I said I feel it would be just good business, as well as prudent, to have something as important as this done in a completely legal way. Kriegsman said he just talked with (William H.) Rehnquist, Assistant Attorney General's office, and their answer is that this is legal and they will have it to the AEC by the close of business on Wednesday, August 5; in fact, Kriegsman said he may be able to push and get it out this afternoon.

He said that Bloom told him last week that the uranium enrichment criteria would go in on Thursday (yesterday), for publication in today's Federal Register; he said he cleared this with Flanigan and they agreed this would be fine. He asked how soon they could now expect to have the criteria published. He said he's under pressure from Flanigan "and from the system." I said, if it comes over this afternoon, we could have a Commission meeting on Monday; otherwise, the meeting wouldn't be held until Wednesday or Thursday.

He said he thought the Commission had already passed on the matter of the submission to the Federal Register; he said Bloom told him it was all approved. I said that the Commission asked for an opinion from the Attorney General, and then would discuss it again. In essence, I said we talked about this enough 517



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

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COPY NO. 20
July 31, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1054

9:55 a. m. , Friday, July 31, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Appointment of Messrs. Vesper, Webster, and Eliassen to the General Advisory Committee

The Chairman noted yesterday's announcement at the Western White House and said Dr. Eliassen would be in the city Wednesday, August 5. (SECY)

2. July 31 Letter to Senator Pastore re Donald Rothberg Articles in the Washington Evening Star

Signed and circulated. (SECY)

3. Chairman's Meeting Yesterday with Senator Ellender to Discuss FY 1971 Budget Estimates

A call to Mr. Adamson is suggested. (AGM)

4. GAC Response re Lawrence Awards Criteria

Commissioner Larson reported briefly on last week's discussions with the GAC on this matter and suggested early Commission consideration. (SECY)

5. Agenda for the Weeks of August 3, 10, 17, and 24, 1970

Approved. (SECY)

6. Commissioners' Meeting with the Texas Law Review Group
To be rescheduled to September. (SECY)
7. Commissioners' Meeting with TVA Officials, August 12, 1970
Commissioners Johnson and Larson will attend the meeting at TVA.
(AGMD&P-SECY)
8. June 25 Letter from Mr. Charles Schwartz, for Berkeley SESPA re
Conference on Science and War
Mr. Brown will call LRL. (AGM)
9. NTS Events for the Week of August 3, 1970
Noted. (AGMMA)
10. SECY-155 - Joint Committee Inquiry Regarding Naval Nuclear Propulsion
Technology
Approved. (AGMIA-Bloom)
11. Arrangements for the IAEA Symposium at the United Nations in New York City
the Week of August 10, 1970
Mr. Brown reported briefly on the arrangements for the symposium.
12. AEC 1311/50 - Guidelines Covering R&D Work for Others;
SECY-102 - Supplement to AEC 1311/50 - Guidelines Covering R&D Work
for Others
(See also SECY-137 - Proposed R&D for Others)
Approved with a change. (AGMR&D)
13. SECY-156 - Correspondence with Rep. Skubitz, Kansas, Regarding Salt
Mine Project
Noted. (AGMO)
14. SECY-147 - Task Force Meeting Concerning EPA
Noted. (AGMO)

15. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 368

Noted. The report requested by Commissioner Johnson is in preparation.
(EAGM-BM)

16. SECY-157 - Meeting on Ecological Studies of Amchitka, August 26 and 27, 1970

Noted with a request. (AGMMA)

17. JCAE Meeting Today with Industrial Representatives to Discuss Practical Value Legislation

18. Inspection of Rocky Flats Plants by Representatives of the State of Colorado

Approved. (AGMO)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:55 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Bloom
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Corso*
Mr. Kane*
Mrs. Norry*
Mr. Ryan*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Levine*
Mr. Burr*
Mr. DeRenzis*
Mr. Coleman*

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Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

that I know what the Commission vote will be. He asked whether Ramey will be against it, and I said yes. Also, we probably will receive another strong letter from the JCAE. I said I would wish to handle this at a regular Commission meeting; I feel it would be poor tactics to call a special meeting.

I told him that, while we were talking, I had Justin Bloom check the status of the paper we sent over, and we learned that it was dropped in Kriegsman's box at 1:25 p.m. Kriegsman said it should have been brought directly to his office; I said that our couriers are not permitted to go directly to the offices at the White House and are forced to leave the mail in the boxes.

I said that I will start my vacation the weekend of August 8. I would hope that Flanigan thinks it important for us to get together to talk about the whole criteria matter; I would be available all of next week, or the last week of August.

I assured him that we were neither dragging our feet nor being recalcitrant, but the importance of this matter warranted that we proceed in a completely legal manner.

At 3:15 p.m. I called Kriegsman and told him that Bloom just informed me that Assistant Attorney General Rehnquist, who is supposed to be handling this matter, is on vacation. Kriegsman said that one of his staff is working on this, and that Rehnquist is away only for a long weekend. He said he has received assurance that the reply would be "a thoroughly affirmative decision."

At 3:20 p.m. I received a call from Bill Downes of ABC News. He called to ask me some questions in connection with four radio programs they are doing next week concerning the anniversary of Trinity. He asked why the peaceful uses of nuclear energy were coming along so slowly when there was so much optimism for them after the war. I said I have been involved in the development of nuclear energy since the very beginning and I don't regard it as slow at all. I said that I remember quite clearly what my attitude, and that of my colleagues, was; we had realistic ideas as to the rate of the development of peaceful uses, particularly nuclear power.

He asked what my prediction was then. I said at first I thought it would take longer, but by 1952 I had come around to a time scale that corresponds very closely with the situation now. I said I gave a talk at that time, for which I was required to furnish a manuscript, in which I predicted that it would take some 15 or 20 more years before we had competitive nuclear power.

He asked if I thought nuclear power development had been held up by the competition of private companies (coal and oil) who perhaps weren't interested in nuclear because of the increased investment. I said I did not think so, that the development of nuclear power has expanded as a result of the accomplishments and greater efficiency in fossil fuel. Also, I said, nuclear power is essentially all in the private domain. After the government, through AEC, developed the basic technology of nuclear power, it entered the realm of private industry. All the nuclear power plants going up today are the result of private industry manufacturing them and selling them to private utilities. If we add up the combined capacity of all nuclear plants (operating and under construction), it would exceed 90 million kilowatts. By 1980 we expect about 150 million kilowatts of nuclear generated capacity, at which time the total (nuclear and fossil) will be about 600 million kilowatts and this will be doubled about every 10 years. He asked if that would be enough and I said it would for that time--that the capacity will be determined by the demand.

He asked about the radiation problem connected with nuclear power plants. I said it is a problem that the AEC takes very seriously. We have regulations that we feel will protect the health and safety of the public in this area. Nuclear power has a smaller number of adverse effects than any other method of generating electricity. The combustion products of coal and oil have much greater detrimental effects.

He asked how our radiation standards compare with normal background radiation. I said they are very close to the same but also it depends on where you are. In large cities, the limits are about equal. In countries like India or Brazil the background is perhaps 5 or 10 times higher than that permitted by our standards. At the top of a high mountain (20,000 feet) the background radiation is ten times higher.

He asked about the possibility of explosions and accidents at nuclear installations. I said that a nuclear power plant cannot explode like an atomic bomb and that, while we cannot say the probability of an accident is a flat zero, we can say that it is very small.

He asked about the seriousness of the waste disposal problem. I said that it is a problem that can be solved through planning. We are working on a means of solidifying these wastes and storing them in a salt mine under conditions where they will be inviolate. I said that the amount of waste that would accumulate from nuclear plants through 1980 could be stored in a 40 cu. ft. room in a salt mine.

He asked about thermal pollution. I said that is common to all plants that produce electricity but nuclear plants get more of the credit for this because at the present time they are rejecting more waste heat than the fossil-fueled plants. This puts them at somewhat of a disadvantage so far as this factor is concerned. This will not be true of the more efficient plants of the future. I said there will be many beneficial uses of this waste heat, such as increased crop and fish production, keeping rivers open in winter, etc.

He asked about the claims of Gofman and Tamplin that our standards are far too low. I said Jack Gofman got his Ph.D. under me at the University of California and so he is well trained. I said they assume that all 205 million Americans receive the maximum exposure to radiation permitted by AEC standards, when today not a single person in the U.S. receives that maximum exposure. Estimates have been made with respect to the future. Commissioner Thompson has estimated how much actual exposure to the public will result from all power plants that are now operating or under construction and the result is less than one additional cancer case per year.

He asked if I could predict what the use of nuclear power would be in the next 25 years. I said I think we will turn more and more to nuclear power because of its advantages. If we do not, civilization, as we know it, will grind slowly to a halt.

Ted Sherburne called to say he talked to Kornberg to request his termination and that it went very well. He has asked Carl Behrens to replace Kornberg; Behrens agreed to if he could be guaranteed a tenure of 18 months. Sherburne said he would try to get him to agree to 12 months. I said I would back him up on this with AAAS if this becomes necessary.

Tom Paine called to tell me personally about his announced decision of yesterday to leave NASA. He said that he recalls very vividly a conversation that he and I had some time ago at the White House; we were coming out of the Fish Room, 522

after budget discussions, and he and I talked as to when he and I ought to leave Government. He said that his thoughts have gone back to that conversation many times. He said he's sorry to be leaving, and that he will miss working with me. He felt that with the successful moon landing, and with the budget wrapped up, this is probably as good a time as any for him to leave. Although he's been there only two and a half years, he said that in many ways it's been a decade. He expressed his appreciation for the way that he and I worked together. We wished each other well, and said we'd keep in touch.

I sent a letter to Chet Holifield (copy attached) concerning regulations to provide protection to nuclear submarine propulsion technology developed for civilian purposes.

I received a letter from President Nixon designating me as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission (copy attached).

Carol, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and back to our starting point.



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

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NOV 86

JUL 31 1970

Honorable Chat Holifield
Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Dear Mr. Holifield:

This is in response to your letter of May 7, 1970, regarding the "Policy on U.S. Government or Private Assistance in Regard to Foreign Nuclear Propelled Vessels," provided the Joint Committee by the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Relations in a letter dated February 4, 1965. Specifically, you inquired whether an application by the Electric Boat Division of General Dynamics for a license to export information regarding a nuclear powered submarine tanker would be covered by the aforementioned policy, and as to the status of that application. You also asked for the views of the Commission and the other Executive agencies concerned as to whether existing regulations provide adequate protection to nuclear submarine propulsion technology developed for "civil" purposes, or whether additional legislative or regulatory action may be required.

This will confirm that nuclear submarine propulsion plant cooperative projects with foreign entities, such as that proposed by Electric Boat, in view of their potential naval value, will be approved only in accordance with the requirements of the policy set forth in the statement accompanying the aforementioned letter of February 4, 1965. For your information, we have been informed by the Department of State that the Electric Boat's application to export this technology has been withdrawn.

We have examined in conjunction with the other interested Executive agencies the adequacy of existing regulations to assure that any proposed export of nuclear submarine propulsion technology, including technology developed for "civil" purposes, is subject to U.S. Government review and approval in accordance with the foregoing policy.

Under Category VI(e) of the U.S. Munitions List (Section 121.01) of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) proposed exports of

"naval nuclear propulsion plants, their land prototypes and special facilities for their construction, support, and maintenance, including any machinery, device, component, or equipment specifically developed or designed for use in such plants or facilities"

require an export license issued by the Department of State's Office of Munitions Control. Such licenses are not granted except under an Agreement for Cooperation for Mutual Defense Purposes concluded pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, unless the license application involves an item:

"(a) which is identical to that in use in an unclassified civilian nuclear powerplant, and its furnishing does not disclose its relationship to naval nuclear propulsion and

(b) which is not for use in a naval propulsion plant."

As indicated by Section 123.38 of the regulations these controls are intended to supplement, of course, those provided by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

Proposed exports of nuclear propulsion technology or equipment not covered by ITAR (i.e., unclassified technology and equipment of an essentially civil character) require a validated export license under the export regulations of the Office of Export Control, Department of Commerce. These proposed exports are reviewed so that interested Executive agencies have an opportunity to satisfy themselves that the transactions would not involve any assistance which comes within the purview of the U.S. Government controls for naval nuclear propulsion technology and equipment and which could be provided only in accordance with the above-noted policy.

To assure, however, that there should be no doubt upon the part of potential exporters as to the relevance of the above-noted policy to cases such as the one you inquired about, the Department of State will amend its International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR) to reflect the position that any nuclear propulsion plants for submarine applications are presumed to have significant military applicability and exports thereof are, therefore, subject to review and approval in accordance with those regulations. In addition, the amendment will specify that the export of

any such technology or equipment determined in the course of the review process to have significant naval nuclear propulsion applicability will be subject to the procedures and restrictions applied to naval nuclear propulsion technology. This will be accomplished by having Category XX of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations amended to read as follows:

CATEGORY XX -- SUBMERSIBLE VESSELS, OCEANOGRAPHIC AND
ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT⁴

(a) Submersible vessels, manned and unmanned, designed for military purposes or having independent capability to maneuver vertically or horizontally at depths below 1,000 feet or powered by nuclear propulsion plants.

(b) Submersible vessels, manned or unmanned, designed in whole or in part from technology developed by or for the U.S. Armed Forces.

(c) Any of the articles in Categories VI, IX, XI, XXII, and elsewhere in § 121.01 of this subchapter that may be used with submersible vessels.

(d) Equipment, components, parts, accessories, and attachments designed specifically for any of the articles in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this category.⁵

⁴Any submersible vessels, oceanographic and associated equipment assigned a military designation shall constitute an article on the U.S. Munitions List, whether expressly enumerated therein.

⁵Items, including technical data relating thereto, for submarine nuclear propulsion plants which upon review are determined to have significant naval nuclear propulsion applicability will be considered as naval nuclear propulsion items for the purposes of these regulations and processed in accordance with Category VI(e) and the footnote thereto.

Honorable Chet Holifield

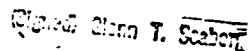
- 4 -

The change would in no way interfere with the continued export, under Commerce Department license, of maritime surface ship nuclear propulsion plant technology for civil applications. As you know, we have approved such exports to both West Germany and Japan for their maritime nuclear propelled ship projects. The regulations as revised would also not preclude the issuance of export licenses for such nuclear submarine propulsion plant technology or equipment for strictly civil purposes that has been determined by the responsible Government agencies not to have significant naval nuclear propulsion applicability.

This new provision of the International Traffic in Arms Regulations will, of course, be administered in accordance with the "Policy on U.S. Government or Private Assistance with Regard to Nuclear Propelled Vessels," and the Joint Committee will continue to be informed of license actions taken under this provision of the regulations.

The foregoing has the concurrence of the Departments of State, Defense, and Commerce.

Cordially,



Chairman

bcc: Chairman Seaborg (2)
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

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NOV 88

ORDER

Pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic
Energy Act of 1954, I hereby designate Glenn T.
Seaborg as Chairman of the Atomic Energy
Commission.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,

JUL 24 1970

Saturday, August 1, 1970 - D.C.

Dianne accompanied me to the H Street office where I worked until about 1 p.m. We then had lunch with Justin at the World Buttery.

In the afternoon I played nine holes of golf with Eric at the Chevy Chase Club. Eric shot 66, and I, 47.

Dave and Carol visited Scientist's cliff during the afternoon and had dinner on the way home where they arrived about 11 p.m.

Sunday, August 2, 1970

Helen, Dave, Carol, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Suki, and I drove to Blue Ridge Summit in the Catoctin Mountains to visit John and Clochette Palfrey. They're living in the Collins house next to the John F. Baughmans on Water Company Road, just off Hill Top Road. We met Mr. and Mrs. John F. Baughman and their 16 year old son, John, who were at the Palfreys for refreshments when we arrived about 12:30 p.m. After a lunch of grilled hamburgers and so forth, a number of us drove out Highway 16 to where the Appalachian Trail crosses it. Dave, Steve, John Baughman, Eric, Suki and I hiked south on the Appalachian Trail about 3 miles and then returned to our starting point. John Palfrey, Carol, and Dianne accompanied us for about a half mile and then returned to the starting point. We all returned to the Palfreys for refreshments and then drove back home, arriving about 7 p.m.

Monday, August 3, 1970 - Germantown

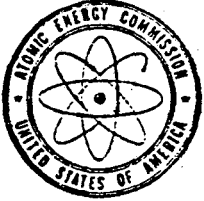
At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 417 (notes attached).

At 10:05 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1055 (notes attached). We discussed the draft report by W. L. Robison and L. R. Anspaugh of the Bio-Medical Division of the Livermore Laboratory (UCRL-50791) entitled, "Assessment of Potential Biological Hazards From Project RULISON." This includes calculations from dose estimates of the risks for genetic effects, leukemia, cancer, and nonspecific life shortening for the individuals living in the vicinity of the RULISON site and will surely lead to adverse public reaction when it is issued.

At 11:20 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 287 (action summary attached), followed by Commission Meeting 2427 (action summary attached) at 11:45 a.m.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Howard Brown, Julie Rubin, and Justin Bloom. We discussed the forthcoming IAEA conference in New York opening next Monday on the environmental aspects of nuclear power reactors.

At 4:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from William T. Golden. He said he has had Science Service in mind a great deal. He said he has nothing to add with respect to the situation, nor has he heard from Spilhaus. I told him that I saw Spilhaus and Scripps at Bohemian Grove. I said they both have strong feelings regarding the concept of this method of bookkeeping whereby Science Service winds up \$600,000 in the red, and they want to talk to Golden about it. Also, I said I asked Ted Scripps to get in touch with him, which he might do this afternoon. Golden is going to England for about 10 days the latter part of August. He mentioned as an alternative the possibility of matching Science News with some existing publication, and specifically with Natural History, published by the Museum of Natural History, of which Golden is a trustee. He discussed it with Gerry Piel (also a trustee), and Piel thinks it might be worth exploring. 529



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

August 3, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 417

9:55 a. m., Monday, August 3, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Mr. Price's July 31 Memorandum re Proposed Meeting with Power Plant Siting Committee of Connecticut Legislature

The meeting will be scheduled for Monday, August 10. Commissioner Johnson will try to attend. (ADRA-SECY)

2. Commissioners' Meeting with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards 2:15 p. m., August 13, 1970

Scheduled. (SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

10:05 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

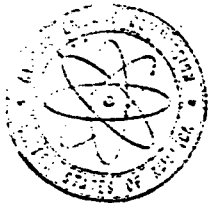
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Henderson
Mr. Case
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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COPY NO. 20
August 3, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1055

10:05 a.m., Monday, August 3, 1970, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. SECY-159 - UCRL-50791: Assessment of Potential Biological Hazards from Project Rulison

Preparation of an interpretive report is requested. Staff will develop with Commissioner Larson. (PNE-BM)

2. Mr. Kelly's Oral Report on Rulison

3. Mr. Brown's Oral Report on Status of the Analysis of the Gofman/Tamplin Statements

4. SECY-161 - Proposal for a Federal Energy Council

Approved. Any additional comments should be addressed to Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

5. SECY-163 - Australian National: Guest Research Associate, BNL

Noted. A check is requested. (S-AGMIA)

6. Mr. Harris' July 31 Memorandum re Proposed Public Information Actions

Approved. Staff will schedule meetings with press media representatives, Laurance Rockefeller, and others. (AGM-PI-SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:05 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

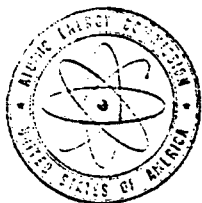
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Kelly*
Mr. O'Neill*
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Levine*
Mr. Friedman*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance By Topic (s)



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

August 3, 1970

Approved HLP

Date _____

Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation

ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 287, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1970, 11:20 A.M.,
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:FG

Commission Business

SECY-6S - Indemnification of Power Reactors

Discussed.

The Commission requested:

- (1) that staff discuss the proposed rule change with the JCAE staff and Mr. George Taylor, Secretary, Staff Sub-Committee on Atomic Energy and Natural Resources, AFL-CIO; (SLR)
- (2) this matter be rescheduled; and (SECY)
- (3) staff consider a graduated reduction of indemnity coverage and a proportionate increase in the coverage provided by industry, when the Price-Anderson extension comes before Congress in the next few years. (SLR)

Original signed
W. B. McCool
W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson



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

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NOV 86

August 3, 1970

Approved _____
REH

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2427, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1970, 11:45 A.M., ROOM A-410,
GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:RDL

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meeting 2424

Approved, as revised. (SECY)

2. SECY-119 - Security Guard Force Contract

Approved. (DC)

3. SECY-141 - Revised AEC Policy for Receipt of Irradiated Non-Production Fuels

Approved. (P)

-- SECY-40 - Report of Division of Inspection - April-June 1970

Noted.

The inspection report is to be circulated. (INS)

Original signed
W. B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

He said he would like to see it done with AAAS, but he doesn't think AAAS can take it on without a substantial endowment. After he hears from the others, he will be in touch with me again.

At 5:30 p.m. I called Ambassador William Buffum (Deputy Representative, U.S. Mission to the United Nations). I invited Ambassador Buffum to the symposium which will start August 10 at the U.N. I also included Ambassador Charles Yost. Buffum said he didn't think he had seen the official invitation. I explained that the opening session is at 10 a.m., August 10; I particularly called his attention to the reception on Monday night from 6 until 8 p.m. He said he would be delighted to attend the reception, and one of them would welcome the opportunity to be present at the opening ceremony. I asked whether it might not be appropriate for me to pay a courtesy call on Secretary General U Thant. He said he thought that would be very nice, and he would check as to a time and let me know. (On August 4 his secretary informed us that the appointment was set for 12 noon, Monday, August 10).

I sent a letter to Earl Ewald, Northern States Power Company, concerning the proceeding on their application for a provisional operating license for the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant (copy attached).

Eric, Suki, and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, then past the police headquarters back to our starting point.

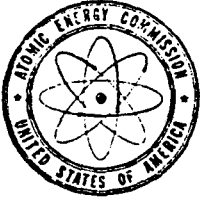
Dianne's school friend, Kevin Edwards, was our guest for dinner. Lynne and Bill dropped by and told us that they have decided to move to California next month in order to establish residence so that they could start graduate school a year from now.

Tuesday, August 4, 1970 - D.C.

I testified before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of House Committee on Government Operations (10-11:30 a.m.). New York Congressman Benjamin S. Rosenthal presided and also present were Congressmen Chet Holifield and John Blatnik (New York). I read my prepared testimony after which Paul C. Tompkins (Federal Radiation Council) read his. Holifield then questioned me about the number of people that would be transferred from AEC to EPA, expressing doubt that the number was adequate to do the job. Most of the questions were directed toward Tompkins. Rosenthal asked why the problem of jurisdiction over radiation from TV sets was not transferred to the EPA from the HEW, and due to lack of information, we were not in a very good position to respond to this.

At 11:45 a.m. Dr. H. D. Bruner dropped in to brief me on the Athena experimental rocket that originated at Green River, Utah, was scheduled to go to White Sand, New Mexico, and misfired and went astray to Torreon, Mexico. It contained about 800 mc Co⁵⁷ which has been spread to a small area. The Mexican Government is concerned about this and wants it cleaned up before President Nixon's trip to Mexico in about a month. We are going to send Wright Laugham to Mexico to look into the situation.

Around noon Bob Hollingsworth called, with Vic Corso on the line, to tell me that our agreement with Senator Allen J. Ellender (Louisiana) on the FY 1971 budget is falling through. When Ellender discovered that the \$125 million cut was really only \$100 million because of the add-ons by the JCAE and the House Appropriations Committee, he demanded that we find an additional \$25 million to cut. We will pass back to Ellender the need to check with Senator Pastore of



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

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NOV 86

AUG 9 1970

Mr. Earl Ewald
Chairman of the Board
Northern States Power Company
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55401

Dear Mr. Ewald:

This is in response to your letter of June 19, 1970, concerning the proceeding on the application of Northern States Power Company for a provisional operating license for the Monticello Nuclear Generating Plant.

Since this license application is presently in the process of adjudication before an atomic safety and licensing board, it would be inappropriate for the Commissioners to express a view on any of the safety or other issues involved. We believe, however, some comment on our part is warranted regarding the underlying matter you have raised, that of delay in licensing proceedings, and your recommendation that we convene a task force of interested governmental and private persons "to consider how the regulatory processes can be improved and modified to reduce delay and uncertainty without compromising the legitimate interests of the public".

As a preliminary observation, it does appear that some of the delay encountered in the Monticello proceeding stems from the fact that several novel legal and policy questions have been raised and there has been need for their consideration as matters of first impression. We also understand your letter to indicate that, because of other factors bearing on completion of facility construction, the delay experienced in the licensing proceeding has not actually been the determinative factor as respects scheduling of the Monticello facility for operation.

Speaking in a broader context, we believe we can fairly state that, historically, the AEC has had a basically good record as respects the matter of time consumed in its licensing hearings. While any agency's experience in this regard will necessarily not be uniform, our overall record on time required for hearings has compared favorably with that of other Federal regulatory agencies.

A backward look at history cannot, of course, be the measure for assessing the adequacy of a system to deal with current problems and future needs; and this is particularly so in a sphere as dynamic as that of nuclear power. We have, accordingly, always been mindful that our regulatory procedures cannot remain static and that experience and anticipated requirements will point the way to desirable changes. We have recognized for some time that operating license applications would be peaking about this time and that personnel limitations on the regulatory staff would create problems. Unfortunately, we are experiencing personnel limitations despite our efforts to avert them.

Consistent with our recognition of the need for continuing review of our regulatory procedures, we have periodically commissioned special groups, with members of professional competence and breadth, to examine and recommend ways in which the AEC licensing process can be made a more efficient instrument for accomplishing its important public purposes. The two Mitchell panels, of 1965 and 1967, and last year's Internal Study Group were special task groups with this as their charge. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has also closely followed this aspect of the regulatory program, holding in-depth hearings on the subject and recommending legislation authorizing changes in the licensing process when this was warranted.

On a Government-wide basis, the Administrative Conference of the United States, in which representatives of this agency play an active role, has made a series of recommendations for improving the efficiency of the administrative hearing process and it plans to continue examination of this matter in its future activities. I might note, parenthetically, that many of the steps which have been recommended by the Administrative Conference were already a part of our licensing process. These include procedural rules designed to assure that regulatory activities may be carried out expeditiously in the public interest by limiting the issues to be considered in particular types of cases, prescribing the requirements applicable to intervention in a proceeding, providing for prehearing conferences, and for the filing of testimony in written form before hearing.

The foregoing is not intended as a recitation of laurels; still less, should it be taken as a sign of complacency on our part. The progressively increasing number of nuclear facilities, the passage of new legislation bearing on our licensing proceedings and the need to accommodate effectively the desire for participation in licensing hearings by affected members of the public, make constant attention to the fair and efficient workings of our regulatory procedures an agency imperative. Moreover, it would be misleading to create the

Mr. Earl Ewald

- 3 -

impression that it is an easy task to strike that fine balance which properly accommodates the goal of conducting reasonably expeditious hearings and at the same time safeguards the legitimate interests of the public in participating in the regulatory review process. Reconciling these oftentimes conflicting considerations has been and will remain a paramount challenge for the administrative process.

We will, therefore, continue to review our procedures and make those changes from time to time that commend themselves as being beneficial. Insofar as licensing hearings are concerned, it will remain our objective to carry out the important purposes of the public hearing in a manner which will safeguard the right to meaningful participation by affected persons while at the same time minimizing delays in meeting the Nation's need for power.

In accordance with our regulations, your letter and this response have been made a part of the public records of the Commission. Copies are also being furnished to all of the parties to the Monticello proceeding for their information.

Sincerely,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

the JCAE and the Senate Appropriations Committee on this--we hope this will persuade Ellender to let things remain as they are.

I had lunch with John Macy at the Metropolitan Club. We discussed our mutual interest in public television, he as President of the Public Broadcasting Company and I as a member of the NET Board. He said that he is anxious to have PBC support NET as much as possible, but he has trouble getting adequate financing through the HEW-White House and congressional routes. He indicated that he notes a little coolness in the White House towards him, presumably because he is a Democrat and because of the somewhat liberal programming of public television.

I received a phone call from Ted Scripps. He said he has a letter from their treasurer (copy attached), going into Science Service matters, including unfilled subscription orders, etc., and he thinks "it's pretty darn good," i.e. Golden is wrong in raising this as an issue. He will try to reach Spilhaus by phone; also, he will try to set up an appointment with Golden for next week.

At 4:05 p.m. I met with Ted Sherburne and Carl Behrens. This was a get-acquainted session since Carl Behrens is taking over as editor of Science News.

At 4:25 p.m. I called Bill Downes, ABC News, in regard to our telephone conversation of July 31. I told him that, since that time, I had checked on some of the actual figures, and felt that I might have overstated one of them. He said he is not using any figures; therefore, there is no need to correct anything. On the other data, if anything looks doubtful, he said he will be back in touch with me.

I sent a letter to Professor Milton G. White (Director, PPA) (copy attached) concerning considerations by NASA and NSF for the possible support of PPA and advising that AEC support is not possible regardless of NASA's needs.

Carol, Suki, and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, passing the police headquarters and returning to our starting point.

Lynne and Bill dropped by to discuss further their plans to move to California early next month. Lynne served notice to her boss, Mrs. Helga Roth, during the day that she will be leaving her position with the Center for Voluntary Action.

Wednesday, August 5, 1970 - D.C.

I called Athelstan Spilhaus to tell him that I had told Bill Golden that he (Spilhaus), Scripps and I weren't too impressed with his views concerning the Science Service-AAAS merger. I told Spilhaus that Scripps had called me since our meeting, and upon my suggestion, will call Golden. Spilhaus said he would call Golden and then Mina Rees. I suggested he also break ground with Bentley Glass. I said I would be away the next two weeks, and he said he would try to get back to me before I leave.

At 11 a.m. I met, along with Julie Rubin, with Dr. Milton H. Wahl (Manager, Atomic Energy Division, Explosives Department) and Arthur Mendolia (General Manager, Explosives Department) of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Milt stated this visit was in the nature of a courtesy call to introduce Arthur Mendolia as the new General Manager of the Explosives Department. Mendolia explained he was

SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPERS



EDWARD W. SCRIPPS II
VICE PRESIDENT
200 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

August 3, 1970

Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus
American Association for the Advancement
of Science
Washington, D. C.

and

✓ Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D. C.

Dear Dr. Spilhaus and Dr. Seaborg:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter from our treasurer concerning unfulfilled orders and unfulfilled subscriptions, which I believe is self-explanatory and is satisfactory for our purposes.

I will call Mr. Golden and try to set up an appointment with him for some time when I am back in New York for two or three days.

I hope this is helpful, and will keep in touch.

Sincerely,

Ted Scripps

encl.

EWSII/ef

INTER-OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO: Mr. Edward W. Scripps II DATE: July 31, 1970

FROM: Mr. L. A. Leser

SUBJECT: Accounting - Unfilled Orders and Unfilled Subscriptions

Dear Ted:

This letter is in answer to your inquiry regarding the accounting treatment for unfilled orders and more particularly unfilled subscriptions as they would relate to a publishing operation.

You will find on most publishers balance sheet, somewhere on the liability side, an item captioned unearned subscriptions or some similar title. In very simple terms, this represents monies collected in advance of publication. The proper accounting treatment is to defer recognition of these amounts as income until actual publication. The theory is quite simple - to reflect the income and the related expense in the same accounting period so as to determine the true profitability of the publication.

From a purist accounting standpoint, I think of the amount shown on the liability side of the balance sheet as unrecognized (unearned) income and not as an amount payable. While it may in certain cases be true that such amounts would be refundable if the publication were discontinued, from the standpoint of an ongoing publication, I regard such amounts as an indication of stability and I would place far more reliance on whether the unrecognized (deferred) publication income would exceed the subsequent costs of production.

I trust this satisfactorily answers the question you raised.

Sincerely,


L. A. LESER

LAL:jf

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

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NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

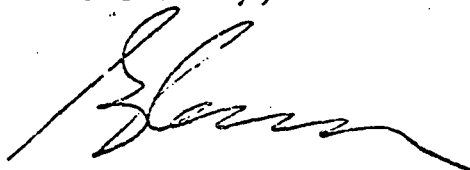
August 4, 1970

Professor Milton G. White
Director
Princeton-Pennsylvania Accelerator
Princeton, New Jersey 08540

Dear Milt:

Thank you for your letter of July 20, 1970, giving some of the details regarding the interest of NASA in experiments using heavy ions accelerated by the PPA and the advantages which you believe the PPA offers. The Commission is aware of the considerations by NASA and NSF regarding the possible support of PPA by these agencies. Dr. English and his staff want to follow these developments closely so we appreciate being informed of your discussions with these agencies. You are, unfortunately, correct in your assumption that AEC support of the PPA as a high energy accelerator facility must be terminated regardless of NASA's needs. This decision is a reluctant one, but support by AEC is not possible because of the extreme final stringencies.

Cordially,



Glenn T. Seaborg

in town on other business and since his new responsibilities include the AEC contract for operation of Savannah River, he wanted to become familiar with the senior AEC officials that he might have occasion to contact. He explained his background was in other commercial activities of the du Pont Company and this was essentially his first exposure to the atomic energy field. Milt and I then talked briefly about my project of writing a history of my Section's activities at the Met Lab. I introduced him to Syd Gaarder and we reviewed the possibility of Syd visiting Wilmington and looking at some of the old du Pont files. We also talked about some form of 20th anniversary celebration of the Savannah River Plant and some tentative plans for my visit to SRP in April, 1971, about the time of the Masters Golf Tournament.

I had a picnic lunch in Lafayette Park with Julie Rubin, Syd Gaarder, and George Sakalosky, followed by a walk around the square.

At 1:30 p.m. I attended a Commissioner's strategy session.

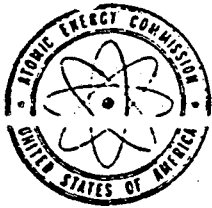
I met with Dr. Rolf Eliassen at 3 p.m. to discuss with him his forthcoming duties as a member of the General Advisory Committee. He then went with McCool to his office in order to learn more about the AEC's operations.

At 3:05 p.m. I met with Al Weinberg. We discussed in general the problems that will be facing civilization when nuclear power becomes widespread, as it will be in the year 2000. We agreed that the enormity of the nuclear plants and their number and the reprocessing plants and the problems for transportation of spent nuclear fuel will probably dictate the creation of huge nuclear parks. He pointed out that the afterheat from radioactivity in nuclear fusion plants will be as large as that from nuclear fission plants after a day or two following shutdown.

Thursday, August 6, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:25 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1056 (notes attached). We discussed the letter from Senator Muskie (copy attached) which expresses dissatisfaction with the AEC staff report on allegations of censorship and reprisal made by Tamplin and Gofman, and we worked on a possible reply. We discussed the problem of the increased Japanese need for enriching services and agreed to fulfill them; however, we agreed that this would be discussed with the White House since it would depend on the adoption of the CIP. We tentatively decided that the replacement of the present Building 771 at Rocky Flats (plutonium processing building) should be underground construction. We discussed the Nevada and Rocky Flats strikes. To help further in long-range planning, I suggested that a study be made of the status of nuclear power plants, reprocessing plants, waste disposal sites, transportation of hot fuel elements, etc. as they will all exist in the year 2000. We discussed the problem of the choice between General Electric and Gulf General Atomic for the thermionic contract and tentatively decided that in view of the difficulty of working with a prime/sub-contractor relationship between these two companies, we will probably have to make a choice between them for one main contract. We decided to designate John Flaherty as the AEC alternate representative on the Domestic Council Subcommittee, which is described in Domestic Council Study Memorandum #2 (copy attached), and which is to study the Federal Government's Role in the National Energy Situation.

At 11:20 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 418 (notes attached).



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. --- 3
August 6, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1056

9:25 a.m., Thursday, August 6, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Subcabinet Meeting at the Department of State this Afternoon

The Chairman will attend.

2. Domestic Council Study Memorandum # 2 dated July 30, 1970, re Federal Government's Role in the National Energy Situation

The AEC staff representative for the working group is Mr. Flaherty.
(AGMP)

3. Commissioner Thompson's Oral Report on his Visit to the U. K.

4. SECY-196 - Hiroshima Day Activities

Noted. (S)

5. General Manager's Oral Report on the Fiscal Year 1971 Budget Mark-up by Senator Ellender

6. AEC 1000/152 - Contract Board Report

Discussed and to be rescheduled. Staff is to discuss further with Commissioner Thompson. (AGMR-SECY)

7. Status of Labor Problems

Noted. (LABR)

8. SECY-181 - Proposed Policy re Approval of Top Level Contractor Salaries

Approved. (AGMO)

9. SECY-186 - Laboratory Salary Increases

Approved with a change. (LABR)

10. SECY-184 - Proposed Disposition of MTR

Staff will proceed. (AGMO)

11. SECY-182 - Commission on Government Procurement: Contact Point with AEC

Approved. (AGMO)

12. SECY-166 - Proposed Land Acquisition, Rocky Flats Plant

Approved with a request. (AGMMA)

13. SECY-185 - Possibility of Underground Construction for Plutonium Processing Buildings

Approved. A staff study is requested. (AGMMA)

14. SECY-183 - Romanian National: Participation at BNL

Approved. (AGMIA)

15. SECY-158 - NAS-ABCC Contract

Approved. (BM)

16. SECY-65 - Procedural Changes in Alien Visits and Participation

Approved. (AGMIA)

17. SECY-177 - Comments on S. 3410 - National Environmental Laboratory Act of 1970

Approved. (GC)

18. SECY-170 - Comments on H.R. 17977: Sale or Distribution of Mail Lists by Federal Agencies

Approved. (GC)

19. SECY-195 - Guest Assignment of French Diplomat at BNL

Noted. (AGMIA)

20. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 369

Noted. I will schedule a discussion with Admiral Rickover. (DC-SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:20 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Klein*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Kohler*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Brown*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Herrick*
Mr. Machurek*
Mr. Friedman*
Mr. Riley*
Mr. English*
Mr. Totter*
Mr. Vinciguerra
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Clark*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

EDWARD J. TOWER, OHIO
WALTER D. ALDRICH, MAINE
W. WALTER CARROLL, IOWA
BENJAMIN R. CLAY, MISSOURI
JAMES H. EASTLAND, MISSISSIPPI
WALTER F. BRADY, INDIANA
WALTER D. DILL, ARIZONA
DORIS C. HULL, ALABAMA

JOHN BRANAMAN COOPER, MISSOURI
J. CALVIN COOPER, DELAWARE
EDWARD W. BARKER, IOWA
ROBERT J. CULLEN, ARIZONA
EDWARD J. GURNETT, FLORIDA
ROBERT W. PARSONS, CALIFORNIA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC WORKS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

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NOV 86

CLARENCE B. BURTON, OHIO
G. BRUCE BAIRD, ARIZONA
WALTER MONTGOMERY, MISSISSIPPI
WALTER D. DILL, ARIZONA
WALTER F. BRADY, INDIANA
WALTER D. DILL, ARIZONA
WALTER F. BRADY, INDIANA
WALTER D. DILL, ARIZONA

August 5, 1970

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

Dear Doctor Seaborg:

I have received your letter of July 23 and the Atomic Energy Commission's "Staff Report on Allegations Made By Drs. Tamplin and Gofman of Censorship and Reprisal by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore".

The report does not appear to be an unbiased review of the allegation made by Drs. Gofman and Tamplin. The investigating staff obviously disagreed with their scientific conclusions. This disagreement, evident throughout the report, raises question as to the objectivity of the inquiry. Further, an inquiry which was conducted in advance of receipt of my letter could not have reflected my concerns or those of Mr. Kader.

As your letter points out, more than 21,000 scientists are engaged in the national nuclear energy program, and the program depends upon the technical and moral support of the entire scientific community. "We could not hope", your letter goes on to say, "to recruit or retain scientists of outstanding competence if they were not free to engage in open and critical discussion of the scientific issues".

I agree with the goal of free and open critical discussion of scientific issues. But I fear such discussion will be impossible if the allegations of Drs. Gofman and Tamplin are not evaluated by an unbiased third party.

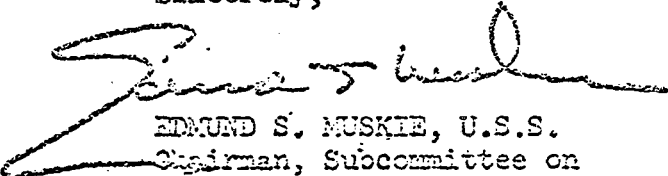
For that reason, I intend to propose that the American Association for the Advancement of Science, or other appropriate, independent group, undertake a complete review of this situation and report to the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution at a public hearing.

Dr. Glenn Seaborg

Page 2.

I sincerely hope you will cooperate in this inquiry.

Sincerely,



EDMUND S. MUSKIE, U.S.S.
Chairman, Subcommittee on
Air and Water Pollution

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 20, 1974

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

DOMESTIC COUNCIL STUDY MEMORANDUM # 2

TO: MEMBERS OF THE DOMESTIC COUNCIL and
SECRETARY ROGERS
-CHAIRMAN SEABORG
CHAIRMAN NASSIKAS
CHAIRMAN TRAIN
DR. DUBRIDGE
GENERAL LINCOLN
MRS. KNAUER

SUBJECT: Federal Government's Role in the National Energy
Situation

The President has directed that a study be undertaken of the national energy situation. The purpose of the study will be to develop for his consideration possible Federal actions which may be taken to alleviate the acute shortage of clean fuels for this winter and to ensure an adequate fuel supply during the next five years. The Domestic Council Sub-Committee will include the following members:

Secretary Hickel
Secretary Rogers
Dr. McCracken
Dr. DuBridge
Chairman Train

General Lincoln
Chairman Nassikas
Chairman Seaborg
Mrs. Knauer
Director Shultz

The President has designated the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers as chairman.

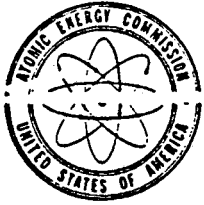
The working group will be chaired by John C. Whitaker, Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. Members of the Sub-Committee will be contacted in the near future regarding designation of representatives to serve as members of the working group.

SCHEDULE

The President has asked that the study of the problem of this winter's fuel shortage be ready for presentation at the first available Domestic Council meeting after September 15, 1970. The study of the longer-range energy problem should be completed by January 31, 1971.



JOHN D. EHRLICHMAN



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

August 6, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 418

11:20 a.m., Thursday, August 6, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. August 3 Memorandum from Mr. Price re Letter from John E. McLean, Federal Water Quality Administration, re Public Meeting on Potential Effect of the Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Plant on Lake Erie

Approved. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's August 4 Memorandum re Safety Guides

Approved. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's August 5 Memorandum re Status Report on Studies Related to Estimate on Radiation Exposure to Public from Radioactivity in Effluents from Nuclear Power Plants

Approved. The Commissioners' Environmental Group will review with staff projections for the Year 2000. (ADRA-SECY)

4. Dr. Beck's August 5 Memorandum re Draft Proposal from USPHS - "A Program to Determine National Population Dose Commitment from Nuclear Power Industry"

Approved. (DDR)

5. Mr. Price's August 5 Memorandum re Request for Further Exemption by Millstone Point Company, et. al., Millstone Nuclear Power Station, Unit 2, Docket No. 50-336

Discussed and deferred. (ADRA)

6. Commissioner Ramey's Query re the Status of Staff Recommendations on Possible Rule Changes and Legislative Changes Relating to Authorization of Low Power Reactor Operation

Mr. Price said recommendations are under study. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Beck
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Hanauer
Mr. Case
Mr. Rogers
Mr. Gamertsfelder
Mr. Wells
Mr. Buck
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

At 11:45 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2428 (action summary attached). We voted officially, with Ramey dissenting, to publish in the Federal Register the revised criteria for uranium enrichment, which are based on comparability with commercial operation, and also the notice of the price increase to \$28.70 for separative work.

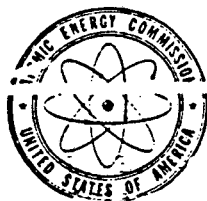
I had lunch at the University Club with Ted Sherburne, Carl Behrens, Ken Frazier, and Dietrich Thompson. It was mainly a social affair to enable me to get acquainted with Science News' key writers. We discussed the status and problems of Science News.

At 2 p.m., accompanied by Bob Hollingsworth and Julie Rubin, I attended a briefing in the West Auditorium of the State Department. John Ehrlichman opened the meeting with some comments on the New Federalism. He said that Revenue Sharing is a good example of this and introduced Murray Weidenbaum to talk about it. Weidenbaum said that Revenue Sharing is an attempt to decentralize so as to involve city, state, etc. in decision making and spending. The aim is to allocate a percentage of personal taxable income to states, cities, counties and townships--e.g., \$5 billion for 1976. Next, William MacGruder spoke on the SST. He said we need the SST for speed of transportation, its contribution to trade balance, etc.; also it is economical. The effect on the atmosphere or weather worldwide is negligible. Other problems can be solved. The SST will not fly over land so this takes care of the sonic boom problem--this doesn't seem to be a problem over water.

After an intermission Ehrlichman introduced Caspar Weinberger (Deputy Director, OMB). (I greeted Weinberger and he, remembering my invitation to him when we met in Bohemian Grove a couple of weeks ago, said he hopes soon to visit some AEC facilities.) Weinberg said we had a \$2.9 billion deficit in the Federal FY 1970 budget. Although we predicted a small surplus in the FY 1971 budget it now seems clear we will not achieve it, but will have a deficit. Expenditures have been forced up by increased interest on the Federal debt, unemployment compensation, the increased cost of programs, new programs, the failure of Congress to enact needed taxes, etc. The \$25 billion deficit in FY 1968 contributed much to inflation. The percent of inflationary increase from 1960 to 1961 was 4 percent per year, between 1960 and 1970 it was 7 percent per year, and for 1965 to 1968 it was 15 percent per year. This led us to the situation that faces us today. In building the FY 1972 budget we will use the experience of economists to estimate revenues and then hold the expenditures as close to that as we can. This will require a reduction in expenditures compared to the previous year. The quick, easy answer is that we should take it all out of defense; this has been done already in the FY 1971 budget so this will not be enough in FY 1972.

There is now a ceiling figure for FY 1972 and the agency ceiling figures have been issued. The agencies will have flexibility in how to reach this ceiling. They have worked out markups on how to reach this ceiling for each agency and this will be available to the agency. The total picture has been discussed with the President's Cabinet. Weinberger said he thinks programming, planning and budgeting all have a major role to play. Ehrlichman said that many of the contacts of agencies with the White House will be through the new Office of Management and Budget. He also described the function of the Domestic Council, which is in effect a Cabinet committee; this has actually been in effect for about four months. He used a Committee on Model Cities as an example--when its work is finished it will be disbanded. There are some 12 to 14 such committees in action.

Ehrlichman next introduced George Shultz (Director, OMB). Shultz defined four tasks, including (1) the budget process, (2) long-term management problem of



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

August 6, 1970
Approved REH
Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2428, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1970, 11:50 A.M., CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:FG

Commission Business

1. SECY-142 - Change in Enrichment Criteria and Charge

Approved with Commissioner Ramey dissenting.

The Commission requested:

- a. the Federal Register Notice be held pending the Chairman's discussion with the White House; and
- b. the August 5, 1970 letter from the Department of Justice on this subject be sent to the JCAE

(AGMD&P/GC)

2. SECY-187 - Ratification and Confirmation of Decisions

Approved. (GC/SECY)

3. SECY-194 - Revised Japanese Reactor Program for Amending the U.S.-Japan Agreement for Cooperation

Approved.

The Commission requested OMB and JCAE staff be advised in turn. (AGMIA)

4. SECY-176 - Proposed Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation with Sweden

Approved. (AGMIA)

5. SECY-171 - Amendment to 1955 Agreement for Cooperation with the U.K. on Civil Uses of Atomic Energy

Approved. (AGMIA)

6. The General Manager's Draft Statement re AEC Staff Proposals for Private Industry Participation in Enriching Technology

Discussed and scheduled for consideration with AEC 610/218, SECY 106 and SECY 107 on August 8, 1970. (SECY)

August 6, 1970

7. Draft Letter to Senator Muskie

Revisions are requested. (AGM)

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

8. AEC 532/99 - Staff Evaluation of KMS Proposal
AEC 532/100- Interim Report on Practical Laser-Pellet Fusion Testing
SECY-108 - Staff Evaluation: KMS Proposal (AEC 532/99) - Amplification
of Options Open to AEC
(See also SECY-2 and Commissioner Ramey's June 9 Memorandum)

Deferred. To be scheduled on August 8. (SECY)

9. AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology
SECY-106 - AEC Actions Resulting in Cessation of Private Work on the
Gas Centrifuge
SECY-107 - Draft Statement on Ad Hoc Committee on Providing Industry
Access to Enriching Technology
(See also AEC 610/212 and Commissioners Johnson & Larson's May 21 Memoranda
and General Manager's August 3 Draft Staff Proposal)

Deferred. To be scheduled August 8. (SECY)

10. SECY-160 - Siting of Commercial Fuel Reprocessing Plants and Related Waste
Management Facilities
SECY-175 - Comments on Bedrock Storage of Power Fuel Wastes
(See also Mr. Price's July 28 Memorandum)

Deferred. To be scheduled on August 8. (SECY)

Original signed
W. B. McCool
W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

government, (3) the whole question of economic policy, and (4) the function of coping (the day-by-day problems). As an example of coping, he described the electric power shortage problem of Consolidated Edison in New York City, adding that in this case he found that it had already been solved by the OST and AEC. Ehrlichman concluded the meeting by asking for suggestions of subjects that might be discussed at future meetings.

Eric, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, then past the police headquarters and back to our starting point.

Bill and Lynne came over to further discuss their move to California.

Friday, August 7, 1970 - D.C.

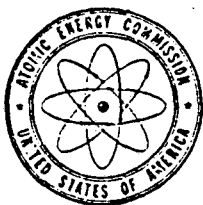
At 9:25 a.m. I met, along with Julie Rubin, with Herman Diekamp (President) and Bob Harris (Washington Representative) of Atomic International. The visit was in the nature of a courtesy call by Herman Diekamp since he has assumed the Presidency of AI after John Flaherty resigned to come to work for the Commission. Diekamp stated that AI's plans in the fast breeder area are still being pursued actively and indicated a desire to arrange for a review with the Commission in October of the current status of these activities. On a confidential basis Diekamp informed me that AI has signed an exclusive agreement with the UKAEA for exchange of information on the fast breeder. A public announcement of this agreement will be made in the next few weeks.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1057 (notes attached).

There has been quite a bit of excitement the last couple of days, including extensive newspaper coverage, concerning Senate and House Committee hearings about alleged refusal of the AEC to destroy about 400 casks, each containing some 30 rockets with poisonous gas, by means of an underground nuclear explosion in Nevada. The House Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries demanded that an AEC Commissioner appear before them this morning in Executive Session to explain the AEC stand on this. Commissioners Johnson and Thompson, together with Bob Hollingsworth, went up to make this appearance before this Subcommittee. Congressman Alton Lennon of North Carolina is Chairman of the Subcommittee. The questioning by Lennon and the other members present (and there was a very good turnout) was very hostile at the beginning but once it was explained that the AEC, although negative toward the project, had never declined to do it, the questioning became less hostile and by the end of the 2-hour session at 12:30 p.m. the members seemed to have a better understanding of the AEC position. In fact, toward the end of the hearing, General Stone of the Army stated that while the AEC was negative, they had never declined to do it and it was on the basis of a DOD determination based on other considerations that the decision was made to go with the ocean disposal route.

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 419 (notes attached).

At 11:35 a.m. I received a telephone call from Warren Burkett (Business Week). He said that he and Jane Cutaia are exploring some thoughts regarding the feeling that maybe the security system--the trappings of classification, red tape, etc.--is one of the contributing factors in the alienation of university scientists from defense research. He wondered whether anyone else felt this way. And, if security were loosened up, might there be more of a feeling of



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

COPY NO. 20
August 7, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1057

9:55 a.m., Friday, August 7, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Commissioners' Testimony Today before the Subcommittee on Oceanography re Project Harpin
Approved. (SECY)
2. Agenda for the Weeks of August 10, 17, 24 and 31
Approved. (SECY)
3. Projection of Commissioners' Commitments and Scheduled Commission Meetings August through October, 1970
Noted. (SECY)
4. NTS Events for the Week of August 10, 1970
Noted. (AGMMA)
5. Commissioners' Luncheon with Ambassador Smyth August 26 or 27
To be scheduled. (AGMIA-SECY)
6. Proposed Letter to Senator Muskie re Gofman/Tamplin
Approved. (AGM-Rubin)

7. SECY-188 and SECY-202 - White House Memorandum re Federal Real Property Holdings

Staff will respond as discussed. (AGMO-CONS)

8. SECY-201 - Electric Power Environmental Coordination Act of 1970

Approved. (GC)

9. Task Force Meetings Concerning EPA (See SECY-147, Mr. Coleman's August 6 Memorandum re Third (And Probably Final) Meeting of Task Force Concerned with EPA R&D, and August 5 Draft re Comments on the EPA-AEC Interface in the Area of Research and Development)

The Commissioners' comments will be addressed to staff. (AGMR&D)

10. Laboratory Director Salary Increase

Approved. (LABR)

11. Mr. Hennessey's August 6 Memorandum re Practical Value

Deferred. (GC)

12. Chairman's Report on the Subcabinet Meeting Yesterday

The Controller will issue a memorandum on the OMB guidelines for the Fiscal Year 1972 budget estimates. (OC)

13. Commissioners' Meeting at the United Nations, 9:30 a. m., Monday, August 10, 1970

Scheduled. (AGM)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:25 a.m.

(Decisional items will be checked with Commissioners Ramey, Johnson, and Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Johnson*
Commissioner Thompson*
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

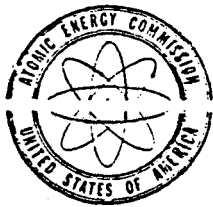
Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Abbadessa
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Fremling
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Hoyle**
Mr. Ryan**
Mr. Coleman**
Mr. Wells**
Mr. Buck**
Mr. Derry**
Mr. Tesche**
Mr. Richter**
Mr. Rosen*
Mr. Staebler*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Partial Attendance

**Attendance by Topic (s)



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

August 7, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 419

11:25 a.m., Friday, August ⁷~~13~~, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C.

1. Discussion with Mr. Robert Miller, NFS, re Release of June 24 Letter

Noted.

2. Meeting with Mr. Eugene Quinlan, OEP

Staff will develop accident scenarios and discuss with Commissioner Larson. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:30 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Henderson
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Fremling
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Brown
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

rapport between these two groups? I said that AEC doesn't have any secret work being done at universities. I asked how much classification there is in DOD contracts; he replied, apparently quite a bit. Burkett said that the above-mentioned feeling exists, according to Harold Agnew, among people that Harold Agnew knows. I said I know that people on university campuses don't want any limitations on the communications concerning their scholarly endeavors or the publication of their findings.

Burkett stated that Dr. Teller has made some rather extreme statements on this. I said that, if he means that all of the nuclear weapons information would be published or put into the public domain, then you have the problem of proliferation of nuclear weapons. This goes beyond whether this would aid a large nuclear power--it enters the area of making this available to N-th nations. I said that maybe his best course would be to call Teller. He said he will, somewhere along the line; but he first wanted to see how widespread the feeling is. He mentioned the feelings that are engendered by the extensive personal investigations that accompany classified research. He agreed to use the above strictly as background, except that he said he would like to use the concept of the N-th country problem.

On another topic, Burkett asked what's to be the future of Science Service. He heard a rumor that there will be a merger of Science News with Science magazine. I said we're talking about a possible merger of Science Service and AAAS, but it's strictly in the talking stage. I said it would really be best if nothing much were done with this information during the present negotiations.

I had lunch with Julie Rubin, Justin Bloom, Stan Schneider, and George Sakalosky, along with Bob Hollingsworth. We had a picnic lunch at Lafayette Square. We heard a French singer perform in connection with the Summer in the Park Program. We then took a walk around the Square.

At 4:15 p.m. I met with Peter Flanigan (Assistant to the President) and William E. Kriegsman (Staff Assistant to the President), along with Julie Rubin in Flanigan's office. I opened the discussion by indicating we had a number of items to review and was informed that whatever time was needed would be available. The attached general outline was followed as amplified by the following related conversations:

(1) On the uranium enrichment criteria I advised formal Commission action has been taken adopting the new criteria and the proposed price increase. Publication in the Federal Register is being withheld as requested by Kriegsman pending the ABM vote next week. I informed Flanigan that Holifield would likely react to this action by some punitive action against the Commission or the Administration. Flanigan inquired of any alternatives that were available, and we reviewed the possibility of withdrawing the action of adopting the new criteria or deferring the action pending outcome of the Omnibus Bill. The effect of the TVA price increase on the price and Hosmer's support of Holifield's position were also noted. In connection with the Omnibus Bill, I alerted Flanigan to the fact that Senator George Aiken is writing a dissenting opinion to the action in the bill initiated by the JCAE which removes the necessity for a finding of practical value and the related anti-trust review prior to granting an operating license for each plant. We identified support for the JCAE position on practical value by investor-owned utilities and a desire by the Commission to proceed in this direction, but also reviewed some Justice Department opposition and Senator Aiken's position defending public power interests. The possibility of a Presidential veto of the Omnibus Bill due to the issue of uranium enrichment criteria or the practical value issue was mentioned. In a subsequent return to this subject at the end of the meeting, it

OUTLINE FOR DISCUSSION WITH PETER FLANIGAN

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Friday, August 7, 1970

2:00 p.m.

1. Federal Register notice for uranium enrichment criteria and price increase
 - a. Publication date will be after ABM vote as requested by Kriegsman
 - b. Increase in power cost by TVA will require reevaluation of price increase above \$28.70
 - c. JCAE Omnibus Bill includes prohibition of new criteria
2. Access to gas centrifuge and diffusion technology by U.S. industry
 - a. Policy decision soon
 - b. JCAE opposition anticipated on national security and "giveaway" grounds
 - c. Urgent need to bring industry in earliest date to permit nongovernment expansion of enrichment capacity
 - d. Decision on foreign release of same technology still pending
3. Decision on CIP/CUP program
 - a. Commitments for fueling foreign and domestic nuclear power plants (for 30 year life of plants) closely approach present system capacity
 - b. CIP/CUP program along with preproduction can extend available capacity thru about 1978-80 [\$400-600 MM capital investment required by AEC over existing budget allocations]
 - c. Revenues to Treasury for toll enrichment will partially offset and eventually totally recover all government costs
4. Plans for lifting embargo on foreign uranium for domestic plants deferred until after election per Kriegsman

AEC plans for lifting embargo and phased disposal of U.S. stockpile being developed but no effective action contemplated before 1972
5. KMS issue
 - a. Private development of potential commercial use that involves sensitive weapons technology

- b. Principal investigator for KMS is AEC consultant and origin of patents questioned
 - c. Further principal is possible obligation of U.S. Government to inform private company classified technical evaluations that indicate proposed work will be unsuccessful
6. JCAE Omnibus Bill
 - a. Presidential veto consideration possible
 - b. Senator Aiken opposition to practical value portion
 7. Muskie/Nader involvement in the Gofman/Tamplin issue
 8. Might mention possible publicity and agitation to terminate University of California management of LRL and Los Alamos
 9. Present Senate budget action might result in approximately \$125 MM reduction over FY 1971 President's request House action
 10. Labor problems at NTS and Rocky Flats

was left that we would proceed as planned with publication of the criteria and price increase unless advised to the contrary by Flanigan or Kriegsman upon consultation with them.

(2) I reviewed the plans to permit private industry to have access to centrifuge and diffusion plant technology as a first step in preparing industry for eventual private expansion of the enrichment system. There was some confusion about the relationship of this plan to the pending NSC decision on access to enrichment technology by foreign groups but this was eventually clarified. Kriegsman stated the NSC decision should be made in a few weeks to proceed as originally planned on foreign dissemination of this information. I explained Holifield might again raise the giveaway issue and this could be picked up by some of the Tennessee congressional people. It was agreed the Commission policy should be developed but not implemented prior to the election in November to avoid this becoming a political issue.

(3) I explained the need for an early decision on the CIP/CUP program by relating it to existing commitments versus capacity. The specific case of the Japanese request was explained. Flanigan's only comment was that 1972 would be a tight budget year but he understood the implications to our balance of trade and long-range potential involvement by U.S. industry.

(4) The issue of embargo of foreign uranium for domestic use was discussed. Flanigan was surprised to learn that the State Department had advised AEC that we could now proceed in establishing a plan without waiting for results of the discussions with Canada on an overall energy policy. He directed Kriegsman to query Philip Trezise of State on the basis for this position. Separately he asked me to look at the implications of a change in the tails assay as it would relate to lifting the embargo and also disposal of the stockpile in a manner that might offer some acceptable arrangement to the western congressmen.

(5) I informed Flanigan of the KMS issue and the principle involved of private industry investigation of an area directly related to weapons technology. The general reaction by Flanigan was that some means should be found for industry to conduct work in any area on their own initiative and funding even if it was with a clear understanding that they may not be able to utilize the results of their work. I also explained there may be a problem about origin of the technology having come from AEC work.

(6) The Muskie involvement through Ralph Nader in the Gofman-Tamplin issue was noted and assurance given that AEC treatment of the matter would not be embarrassing to the Administration.

(7) I mentioned agitation by faculty and students that the University of California discontinue its contractual management for AEC of LRL Livermore and Los Alamos. The unsympathetic position toward the faculty and students position by the U.C. Regents was noted.

(8) Senator Ellender's action that might result in a \$125 million reduction in the AEC budget below the President's submission was noted.

(9) The labor problems at NTS and Rocky Flats were briefly reviewed and our attempts to avoid support for the political contests between Howard Cannon and Paul Laxalt in Nevada and Governor John Love and Lieutenant Governor of Colorado were discussed.

(10) I informed Flanigan of my decision to accept the invitation to become a candidate for President-elect of AAAS and explained that this means my service

as President would not occur until 1972 (after I have left my AEC Chairmanship). The importance of this action to Science Service was explained. Flanigan expressed concern that any action by the AAAS Board or editorial position by Science magazine that was anti-Administration might be very embarrassing to the President with me in an executive position as President-elect. I informed Flanigan that no difficulty was anticipated based on past experience with this organization. Flanigan asked that I keep him informed of any action the Board or magazine might take that could prove embarrassing to the President.

At 4:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Keith Glennan. He said he is in the final stages of negotiating for a deputy for Vienna--Dwight Porter, who is just finishing five years as Ambassador to Lebanon. I asked him to work very closely with Kratzer on this, and he said he would.

I received a letter from Walker L. Cisler, Power Reactor Development Company, dated August 4, 1970 (copy attached) regarding operation of the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Reactor-1.

Saturday, August 8, 1970 - D.C.

From 9:45 a.m. until 12 noon I presided over Commission Meeting 2429 (action summary attached). Prior to the start of the meeting we approved a delay of 30 days, starting August 10, for comments on the Commission plans for a proposed rule making on practical value as a result of a telegram from the Edison Electric Institute requesting a delay.

We decided to inform KMS that, as a business venture, investment in CTR work as proposed by them would not appear practical and that there would be no assurance that even if successful the Commission would permit conduct of the work on a commercial basis. We also agreed that if KMS still desired to pursue the work at their own expense, the Commission would attempt some arrangement through a no-fund classified contract. Commissioner Ramey was not agreeable to the follow-on step and Commissioner Thompson expressed considerable reservation that any of the work in this area could be separated from direct weapons applications.

The Commission agreed to initiate plans for permitting private industry to have access to gas centrifuge and gaseous diffusion technology in order to prepare them for participation in future expansion of enrichment capacity (copy of draft report of Ad Hoc Committee attached). Commissioner Ramey objected to the suggestion in the General Manager's plan for approaching this subject in which the Commission would make a policy decision indicating that future expansion of the enrichment capacity would be by private industry.

Plans were approved to proceed with salt mine storage of solidified waste as the approved long-range method of handling this material. Commissioner Thompson voiced strong concern that the Commission at this stage not rule out bedrock storage for commercial chemical processing activities pending the outcome of investigating this method at the Savannah River Plant. The Commission decision was based on recognition that a change in the policy permitting bedrock storage for commercial plants could be made at some future date.

As a final item the Commission decided to grant the thermionic development contract to GGA in recognition that the major problem to be solved is in the fuel area which is GGA's strong point and also that since GE and GGA have equal capability, assigning the contract to GGA would assure a better balanced nuclear industry.

POWER REACTOR DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

A NON-PROFIT CORPORATION
1911 FIRST STREET
DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48226

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

WOODWARD 1-4838

August 4, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

As stated in my earlier telegram to you, return to operation of the Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Reactor-1 from the fuel melting incident which occurred in October, 1966, has been accomplished. All the necessary tests leading to criticality were successfully carried out and criticality was again achieved on July 18, 1970, at 11:04 a.m. E.S.T. Present plans for operation of the Fermi-1 reactor with the existing fuel call for completion of the nuclear and plant tests through the 200 Mwt level following which further demonstration runs at this same high power level will be made. It is anticipated that the 200 Mwt power level can be reached by October of this year. Because of fuel inspection requirements, operation at this level will continue for 8 to 10 days, after which the reactor will be shut down for several weeks for fuel inspection. Accordingly, it is contemplated that two or three such runs will have been completed by early February, 1971, assuming Atomic Energy Commission regulatory approval beyond the initial run.

When this program has been completed, funds available from existing sources will have been fully used with the exception of \$4,000,000 which is being held in reserve for decommissioning the plant. Consequently, the plant may be shut down, at least temporarily, at that time. Though the initial program planned for the Fermi plant will have been completed, we are formulating a plan for a new program involving the installation of a uranium oxide core in the Fermi reactor.

The Enrico Fermi plant was designed for an output of 150,000 Mwe. Approximately \$125,000,000 has been expended by the PRDC and APDA member companies in the supportive developmental work, design, construction, testing, and operation of the Fermi plant. In addition, the AEC participated in the project by contributing important research work in AEC facilities (\$3,202,000 of \$4,450,000 authorized) and by waiving use charges for fuel (\$6,020,000) through May 10, 1968. Since this plant is fully paid for and PRDC is a non-profit organization, it is available for use without capital expenditure except for plant modifications. Future programs are, of course, based on demonstrated successful operation of the reactor during the next several months as well as satisfactory conclusion of arrangements discussed below.

Assuming successful operation, we would wish that the Fermi plant continue to be used in the best possible way to further the National Interest in developing the LMFBR. It seems to us that to obtain the most productive use for the Fermi plant we would need to develop and procure an advanced uranium oxide core with which the plant could be operated to its design rating of 150 Mwe (400 Mwt). At that power level the plant would contribute to the demonstration reactor program now being considered and will also furnish valuable data supplementing EBR II and the FFTF. The experience gained operating this system with components of this size can provide information of benefit to the demonstration plants.

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg

- 2 -

August 4, 1970

The Fermi reactor operation at proposed power in the future will provide a relatively high fast flux and total integrated flux desirable for fuel testing. It would appear that the Fermi plant can supply valuable information on such serious matters as stainless steel swelling and the performance of fuels in high temperature--high flux environment and important sodium component experience and tests. While the core would be essentially made from uranium oxide fuel, it is anticipated that several full sized subassemblies using mixed plutonium uranium oxides would be introduced in order to secure further irradiation data on mixed oxide fuels.

Assuming that indication of support could be made available by the end of this year, it is estimated that an oxide core could be procured for operation in the reactor by early or mid-1973. Although the total cost of such a program has not been estimated in detail, preliminary studies show that the program could be carried out for approximately \$50,000,000 over a six-year period, or at an average annual cost of about \$8,500,000. This might be reduced somewhat by possible revenues from the sale of heat or neutrons used for irradiation purposes.

At this time, we do not know where funds can be obtained to carry out the program. We believe that there are individual utilities who would wish to support the program. It appears possible that the Edison Electric Institute may wish to support the program; there are manufacturers interested in the demonstration program who may wish to use the facilities; and possibly some support from overseas sources may be forthcoming. It is hoped that the AEC would have an interest in seeing this program carried out and would be willing to match on an equivalent basis any funds which could be obtained from the sources referred to above to carry out the program. An arrangement of this kind in which the AEC is substantially involved would provide real encouragement for others to participate in and contribute to the program. A substantial part of the AEC support could be provided through the waiver of the oxide fuel use charge and the burnup costs of fuel consumed. In addition, in view of the time and money needed to establish the oxide core program, it would be extremely helpful if the AEC would make the waiver of use charge on Core A material effective as of the beginning of FY-71.

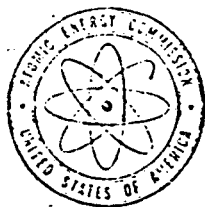
It is our wish that the Fermi reactor be of maximum value in the National program on the LMFBR. You will remember my remarks to this effect when the meeting with the EEI group was held on May 27. To this end, we would appreciate whatever comments you may wish to offer concerning your thoughts on how Fermi can best be used in the National Interest, and how such a program can best be implemented. We are prepared to consider any feasible method of operation.

Since our present funds are such as to permit operation only until next year, I would welcome an opportunity to explore this matter in greater detail with you and members of your staff as soon as convenient.

Sincerely,



Walker L. Cisler
President



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

August 8, 1970

Approved REH/HLP

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager
Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2429, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1970, 9:45 A.M., ROOM 1115,
D. C. OFFICE

SECY:FG

Commission Business

1. Practical Value

The Commission approved the extension for 30 days of the period for public comments and the date of the hearing. (GC)

2. AEC 532/99 - Staff Evaluation of KMS Proposal
AEC 532/100- Interim Report on Practical Laser-Pellet Fusion Reactor
SECY-103 - Staff Evaluation: KMS Proposal (AEC 532/99) - Amplification
of Options Open to AEC
(See also SECY-2 and Commissioner Ramey's June 9 Memorandum)

Discussed.

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

The Commission requested revision and circulation of alternatives a. & e.
(OGC/SECY)

3. AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology
SECY-106 - AEC Actions Resulting in Cessation of Private Work on the Gas
Centrifuge Project
SECY-107 - Draft Statement on Ad Hoc Committee on Providing Industry
Access to Enriching Technology
(See also AEC 610/212 and Commissioners Johnson & Larson's May 21 Memoranda &
General Manager's August 3 Draft Staff Proposal)

Discussed.

The Commission requested the General Manager's August 3 staff proposal be refined, discussed with the Commissioners individually, and scheduled for further consideration. (AGMD&P/SECY)

4. Power Costs

Noted.

The Commission requested staff inform the White House. (AGMD&P/Rubin)

R. E. Hollingsworth
Harold L. Price

-2-

August 8, 1970

Action Summary 2429

5. SECY-160 - Siting of Commercial Fuel Reprocessing Plants & Related Waste Management Facilities
SECY-175 - Comments on Bedrock Storage of Power Fuel Wastes
(See also Mr. Price's July 28 Memorandum)

Approved, as revised, with Commissioner Thompson dissenting.

The Commission requested:

- a. revision of the press release and the letter to Governor Peterson;
- b. the Notice of Rule Making, the press release and the notification letters be held temporarily; and
- c. staff inform Sterling Cole.

(RDT/DML/RPS)

6. Contract Selection

Approved. (AGMR/SNS)

Original signed
W. B. McCool

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:
Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

Draft

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

AD HOC COMMITTEE ON PROVIDING INDUSTRY ACCESS TO
ENRICHING TECHNOLOGY

BACKGROUND

The AEC, based on projected growth of nuclear power, estimates that new enriching capacity in excess of that available from the improved gaseous diffusion plants will be required by about 1980.

To provide sufficient lead time for the design and construction of new enriching plant plus their auxiliary power plants, a decision for anyone (Government or private) to proceed would need to be made by about 1975. Additional new enriching capacity required could be provided by the private sector if it has the knowledge and economic incentive to build capacity on the needed time schedule.

The Commission has carried out an extensive research and development program in uranium enriching with the development of technology on both gaseous diffusion and the gas centrifuge processes. This development work is carried out by industrial companies under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts. The private sector of industry has never been provided access to classified gaseous diffusion technology and has been precluded from access to any gas centrifuge technology since 1964. Financial data on the gaseous diffusion process including capital and operating costs of existing and new gaseous diffusion plants has been made available to the private sector. Access to data for evaluating progress on and the relative economics of the gas

centrifuge process has not been provided to industry. Although AEC planning for new plants is now based on use of the gaseous diffusion process, the process to be used for new enriching capacity will be determined by the status of the technology and the relative economics of the processes at the time of decision to expand capacity.

SCOPE

In light of the above background, the Commission desires that an ad hoc advisory committee on industrial participation advise the Commission on

1. the desirability of and timing for permitting industry access to gas centrifuge, and gaseous diffusion technology, and the desirability of permitting industry to carry out work on such processes utilizing private funds;
2. the committee's views and guidelines to assist the Commission in developing procedures for involving industry in enriching technology related to ...
 - a. the timing by which AEC should make appropriate information available so that private industry can build new enriching capacity when such capacity is required;
 - b. the timing for permitting industry to acquire its own information;
 - c. insuring that progress in developing centrifuge technology can proceed on a time schedule such that reasonably adequate information will be available within AEC and industry to

evaluate alternate processes at the time a decision must be made on the process to be used for the initial new plant capacity;

- d. considerations on placing some limitation on participation without discrimination in selection because of security considerations and the practicality of providing such access;
- e. the type of procedures that need be developed to give due recognition to the complexity of the technology, the nature of the industry (manufacturing of components and machines and operation of enrichment plant) and the AEC's responsibility to develop the nuclear industry so as to maximize competition in private industry.

The committee will be provided access to: the progress made by the AEC in developing the gaseous diffusion and the gas centrifuge process, the Commission's proposed development program to further develop the processes, and AEC's evaluation of the potential of the gas centrifuge process as a competitor to gaseous diffusion at such time as new enriching capacity will be required.

The Commission's staff will be available to provide information and assistance to the committee as required. The Commission desires that the committee furnish its report by (60 days from appointment).

POSSIBLE NOMINEES FOR AD HOC ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON INDUSTRY ACCESS TO ENRICHING TECHNOLOGY

Financial Experts

W. M. Capron (Brookings Institute)

John Childs (Irving Trust)

Jerome Katzin (Kuhn, Loeb & Co.)

L. L. Gluckman (Lehman Brothers)

Industrial-Engineering Background

Chauncey Starr

Kenneth Davis

Lombard Squires

Hood Worthington

Walter Zinn

Utilities Executives (retired)

Philip Sporn

William Webster

Sherman Knapp

Charles Luce

Legal

John Graham

Jack Floberg

Other

Jim McCormack

Joseph Swidler

James Carr

G. O. Wessenauer

I received a memorandum from the President addressed to the Heads of Departments and Agencies (copy attached) advising that he is establishing a Government-wide project to improve Federal reporting and reducing related paperwork.

I had lunch at Sholl's Cafeteria with Syd Gaarder, George Sakalosky and his son Paul.

In the afternoon I played golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Eric. We both had 57 for 9 holes, then played 3 more holes for which I had 17 and Eric, 21. Eric is improving and will undoubtedly soon be able to beat me.

During the afternoon Dave and Carol visited the National Portrait Gallery.

Brendan Canary had dinner with us and spent the night, while Eric had dinner at the Canary's and spent the night there.

Sunday, August 9, 1970 - Washington - New York City

Helen, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 2, south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and back to our starting point.

Allyne Snyder dropped by in the afternoon.

I flew to New York on the 4 p.m. shuttle. Van Dyken was on the same flight so we sat together.

Joe Mafucci met me in New York and drove me to Pete's apartment (627 W. 113th Street). Here I met Pete, Jane and Jody. We took a walk in Riverside Park and then went to dinner at Peter's Backyard (64 W. 10th Street) in Greenwich Village. Peter drove us in his Volvo. After dinner he drove me to the Beaux Arts Hotel (310 E. 44th Street) where I spent the night in room 804N. We saw Howard and Jan Brown as we arrived at the hotel and he arranged for entrance badges for Peter, Jane and Jody for tomorrow.

Monday, August 10, 1970 - New York - Washington

I had breakfast with an AEC group in the Beaux Arts Hotel dining room--Howard Brown, Pat (Goodwin) Norry, Joe DiNunno, Joe Fouchard, Bob Newlin, Tom Richardson (NYOO), Abe Friedman, Bob Slawson, Peggy Cover and Jack Kane.

After breakfast I proceeded to the United Nations Headquarters. Here I met Dr. I. S. Zheludev (Deputy Director General of the IAEA), Dr. Y. Nishiwaki (Scientific Secretary of the Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations), and other officers of the Symposium, such as Dr. Cyril M. Slansky.

At 10 a.m. I went to the General Assembly Hall for the opening session of the IAEA Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations. I sat at a three-seat podium with Zheludev and Nishiwaki. (Pete, Jane, Jody and Erica Robin were present in the spectators' gallery.) Zheludev opened the Symposium, introduced me and I gave my prepared talk, "The Environment: A Global Problem--An International Challenge." This was followed by a short talk by Zheludev.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 5, 1970

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Subject: Improving Federal Reporting and Reducing
Related Paperwork

Since my inauguration, I have repeatedly stressed the need to streamline the management activities of the executive branch. As an important part of this effort, I am requesting all agencies and departments to participate in a Government-wide project to analyze paperwork requirements and discard those reports that fail to meet rigorous standards of need. In addition, we must examine our information control system and develop efficient alternatives to traditional reporting methods.

I have therefore established two goals for fiscal year 1971:

- (1) A reduction of five million man-hours in the time expended by the public in filling out administrative forms and inquiries under the Federal Reports Act.
- (2) A reduction of 200 million dollars in executive branch funds expended for reporting and related paperwork.

The Office of Management and Budget has issued instructions to you implementing this project. Mr. Kunzig, Administrator, General Services Administration, will assume the lead in coordinating this project.

I expect all of you to give this effort your full support and to report your accomplishments to me by the end of fiscal year 1971.



Following this, Zheludev called for the opening of Session I of the Symposium and asked P. Candes of France to take the chair--he shared the podium with Nishiwaki and Slansky. I then took a seat with Commissioners Ramey, Thompson and Larson among the delegates.

Candes introduced M. King Hubbert who gave the first talk, "Energy Resources for Power Production." Hubbert said coal would last 200-300 years, oil 50-75 years, water cooled nuclear reactors only a few decades, breeder reactors for a long time, and fusion reactors depending on the availability of lithium-6, only about as long as coal. The next speaker was J. Barnea on "Future World Electricity Needs."

I went to the office of U.N. Secretary General U Thant on the 38th floor of the U.N. Headquarters building for my appointment with him. We met in his office from about 12 noon until 12:30 p.m. Also present during the meeting was U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Charles Yost.

We began the discussion by referring to the present ongoing Symposium on the Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations taking place in the General Assembly Hall of the U.N. I thanked him for placing these facilities at our disposal. In response to a question, I told him that there were a total of about 500 delegates representing about 21 nations presenting between 50 and 60 papers. I said that the Symposium was concerned chiefly with the role of nuclear power in meeting the world's energy requirements but was more broadly concerned with increasing air pollution and the balance of the risks and benefits of the various ways of generating electricity. I indicated that in this balance we feel that nuclear power has the edge over fossil fuels. I told him that the plants operating, under construction, contracted for or planned in the United States will provide about 90 million kilowatts and that we predict about 150 million kilowatts by 1980 which will amount to about one-fourth of the total in the United States. I also mentioned that the total nuclear generating capacity in the world will be about one-seventh of its total electrical capacity by 1980.

Thant said that he had learned that the United States Government was proposing my name as the President of the Fourth Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy and expressed satisfaction with this suggestion saying that it will be met with approbation by the scientists of the world. I expressed the hope that he would attend this Conference and he said that he thought he might, particularly for the first part of it. We both recalled that he had visited the Third Geneva Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1964 at which time we had some occasions to meet.

Thant asked whether I was optimistic about the outcome of the SALT talks and I said that I was reasonably optimistic. I indicated that I thought the attainment of the Non-Proliferation Treaty was also very important. He indicated that India was a problem here particularly because of their fear of China. He said that he thought China had come around faster than expected in its attainment of nuclear weapons, and I indicated that in retrospect I thought their progress was very reasonable, taking into account China's traditional strength in producing capable scientists. I indicated that Japan was another key country in the Non-Proliferation Treaty and, in response to his question, expressed the opinion that Japan would probably ratify the Treaty eventually. He mentioned Sweden as a country having some reservations concerning the NPT and I also mentioned such countries as Israel and Brazil as playing a key role. I mentioned the uncooperative posture of France and the difficulties that this leads to for EURATOM to achieve a mandate so that they can negotiate safeguards under Article 3 with IAEA. I indicated that the IAEA Committee as a whole

had, in the view of representatives of the AEC, made substantial progress in the attainment of agreement on a technical safeguards document for use under Article 3 of the NPT.

Thant brought up the name of Salam and his role as Director in the International Theoretical Physics Institute at Trieste, Italy. I agreed that Salam is an outstanding scientist and is making a great contribution. He also mentioned Sarabhai, President of the Atomic Energy Commission of India, and we agreed that he is a very capable man with definite views on the NPT; I told U Thant about the high position of respect that Mrs. Sarabhai has in India in the field of dance. We also mentioned the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission in Pakistan, Usmani, as another key figure in this part of the world.

Thant asked me if I knew Emelyanov, former Chairman of the State Committee of the U.S.S.R., and I said that I did and had talked with him and had respect for him. I asked him if he had met Petrosyants and he said he had on one occasion. I said that Petrosyants and I had exchanged visits as heads of high level delegations in May, 1963 (when he and I signed the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Agreement on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Moscow) and November, 1963, when his delegation visited the United States and was in Berkeley on November 22, when we received news of President Kennedy's assassination. I said that on my May, 1963 visit to the Soviet Union my Soviet scientist friends had arranged a visit for me to see Brezhnev; they stated to me that Brezhnev would be an important personality in the Soviet Union sometime in the future. I said that I had over an hour with Brezhnev who is a scientist--a metallurgist, and with many close relatives who are also metallurgists--and we had a very agreeable conversation. I told Thant that I had been told that I am the last American to have such a conference with Brezhnev. I also mentioned to Thant that I had visited Czechoslovakia the week after Dubcek was ousted last year and also had visited Hungary. I said that this visit to Hungary had set up a relationship resulting in the exchange of reports and correspondence between the Hungarian atomic scientists and the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission. I told Thant that I had visited about 60 countries since I became Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission not including, unfortunately, Burma. He said he thought that there were no atomic energy activities in Burma.

As we were bringing our meeting to an end, U Thant indicated that it was unfortunate that the IAEA Symposium was not attracting more attention--the kind of attention that such a symposium deserves. He said that he would come by to visit our reception briefly tonight.

I went back to my hotel room for a few minutes, then to the luncheon in my honor given by Pauline Frederick (Mrs. Charles Robbins) and Charlie Robbins in the Delegates Dining Room on the fourth floor of the U.N. Headquarters. Present were George Alexander (Newsweek), Laurence Barrett (Time, Inc.), Edward G. Baskakov (Tass), Michael J. Berlin (New York Post), Ernie Blum (Nucleonics Week), Daniel Braymer (Electrical World), Howard Brown, John J. Christie (AIF), George Hamilton Combs (Mutual Broadcasting System), Edward F. Conley (Voice of America), William J. Fulton (Chicago Tribune), George Gleason (AIF), Carl Goldstein (AIF), Helen Graham (Wall Street Journal), Rudolph P. Hafter (Neue Zuercher Zeitung), Max Harrelson (AP), Richard Hottelet (CBS News), Sherman R. Knapp (Northeast Utilities), G. Michael Littlejohns (Reuters), John MacVane (American Broadcasting Company), Gerhard Menning (German Press Agency), Robert Njar (IAEA), Tatsuai Ogane (Yomiuri Shimbun), John Osman (British Broadcasting Company), Bill Perkins (AIF), Ruth Preckel (AIF), Chakravarti Raghavan (Press Trust of India), Harry G. Slater (Niagara Mohawk Power Company), Reinhart Sorge (United Press International), Chauncey Starr (UCLA), Toyo Tamaka (Asahi Shimbun,

Tokyo), Paul Turner (AIF), Georges Raymond Wolff (Agency France-Presse), James F. Young (General Electric Company), Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robbins and I.

Near the end of the lunch Robbins introduced me and I spoke on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for about 15 minutes--nuclear power, environmental effects, radioisotopes in medicine, my suggestion for a repository and monitoring stations for radioactivity from peaceful uses of nuclear energy to be run by the IAEA, etc. This was followed by questions on the AEC radiation standards, the role of EPA, the need to separate the regulatory function from the AEC, the role of AEC in the disposal of poisonous gases, etc.

After the luncheon I was interviewed by John MacVane of ABC-TV on the danger of nuclear power plants, the disposal of radioactive wastes, and the harm to ecology by hot water release.

I then went to my hotel room and prepared for the evening reception. I went back to the Diplomatic Dining Area of the U.N. Headquarters, where our reception began at 6 p.m. I stood in the reception line with Zheludev, Nishiwaki, Slansky and Ramey (who was replaced by Larson after a half hour or so). U Thant came through the reception line about 6:10 p.m. Essentially all of the delegates to the Symposium attended the reception which was hosted by the AEC and the IAEA.



IAEA/AEC Reception, United Nations Headquarters, New York; August 10, 1970.
L to R: Dr. Ivan Zheludev, Seaborg, Ralph Bunche.



IAEA/AEC Reception, United Nations Headquarters, New York; August 10, 1970.
L to R: Seaborg, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robbins.



IAEA/AEC Reception, United Nations Headquarters, New York; August 10, 1970.
L to R: Dr. Ivan Zheludev, Seaborg, Roger E. Batzel, Miss Batzel.



IAEA/AEC Reception, United Nations Headquarters, New York; August 10, 1970.
L to R: Dr. Ivan Zheludev, Seaborg, U Thant.

Jody and her boyfriend George attended. Pete and Jane came very late, about 7:30 p.m., and I introduced them to a number of the people present.

Around 8 p.m. Friedman and I rode with Saputo to LaGuardia Airport. Here we joined Commissioners Ramey and Larson and Jim Hill and flew to Washington on the Eastern shuttle, leaving about 9:20 p.m. and arriving about 10:15 p.m.

Thursday, August 11, 1970 - Vacation

Helen, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Suki and I started out on our vacation trip a little before 9 a.m. We drove north on Highways 70S and 15 to the home of Drs. Edgar and Elizabeth Miller just south of Liverpool, Pennsylvania. (The turnoff from Highway 15 is at the Mountain Springs Hotel, a road referred to as Hunter Valley Road.)

After we arrived at the Millers, just before noon, we all hiked the trail up to the top of their mountain (which is part of Mt. Patrick of the Berry Mountain range). The Millers own the top 330 acres of this mountain which they purchased for \$6,500. They have built a little lodge, which they refer to as their Ashram (from the Nepalese language, meaning place for meditation). Dr. Edgar Miller drove up along a road in his Volkswagen and met us on top in the Ashram, where he served us cold drinks. We hiked back down to the Miller home; Helen rode down with Dr. Miller.

Mrs. Miller served us lunch in their guest house. They showed us many brochures, etc., suggesting places to visit during our travels in Pennsylvania. Dr. Elizabeth Miller's father, Jake Bucke, was a long-time resident of this region.

After lunch we continued north on Highway 15. We passed Bucknell University in Lewisburg. We followed the west bank of the Susquehanna River much of the way and crossed the river at Williamsport. Here we passed the International Headquarters of Little League Baseball. We drove on to Corning, New York, where we had some trouble finding lodging. We finally located two rooms (nos. 112 and 417) in the Baron Steuben (a hotel with a motor entrance)--a Treadway Inn. We then had dinner at a Colonel Saunders.

We spent the evening in our rooms.

Wednesday, August 12, 1970 - Vacation

We all had breakfast in the dining room of the Baron Steuben. We then went to the Corning Glass Center, where we met Frederick Knight and Bob Wake. Bob Wake was our guide on our tour. We toured the Corning Museum of Glass, stopping to watch the Lampworker (Bill Peterson) do some exhibition glass blowing; he blew a model elephant which was later presented to Dianne as a gift. After a tour of the Science Hall, we went to the Steuben factory, where all the Steuben glass is fabricated into end products. We watched the Gaffer (glass fabrication specialist) at work. We next visited the Steuben Glass Shop where we saw a large display of sample products, ranging in price from \$24 to more than \$5,000. Mrs. Moore, mother of Jim Moroe of the Westinghouse Nuclear Department, helped show us around. The tour included a visit to the Red Room, a special room with a display for distinguished visitors.

After our tour we had lunch in the Corning Glass Center cafeteria. We then drove to the Leonard Harrison Park via Highways 15, 287 and 660. Here we saw Pine Creek Gorge, known as the Pennsylvania Grand Canyon. We hiked down to the bottom of the Gorge on Turkey Path, passing the falls on Turkey Run on the way.

We drove, via Highways 660, 287, 414, 154, Forksville Road, and 42, to Eagles Mere in the Endless Mountains. Here we found lodging in a housekeeping guest house next to the Shady Lane Lodge Motel. We had a magnificent view of near and distant, wood-covered mountain ranges from our windows. Our lodging, owned by Mrs. Kush, was located on Allegheny Avenue.

We had dinner at the Eagles Mere Inn and then drove to Sonestown, about 8 miles away, where we bought groceries for breakfast.

Thursday, August 13, 1970 - Vacation

We had breakfast in our cottage. I walked up to the Crestmont Inn and back. All of us then hiked the Blue Arrow Path; Helen and Dianne turned back before the rest of us. Steve, Eric, Suki and I continued until we were stopped by a "No Trespassing" sign and then turned back.

We had lunch at our cottage. After lunch Helen, Eric, Suki and I took a hike on the sequence of Blue, Green and Red Arrow Paths. Helen left us to return to our cottage just a short while before we did--Eric, Suki and I hiked a short distance along the lakeside Laurel Trail (the trail circling the Eagles Mere Lake). We had dinner in our cottage and spent the evening there.

Friday, August 14, 1970 - Vacation

This is Steve's birthday (he is 19); as usual, we are away from home on vacation.

After having breakfast in our cottage we all played golf on the Par-3 Golf Course on the grounds of the Crestmont Inn. Steve, Eric and I played 18 holes; Helen and Dianne played 9.

Steve, Eric, Suki and I then hiked the entire length of the Blue Arrow Path beginning at the west (LaPorte Avenue) end--about 4 miles in an hour and a half.

We had lunch in our cottage and then Eric, Dianne, and I went rowing in a canoe on Eagles Mere Lake.

About 3 p.m. we headed out of Eagles Mere, traveling on Highways 42, 220, and 147 to Northumberland, where we visited the Joseph Priestley House. This is a large, well preserved house that Joseph Priestley lived in from 1794 to 1804. It faces the North branch of the Susquehanna River and included a laboratory at that time. We also drove by the site of Fort Augusta, built in 1756-57; there is a small replica on the site now. We crossed one branch (the North--actually East) of the Susquehanna River to reach Sunbury (where the site of Fort Augusta is located) and then the other branch to the west side where we proceeded south on Highway 15 to the Millers, where we arrived about 6 p.m. The Jenkinses (Bill, Bidy, Ty, Andy, John, and Ann) and Bishnumaya (the Millers' adopted Nepalese daughter) arrived at the Millers right after we did.

Steve, Eric, Dianne, Ty, Andy, John, Suki and I hiked up to the Ashram and back before dinner. We all had dinner in the guest cottage. After dinner Edgar Miller took Bill, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Andy, John, and Ann in his car on a deer hunt, using a spotlight to locate the deer. They saw 26 deer!

Bill, Lynne, Dave and Carol arrived at the Millers at about 9 p.m., having driven up from Washington. They had dinner in the guest house.

Dave, Steve, Eric, Andy, John and Carol spent the night in the Ashram.

Saturday, August 15, 1970 - Vacation

We all (18 of us) had breakfast in the guest cottage. All of us, except Elizabeth and Bishnu, went to nearby Ed Wallis' peach orchard and picked peaches. We then visited a chicken farm where we saw a building containing 6,000 chickens (run by Wallis). We drove to the Millersburg Ferry (which wasn't running due to low tide). We met Bonn Wallis, Ed's son, at Millersburg Ferry, which the Wallises own. We then drove by Mrs. Evelyn Hallman's to see their swimming pool. We drove around Liverpool, visited Stailey Bros. tin working shop and met Mr. Stailey, an old-fashioned tinsmith. We also drove by the mock stockade (town jail), etc. We stopped by an egg sales store on Highway 15 where eggs are sold by self-service on the honor system. We then returned to the Millers.

We all had lunch in the guest house after which Eric, Bill Jenkins, Bill Cobb, and I played 18 holes of golf on the 9-hole American Legion course in Newport, Pennsylvania. Bill Jenkins and Bill Cobb beat Eric and me 7 and 6 in a best ball - best total match. Bill Jenkins shot 92, I 108, Eric 113 and Bill Cobb 122. The rest of the group, except Elizabeth and Helen, visited the Glen Burn coal mine at Shamokin.



Big Roaring Bull at Susquehanna, Pennsylvania; August 15, 1970.

Front, L to R: Tyrie Jenkins, John Jenkins, Dianne, Ann Jenkins, Lynne with Suki; Back, Andy and Bill Jenkins, Seaborg, Dr. Edgar Miller, Carol Chelander, David, and Steve.

We all (18 of us) had dinner in the guest cottage. We had a birthday party for Steve with birthday cake and presents (tapes and records). After dinner Lynne and Bill and a number of the kids hiked up the the Ashram and back. Edgar then showed a sound movie of life in Nepal.

Lynne, Bill, Steve, Eric, Ty, Ann and Bishnu spent the night in the Ashram. Helen and I again spent the night in the guest cottage. Pete called from New York at about 10:30 p.m. to report that his stolen Volvo had not yet been recovered.

Sunday, August 16, 1970 - Vacation

We had breakfast at various times in the guest house. We then drove to Duncannon (about 10 miles south) in two cars, ours and the Jenkinses'. All, except Bill and Lynne and the Millers, made the trip. From here we hiked south on the Appalachian Trail various distances up and on Cove Mountain, stopping at Hawk Rock (for a view) on the way. Some of us (Helen, Bishnumaya, Eric, Ty, Dianne, Suki and I) hiked as far as the Thelma Marks Shelter (about 3 miles) and back. Carol and John hiked nearly this far, while the others turned back sooner.

We all had lunch in the guest house. After lunch I gave a little informal talk on the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

About 3:45 p.m. Bill, Lynne, Dave and Carol started back to Washington in the Falcon. The Jenkinses (except for Andy and Ty) left for their home in Wilmington a little after 6 p.m. Andy and Ty stayed with the Millers for a visit, as did Bishnumaya, of course.

Steve, Eric, Dianne, Edgar, Perry Bucke (Elizabeth's brother) and I played horseshoes.

We also met Mrs. Perry Bucke and several female friends of the Buckes who were staying in the neighboring converted schoolhouse which is the Buckes' summer home.

We had a snack to eat in the guest house.

Monday, August 17, 1970 - Vacation

We had breakfast in the Millers' home. After taking a few pictures we said goodbye to Edgar, Elizabeth, Ty, Andy, Bishnumaya and Mr. and Mrs. Perry Bucke and drove to Hershey via Highways 15, 322 and 422.

I met Dr. John O. Hershey in his office and together we went out to meet the rest of my family. He introduced us to Harold Hebrick who showed us through the Hershey manufacturing plant. We saw all stages of chocolate manufacture, including the "conching" step (agitating huge batches by mechanical means). We were presented with a number of chocolate products including a two-pound chocolate bar.

We were then driven around town in a stretchout by Dr. Dick Rudisell, Headmaster of the Milton Hershey School, and Mac Aichele, Administrator of the business office of the Milton Hershey School. We saw the huge new Founders Hall at the School. The School has about 1,500 students from kindergarten to the 12th grade, all orphans or with one parent dead. The School and other enterprises are run by the Hershey Trust Company. John Hershey is President of Hershey School and Vice President of Hershey Estates. In Hershey's office I met Arthur Whitman, who is President of Hershey Trust Company.

Dr. Rudisell drove us to the Hershey Country Club where we were joined by Dr. Hershey; here we had lunch. Dr. Hershey introduced us to Bradshaw Mittener (Washington attorney and partner of William Mitchell--Mrs. Mittener is a friend of Helen's), William Schiller (Chairman of Hershey Trust Company), Harold Mohler (Hershey Trust Company), and Richard Ulrich (Secretary, Hershey Trust Co.) who were having lunch at the Country Club.

Helen, Steve, Eric, Dianne and I had dinner with Dr. and Mrs. John Hershey, as their guests, in the dining room of the Hershey Motor Lodge. After dinner Helen, Dianne and I went with the Hersheys to the Community Center to see the play "Gypsy" starring Janis Paige. Steve and Eric spent the evening in our motel room watching the San Francisco Giants--Pittsburg Pirates baseball game on TV; the Giants won, 5 to 4.

Tuesday, August 18, 1970 - Vacation

We had breakfast in the motel dining room. We then met George and Paul Sakalosky and drove in our two cars to Ashland via Highways 743 and 81. Just before we started toward Ashland, I met George's brother, Edward, at the drug store in Hershey where he works as a pharmacist.

In Ashland we all visited the Pioneer Coal Mine. We rode into Mahanoy Mountain, in cars pulled by a battery operated mine motor, about 1300 feet into a horizontal drift mine. An old miner, who worked in coal mines for 45 years, described the various veins, drifts, supporting timbers, etc. We then took a ride on an old-fashioned narrow-gauge steam lokie, the Henry Clay, around the side of Mahanoy Mountain, where we saw the results of strip mining. This is anthracite coal region--this and neighboring areas in Pennsylvania constitute the entire anthracite coal source in the U.S. Coal mining stopped in the Ashland area in 1931, except for a little flurry of activity after World War II. The same story holds for most of the anthracite coal areas of Pennsylvania.

We then drove to the town of Shenandoah. We passed numerous unsightly mountains of coal slag, the results of strip mining, on the way. When we arrived in Shenandoah we went to the home of Mrs. T. S. Yanalaitis (416 W. Oak Street)

where we met Mrs. Yanalaitis and her son Joseph. (Joseph, a childhood friend of George, now lives in Harrisburg and was visiting his mother.) Mrs. Yanalaitis served us a Lithuanian lunch consisting of "bobka" (or "koska"), made of potatoes, and "Blind Pigeons" (or Volupke), made of meat rolled inside of cabbage. Mrs. Yanalaitis gave us an aloe plant, the juice of which is a sort of overall curative agent.

Following our visit at the Yanalaitis home, we visited St. George's Lithuanian Church (on Jardin Street), where George was christened, and St. Casimir's Polish Church in the Polish section of town. These churches were built by the coal miners who raised the money and did the construction work themselves.

Following these visits we drove out on Highway 924 north of Shenandoah to a point opposite Andy's Drive-In, where we went fossil hunting. This area is full of fossils and we found many that we brought home with us.

The abandoned coal mine below Shenandoah is burning, as it has been for some 20 years, and we could smell the sulfur fumes in this area.

At this point (about 4 p.m.) we said goodbye to George and Paul and started our drive back to Washington. We proceeded along Highways 924 and 81 to Harrisburg, then on 83 to Baltimore and on home arriving about 7:45 p.m.

Wednesday, August 19, 1970 - Washington, D.C.

Eric and I played 18 holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club. Eric shot 128 and I, 97.

From 4 until 6 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Domestic Council Subcommittee on the National Energy Situation in room 446 of the Executive Office Building. George A. Lincoln (Director, OEP) acted as chairman in the absence of Chairman Paul W. McCracken, who was present for the latter part only. Others present were Russell E. Train (Chairman, Council on Environmental Quality), Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, Secretary of Commerce Maurice Stans, John N. Nassikas (Chairman, Federal Power Commission), Assistant Attorney General Richard W. McLaren, Gene P. Morrell (Department of Interior), John T. Middleton (Department of HEW), Henrik S. Houthakker and Sid Jones (CEA), Bill Lee (Commerce), Jim Akin (State), Dave Taylor (Labor), Fenton Shepard (OMB), James Loken and Will Kriegsman.

John Nassikas handed out a draft report on the Electric Power Situation, Winter 1970-71.

Lincoln made a presentation of the national power situation for the one-year supply, using charts. He emphasized that the electric power shortage is most acute in the Northeast and Northwest. He described the situation with respect to coal supply, including the coal export situation, the short supply of coal at generating plants, the shortage of hopper cars, and the impact of sulphur oxide restrictions. He also described the situation with respect to the increasing demand for fuel oil, the status of building desulphurization plants, and the increasing cost of the movement of oil by tankers. In summary, it is not a problem of overall supply but one of qualitative mix of availability of fuels and competition for those of higher quality and of distribution and price.

Gene Morrell spoke on the long-range problem and described a number of factors that will contribute to our solution of the problem. He identified the trouble spots as the Northeast, Northwest, Chicago and Miami areas. He mentioned the problems introduced by states in connection with the Monticello and Point Beach

nuclear stations. He said that coal production could be increased by adding 10 working days per year, perhaps adding Saturday work, taking on additional miners and making additional cars available. He emphasized the shortage of the natural gas supply. The future supply of oil will be inadequate also, aggravated by the requirement for low sulphur content. John Middleton described the huge problem of meeting air quality requirements. In many cities there are many days (90% of the days between October and March) during which definite health deterioration occurs (increased asthma, impaired breathing, extra load on heart muscle, etc.) which can be quantitatively meaningful as well. Thus, air pollution is a serious problem and the Federal Government should not defer setting air quality standards.

John Nassikas spoke next, describing his report (which he had handed out to us). He said the FPC doesn't have all the authority it needs to solve the problem, citing the National Historic Monuments preservation as an example. He mentioned the problems of intervention in nuclear power plants, citing the Monticello case. He mentioned his summary of the nuclear situation (Exhibit G-2) saying that this is similar to the material that I gave him at the beginning of the meeting. He thinks we are going to run out of fossil fuels in some places this winter if we do not defer to some extent the air quality requirements. Morrell confirmed this as far as oil is concerned--that is, there will be a large low sulphur oil deficit--400,000 to 500,000 barrels a day deficit next winter. Nassikas said that importation of liquefied gas from such places as Algeria will help New England next winter; there already was a shortage of gas leading to some cold homes during the winter of 1968-1969. He described several of the other appendices to his report, including the Immediate Action Plan for the supply of natural gas.

Paul McCracken entered the meeting during Nassikas' presentation. Lincoln asked us to send him written comments on his report. McCracken said a report is due to the Domestic Council by the middle of September. This report should lay out the problems as tersely as possible and then give suggested courses of action. The Working Group should use the various reports of the subgroups as source material for this report. McCracken said there will be some options such as (1) curtail electric power, (2) increase the supply of clean fuel, and (3) relax the air quality requirements. Nassikas added a fourth option: distribute electricity between industry and home use.

Nassikas suggested calling on the major coal and oil companies to get their views on the solution to the problem. He also suggested that suspension of anti-trust requirements might help this winter. Some doubt was cast by others on the feasibility or desirability of such anti-trust waivers. McCracken suggested we proceed on a pragmatic basis and meet this problem when and if it arises. McCracken said he will handle this industry group structure problem himself.

McCracken again summarized by saying that the Working Group should get together and start to work on the report to be submitted to the Domestic Council. Lincoln raised the question of the format of the report. McCracken sees the final report as two sections: (1) laying out the problem and (2) giving the options for proceeding to the solution.

Earlier in the day John Foster called me at home, expressing great concern over DuBridge's resignation as Science Adviser to the President, to be announced today, and the appointment of Edward David of Bell Laboratories as his successor. He suggested that I talk to Peter Flanigan about this. I put in a call to Flanigan but couldn't reach him. I did talk to Kriegsman about it during my visit to the Executive Office Building to attend the meeting of the

Domestic Council Subcommittee. Kriegsman indicated that the appointment of David was a very carefully considered one and that he came generally highly recommended. He obtained his Ph.D. with Jerry Wiesner. The main concern, of course, is whether the scientific community will be satisfied with a man from industry with an engineering background for a position that has been so far filled essentially by scientists.

Thursday, August 20, 1970 - Vacation

Helen, Eric, Suki and I drove to Front Royal, Virginia, and then south on Skyline Drive to the point just south of Hogwallow Overlook where the Appalachian Trail crosses Skyline Drive. Here we parked our car and hiked south on the Appalachian Trail, starting about 11 a.m. After we had hiked about three miles we stopped for lunch (about 12:15) on a rock formation near the Trail overlooking Shenandoah Valley toward the west. After lunch Helen left us and hiked back to where we had parked our car and then drove back to our home in Washington.

Eric, Suki and I continued hiking south with our backpacks on the Appalachian Trail--the route included going over the top of Hogback Mountain. About 3:45 p.m. it began to rain lightly. We just made it to Range View Cabin by about 4 p.m. (about 9 miles from our starting point) where we found shelter under the roof covering the front porch. The cabin itself was, of course, locked. (We saw many deer and a fox during our hike.) As soon as we had found shelter a real downpour of rain began, a veritable cloudburst, which continued for about a half hour and was followed by moderate rain for about a half hour. When it stopped raining we continued on for about a mile and a half to Elkwallow Shelter, arriving about 5:30 p.m. There were already 9 people there, from three different groups, eating dinner when we arrived. Eric prepared our dinner, using the fire that was still strong--this was fortunate because if we had been forced to make our own fire, it would have been difficult because of the preceding rain. We had canned stew for our dinner.

After dinner Eric and I visited the nearby Elkwallow picnic area and store on nearby Skyline Drive. Eric then took a short after-dark hike with flashlight to Jeremy Run with about six of the young people who were our camp mates in the shelter. One of these is the daughter of Earl Merritt, head of the Washington branch of Allied Science. She was with Mrs. Sengstack (of McLean) and her son and daughter. This group included another boy and girl, making a total of six. Two boys were hiking together and another alone, making up a total of nine.

We saw several bears in the neighborhood of Elkwallow Shelter and picnic grounds. Eric and I spread out our sleeping bags in the area in front of the shelter because all the space inside was taken by the nine occupants. Just before we went to bed Eric, with the help of two of the boys, caught a small ring-necked snake and put him in a paper bag. During the night Suki stood guard against the bears and at one point barked vigorously, apparently driving them away.

Friday, August 21, 1970 - Vacation

Eric and I got up about 6:45 a.m. after not too good a night's sleep; however, we felt fine. We had some trouble getting a fire started because of the heavy rain yesterday and also had some difficulty cooking our breakfast on the crowded grill. We prepared scrambled eggs and ham, using packaged dehydrated ingredients.

Following breakfast we loaded our packs and got started on our continuing hike along the Appalachian Trail around 9 a.m. We hiked south to Thornton Gap, a distance of about 8 miles with several mountains and gaps, arriving about 12:15 p.m. Helen met us about a mile from our destination, having arrived at Thornton Gap from Washington about 11 a.m. and having hiked north on the Appalachian Trail with the purpose of meeting us near the end of our hike. I carried Eric's little ring-necked snake in the paper bag all the way from Elkwallow Shelter.

Helen, Eric and I had lunch at the Panorama Restaurant at Thornton Gap. We then drove back to our home in Washington, arriving about 3 p.m. (with the ring-necked snake apparently in good shape).

I called my office, talked to Julie and Marie, and found things quiet and in good shape.

Dave and Carol had dinner at Marty Laffal's Steak House (18th and H Streets), and then went to a show, "The Bird with the Crystal Plumage," at the duPont Theater. The rest of us had dinner at home.

Saturday, August 22, 1970 - Vacation

About 9:30 a.m. Helen, Dave, Carol, Eric, Dianne and I drove to Charlottesville via Highways 66 and 29, arriving at 12:15 p.m.

We went to Michie Tavern and had lunch in "The Ordinary," the former slave quarters of Michie Tavern. The tavern was moved, piece by piece, from its site 17 miles away in 1927. After lunch we toured Michie Tavern, which was originally the house in which Patrick Henry lived as a boy. We saw it much as it was during the days that it served as a tavern, until 1865. The house was owned by Michie's descendants until 1910. Much of the original Michie furniture and furnishings are on display.

We next visited the home of Thomas Jefferson, Monticello (named by Jefferson after the Italian "Little Mountain"). We made a complete tour of the house, auxiliary houses, grounds and family graveyard. The last time our family visited here was in 1961; Helen visited again last year. I was again impressed by Jefferson's versatility and intellectual capacity. He designed all aspects of Monticello and built by himself or personally supervised the building of the entire project, including the production of all building materials on the premises. I was most impressed by a letter that he wrote as an old man (among the memorabilia in the house) in which he attributed his longevity in part to the fact that he had avoided eating the fat of meats during most of his life.

We then visited Ash Lawn, the home of James Monroe (and called by him "The Highlands"), designed and built for him by Thomas Jefferson while Monroe was in France. This is a comparatively modest home, entered through an arch which forms a perfect frame for Monticello in view on the neighboring hill. We toured the house and the boxwood garden.

As we proceeded toward home we visited the old Courthouse in Charlottesville designed by Thomas Jefferson.

Starting about 6 p.m. we drove home on Highway 29 to Warrenton where we stopped to have a bite to eat at our traditional Tastee Freez, and then on Highway 66 to Washington, arriving about 9 p.m.

Sunday, August 23, 1970 - Vacation

Eric and I played 18 holes of golf at Chevy Chase Club. He shot 124; I, 101.

I spent a good part of the rest of the day reading AEC papers.

Monday, August 24, 1970 - Vacation

Eric and I played 18 holes of golf at Chevy Chase Club. Eric shot 112; I, 102.

I went shopping with Helen for clothes, pants and shirt.

I spent a large part of the remainder of the day reading AEC papers, enabling me to return to work tomorrow pretty well caught up on the papers accumulated during my vacation since I had read papers off and on during my vacation.

Bill and Lynne came over and brought with them Charlotte Thompson, a friend of theirs from Cambridge, Mass. Charlotte is going to spend a few days with us while visiting Washington.

Amy Ballou spent the night with Dianne.

Tuesday, August 25, 1970 - Germantown

I met with David Pearson, Secretary of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, who was accompanied by John Andrews, Atomic Energy Attaché of the British Embassy from 10:50 until 11:15 a.m. Myron Kratzer, Jim Ammons, and Julie Rubin were also present. It was mainly a courtesy call which included some discussion concerning my forthcoming visit to England, September 26-30. I inquired as to the status of the reorganization, or dismemberment, of the UKAEA for which I understood that plans had been shelved. Mr. Pearson indicated that these plans had indeed been dropped and, in fact, John Davis, chief critic of Wedgwood Benn's plans in this regard, is now Minister of Technology in the new liberal government which indicates that there isn't much chance that this plan will be put into effect. The result is that the UKAEA will continue in full force.

I had lunch with Justin Bloom, Stan Schneider, George Sakalosky and Syd Gaarder for a general planning session.

I talked on the phone to Leon Billings of Senator Muskie's Subcommittee on Air Pollution, who returned my call of this morning to Senator Muskie. I told him that I was calling regarding the Gofman-Tamplin matter and the Senator's suggestion to me in a letter (copy attached on August 7) that perhaps AAAS might be a suitable third party in this controversy. I told him I wanted the Senator to know that in response to many urgings, I have agreed to run for president of AAAS this fall, a decision that was made long before Senator Muskie made his approach to AAAS, and that, if elected, I would be president-elect in 1971 and president in 1972. Billings didn't feel there should be any problem. He said that Mr. Babbidge of AAAS informed them that the Senator's request would be considered at the October 17-18 board meeting. Billings felt that the review could be undertaken and completed prior to January, 1971. He then said that maybe what should be done to avoid any possible misinterpretations from the outside is to make sure that, if the board agrees to undertake the review and Spilhaus appoints the review panel, the chairman of the panel might report back directly to Senator Muskie; in that way, the review panel could essentially be operating independently.

From 4:05 until 5:15 p.m. I met with Bob Hollingsworth, John Abbadessa, and Julie Rubin for a preview discussion of the FY 1972 budget which we are going to submit next month. The ceiling that has been imposed by the Office of Management and Budget, together with other obligations, means that we will have to cut \$225 million in expenditures below the FY 1971 level. This presents a very grim picture and suggests consideration of such drastic actions as the closedown of the N-reactor at Hanford and the closeout of the Plowshare program. There are, of course, no new facilities of any kind included.

I sent my biweekly status report to the White House today (copy attached).

Attached are copies of the following documents and correspondence received while I was on vacation:

Letter of August 10, 1970 from Secretary Rogers advising that State concurs in the recommendation of the report mentioned in my letter of July 20 (copy attached on July 20, 1970) agreeing to joint United States-Mexican studies of nuclear power and desalting for southwest United States and northwest Mexico;

President Nixon's letter of August 17, 1970 to Norris Bradbury congratulating him on receiving the Enrico Fermi Award;

A letter of August 20, 1970 from the Deputy Director of the Office of Management and Budget Caspar Weinberger agreeing with our plan to reduce the price of Cf-252;

The status report to the White House dated August 11;

Rubin's memorandum describing a weapons briefing held at the H Street office on August 11.

Helen, Dianne, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, hiked along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Dave, Carol, Steve, Eric, and a couple of friends went to the rock concert in L'Enfant Square; this was part of the Summer in the Parks program. Steve and Eric went in the afternoon and stayed until the end--about 8 p.m. Dave and Carol tried to meet there later, but this resulted in a mixup and a lot of misunderstanding.

Wednesday, August 26, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1058 (notes attached) with an unusually long agenda as a result of my absence on vacation. We discussed Walker Cisler's letter of August 4 (copy attached on August 7) requesting Commission financial participation in the future operation of the Enrico Fermi plant to aid in the LMFBR fuel development program. We also discussed the letter from Robert Gifford of the SINB (copy attached) in which he threatens to go to the U.S. Congress unless we accede to his demands concerning the broadening of our program for the disposal of radioactive waste in salt formation. We heard a report by Herrick on labor problems at Rocky Flats and the Nevada Test Site. We approved the appointment of Robert D. Thorne as Deputy Manager of the San Francisco Operations Office; the change of title of "Secretary to the Commission" to "Secretary of the Commission" for W. B. McCool; and the assignment of Dr. Ivo Zvara to a salaried position for six months at the Oak Ridge National Laboratory. We discussed the letter that Senator Muskie has written to the AAAS (copy attached) asking for their investigation of the Gofman-Tamplin affair. We approved the return of the Fallon (Project SHOAL) nuclear test site in Nevada to the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior, and I sent a letter to Interior Secretary Walter Hickel informing him of this (copy attached).

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR AUGUST 25, 1970

1. Dr. Michael May, Director of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, issued a statement on August 17 in which he said he would welcome an independent investigation of charges by Drs. John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin, Laboratory employees, that the AEC and LRL have used censure and reprisal to suppress their criticism of radiation protection standards. Senator Muskie, who indicated that AEC's July report on this matter was inadequate, stated in a letter to Chairman Seaborg that he proposed to have an independent investigation made. The Senator subsequently asked the American Association for the Advancement of Science to prepare a report for the Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution which he heads.
2. Information obtained from foreign representatives at the International Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations held at the United Nations, August 10-14, indicated that several nations are in the process of lowering their legal radiation emission limits below those set by the United States or the International Commission on Radiological Protection. This is the case even though the general consensus among the delegates was that the ICRP standards are sound. While all the countries, including the United States, reported actual emissions from nuclear power plants at only a small fraction of the legal limits, there now appears to be a trend to lower the official radiation guidelines. Included among the nations exhibiting this trend are the United Kingdom, Japan, Switzerland, and the six countries of the European Economic Community.
3. A Chicago environmental group has announced plans to intervene regularly in licensing proceedings involving nuclear power plants around Lake Michigan. The group, called "Businessmen for the Public Interest," reportedly plans to seek strict controls over radiation and thermal discharges. There is now one nuclear plant operating on Lake Michigan; two others are expected to start up in the near future; and seven more are under construction or firmly planned.
4. An important case - one involving the question of federal versus state jurisdiction for setting radiation protection standards applied to nuclear reactors - is scheduled to open on October 5 before the U.S. District Court in St. Paul, Minnesota. This case, a declaratory judgment suit brought by the Northern States Power Company against the State of Minnesota, raises the issue of whether the AEC has been given exclusive jurisdiction in this area by

(continued)

the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, or whether states may adopt standards that are more stringent than those imposed through Federal regulation. About twenty states have indicated their wish to appear as interveners or friends of the court in support of Minnesota. The case has its origins in the construction of Northern States' Monticello Nuclear Power Plant about thirty miles northwest of Minneapolis.

5. The Justice Department has considered the legal validity of AEC's proposed amendments to the criteria for the furnishing of uranium enrichment services and the charges proposed to be established by the Commission on the basis of the amended criteria and has concluded that (a) the proposed enrichment charge of \$28.70 per kilogram does not exceed "reasonable compensation" as a matter of law merely because it might contemplate recovery in excess of full Government costs over a period of time; and (b) the proposed amendments to AEC's uranium enrichment services criteria are lawful.

The Commission has advised the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy that, after consideration of the views of the JCAE, the General Accounting Office, the Justice Department, and the AEC's General Counsel, concerning the legal validity of the proposed revisions to the criteria, the Commission has concluded that there is an adequate legal basis for the proposed revisions and has submitted them to the Federal Register for publication. It is expected that they will appear in the August 25 issue of the Register.

6. A reduction in force of about 130 employees is under way at our National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho. These are contractor employees of Idaho Nuclear Corporation. The lay-off results from a continuing tight budget situation and shifts in program emphasis from research areas to large scale engineering and testing projects.
7. At the Plowshare Project Rulison Site near Grand Valley, Colorado, natural gas from the well created by the underground nuclear detonation is being flared (burned) in order to obtain samples for radiochemical analysis. All radioactivity measured in the gas to date has been far below the protective action guidelines established for the project. The samples analyzed by the U.S. Public Health Service indicate that average concentrations of tritium and krypton 85 are well within limits to assure public health. Present activities at the site are expected to lead to production testing to determine how much nuclear fracturing of the gas-bearing rock will increase gas production.

8. LOOK Magazine is currently gathering material for a story on Project Rulison. A writer from the magazine's New York Office spent several days in the Grand Valley area, and also went to Denver to interview Lt. Governor Mark Hogan (an opponent of Rulison) and others. A photographer was on hand to take pictures of the first calibration burning of Rulison gas at the site on August 18.
9. Dr. Norris Bradbury, Director of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico, will be presented the Enrico Fermi Award for outstanding scientific achievement in the development of atomic energy in a ceremony at Los Alamos on August 29. The presentation, to be made by Chairman Seaborg, coincides with the retirement of Dr. Bradbury after twenty-five years as Laboratory Director. He will be succeeded by Dr. Harold Agnew. Guest speakers will include Senator Clinton Anderson, Representative Chet Holifield, and Mr. John E. Canaday, a regent of the University of California, which is the operating contractor for the Laboratory.
10. Commonwealth Edison has purchased 4.25 million pounds of uranium oxide from an Australian uranium company, marking the first time that a United States' utility has gone to the foreign market for uranium supply. The import schedule calls for delivery over a five-year period beginning in 1974. Under the Atomic Energy Act, the AEC, to the extent necessary to maintain the viability of the domestic uranium industry, may not enrich uranium of foreign origin for use in domestic facilities. A proposed schedule for partial removal of this restriction, beginning about 1973, as well as plans for disposal of present excess Government stocks of uranium, a related problem, have been developed and are now awaiting Administration approval. This purchase can be expected to increase pressure for removal of the restriction.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

SD 8/19/70

August 10, 1970

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

We have reviewed the recent report prepared by Assistant Secretary Smith, Commissioner Ramey and Dr. Wong, mentioned in your letter of July 20, 1970, regarding discussions held with Mexican officials on continuing joint United States-Mexican studies of nuclear power and desalting for southwest United States and northwest Mexico.

The Department concurs in the recommendation of the report that informal, low-level studies be undertaken and that discussions be conducted on more formal arrangements, looking to a negotiated, cooperative agreement after December 1, 1970. Presumably, this agreement would be along the lines of the report and the agenda dated April 26, 1970, tentatively agreed upon by the joint working group.

I have asked Mr. Herman Pollack, Director, Bureau of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, to coordinate the Department's participation in the on-going studies and negotiations as outlined in the recommendation and elaborated upon in the report of the discussions with Mexican officials.

Sincerely,


William P. Rogers

The Honorable
Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 17, 1970

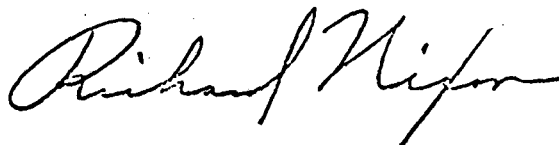
Dear Dr. Bradbury:

Your brilliant and enduring contributions to the field of nuclear energy have earned you the pride of all your fellow citizens and the admiration of countless others throughout the world. Nothing could please me more than to congratulate you on receiving one of our Government's highest honors: The Enrico Fermi Award.

The finest reward for your accomplishments must surely be the knowledge that your persevering talents have so immeasurably speeded human progress and uplifted the quality of life. There is little I can add to this distinction but my strong assurance that this Administration will remain totally committed to the noblest goal of your successful career: to direct our nuclear energy toward the benefit of all mankind.

I know that I am joined by countless colleagues and admirers in the hope that your retirement years may be filled with all the contentment you have earned by your selfless public service.

Sincerely,



Dr. Norris E. Bradbury
Director
Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory
University of California
Post Office Box 663
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

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

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NOV 86

AUG 20 1970

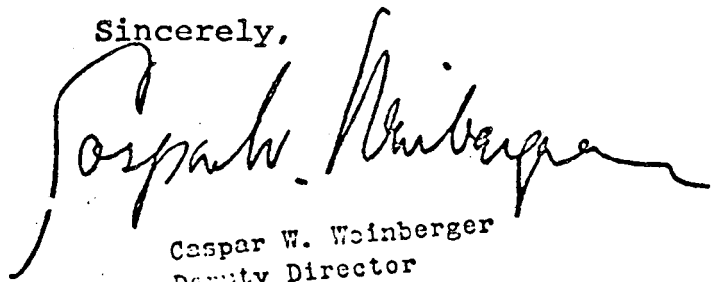
Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman, U.S. Atomic Energy
Commission
Washington, D.C. 20546

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I write in response to your letter to Mr. Mayo of June 15, in which you advised us of your plan to reduce the AEC charge for californium-252 to a new price of \$10 per microgram. We understand that the \$10 price is based upon principle of full cost recovery and will permit AEC to test the potential market demand for californium-252.

This is to advise you that the Office of Management and Budget has no objection to your announcing plans to reduce the price of californium-252 to \$10 per microgram. Because of the obvious budgetary implications, we will be interested in the progress of your efforts to estimate the potential market for californium-252.

Sincerely,



Caspar W. Weinberger
Deputy Director

AEC BIWEEKLY STATUS REPORT FOR AUGUST 11, 1970

1. Chairman Seaborg and three other Commissioners are participating in various parts of an international symposium on the environmental aspects of nuclear power, which is being held at United Nations Headquarters in New York City during August 10-14. Chairman Seaborg will deliver the opening address. This symposium is being sponsored by the International Atomic Energy Agency in cooperation with the USAEC. More than 250 delegates from 21 countries and seven international organizations have been nominated to attend.
2. Articles on AEC are being prepared for Esquire, Atlantic (by Paul Jacobs, who used to be on the staff of Reporter and Banquets), and Newsweek. A book The Nuclear Dilemma, which is expected to be unfavorable to nuclear power, is scheduled to be published by Ballantine in November; the author is a Eugene, Oregon, newspaperman, Gene Bryerton, who is adapting a series of articles that relied heavily on Sheldon Novick's The Careless Atom. An Associated Press business writer in New York, Harry Steinberg, is planning an article on nuclear power plants, which will emphasize costs, safety, and construction delays. An AEC-TV crew is making films about the disposal of radioactive wastes at AEC's National Reactor Testing Station in Idaho. Interest in waste disposal by Idaho has been stimulated as a result of criticism by Senator Church earlier this year. The CBS Morning News Show is carrying a series of feature stories this week about nuclear energy and current controversies about its use.
3. On July 28 AEC answered erroneous press reports concerning preparations for a radioactive waste repository in a salt mine at Lyons, Kansas. According to a United Press International account that quoted Congressman Skubitz of Kansas, AEC is allowing State geologists only three months to complete safety studies. In fact, as our denial pointed out, AEC has asked the Kansas Geologic Survey to help outline additional studies, and no deadline has been set for completing any studies that may be recommended. Congressman Skubitz has shown a continuing interest in this project, expressing concern about safety and directing a number of questions to the AEC, to which Chairman Seaborg has replied. A briefing for the public and press was conducted in Lyons on July 29 by AEC, the Kansas State Government (with Governor Docking presiding), and the Carey Salt Company. It was attended by about 175 people, including 30 newsmen, who asked most of the questions. About 110 people were taken on a tour down into the mine.

4. To alleviate New York City's power problems aggravated by the recent failure of Consolidated Edison's largest generating unit, AEC's uranium enrichment plants will reduce their consumption of electricity by an additional 200,000 kilowatts. This makes a total reduction of 650,000 kilowatts by these plants to relieve power shortages during the current summer.
5. A controversial public hearing on a nuclear power plant on Long Island is expected to begin on September 21. The hearing, to be held in Rocky Point, New York, will consider an application by Long Island Lighting Company to build the Shoreham Nuclear Power Station. Opponents of the plant plan to intervene on a wide variety of questions. The Center for Responsive Law, which is affiliated with Ralph Nader, has indicated an intent to intervene for the limited purpose of raising the question of whether discharges from the plant (which is located in an agricultural area) could cause harmful levels of radiation to be concentrated in the food chain.
6. A Pennsylvania State legislative committee has been created to investigate the radiation and thermal effects of nuclear power plants. Among the witnesses expected to testify at hearings on August 21-22 is Dr. Ernest J. Sternglass, one of the most severe critics of the atomic energy program, whose claims about the medical effects of radiation have received considerable attention in the press.
7. AEC staff testified on the disposal of nerve gas before the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the Senate Committee on Commerce on August 5 and the Subcommittee on Oceanography of the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on August 6. The Subcommittees requested AEC witnesses to comment on the technical feasibility of using underground nuclear techniques to dispose of nerve gas.
8. Briefings on nuclear weapons development for high level officials will be given by AEC during August. These briefings will discuss new developments in strategic offensive, strategic defensive, and tactical nuclear weapons and also new concepts that might be weaponized. Invitations have been extended to White House staff, Office of Management and Budget, Office of Science and Technology, Department of State, Department of Defense, Central Intelligence Agency, Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and the U.S. Intelligence Board.

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

August 11, 1970

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Mr. Chairman:

I attended the scheduled weapons briefing at the H Street Office this morning and the program essentially followed the attached outline. I thought you might like to know my impression of the meeting.

The attendance was fairly thin from the extensive invitation list. A total of about 50 people were present (at least half AEC), with the most significant non-AEC attendees being: Dr. Lee DuBridge, OST; Alexis Johnson, State; James Schlesinger, BoB; Jack Young, BoB; Don Zook, State; George Murphy, JCAE; and Sy Shwiler, JCAE. Flanigan and Ehrlichman had their offices call to report they would be unable to attend. Ramey, Larson and Hollingsworth were the senior AEC people in the group.

The introduction by Giller was fairly routine and consisted mainly of a review of responsibilities of the AEC in relation to DOD. A gratuitous comment was that we had sufficient enriched uranium and plutonium to satisfy foreseeable weapons requirements unless new systems surface. A case was made that tritium requirements could increase significantly due to new systems under development.

The talks by Dr. Cook of Sandia Laboratories, Livermore and Dr. McDonald, LRL, Livermore covered present system capabilities and some of the projected new development possibilities. I was personally a little surprised at the approach both speakers took in making a sales pitch for supporting new system developments with less emphasis on orienting the visitors on the technology of nuclear weapons.

The greatest surprise of the briefing occurred during Dr. Agnew's presentation. Almost the entire presentation by Agnew was a passionate philosophical lecture on the need for the country and the Defense Department to educate the world and plan on the use of tactical nuclear weapons. He provided examples of a bridge in Vietnam where hundreds of sorties by conventional aircraft and millions of pounds of conventional explosives had been unsuccessful in destroying

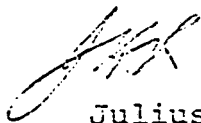
Mr. Chairman

- 2 -

the bridge where a tactical nuclear weapon using the Waileye guidance system could have destroyed the bridge in a single mission. A second example was offered in Vietnam where extensive B-52 bombing with millions of pounds of conventional explosives had not been effective in defense of a particular fire base where one 20 to 100 ton nuclear weapon could have satisfied the objective. A case was made for the Army acceptance of a new 8-inch artillery shell to eliminate the extensive support force required all over the world for the present design. Harold even suggested the AEC develop the weapon and have it available for the Army even though their own budget and tactical decision would not permit this move at the present time. Slides were shown to explain how the damage and kill radius from these small nuclear weapons was no greater than the present conventional weapons.

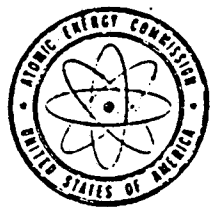
I talked to Bob Hollingsworth on the way back to his office and we both expressed surprise at Agnew's presentation. Vinciguerra indicated he had observed Alexis Johnson appearing to raise questions about some of Harold's suggestions in a private conversation with DuBridge, and DuBridge talked to Agnew briefly after the meeting.

My main purpose in trying to relay the above picture to you is in case there is some reaction to the briefing by any of the attendees. As you will note, other briefings were scheduled at the Pentagon, but I doubt if there would be much opposition to Agnew's suggestions from that audience.



Julius H. Rubin
Special Assistant
to the Chairman

Attachment



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 3
August 26, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1058

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, August 26, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Article re Air Pollution and Human Health
To be circulated. (SECY)
2. First Report of the Environmental Quality Council
The Chairman suggested review. (SECY)
3. October 14, 1970, Meeting with Atomics International
Scheduled. (SECY)
4. July 23 Letter from Congressman Ichord re Statement for Hearing on Security Matters
Staff will testify. Commissioner Ramey is available if needed. (AGMA)
5. August 5 Memorandum from the President re Improving Federal Reporting and Reducing Related Paperwork
Noted. A review of report requirements is requested. (PAR)

6. August 4 Letter from Mr. Cisler re Future Operation of Enrico Fermi Atomic Power Reactor-I

The draft reply is circulated for later consideration. (RDT)

7. August 18 Letter from Eugene Schubert, GE, re Meeting with the Commission

A meeting date of October 27, October 29, or October 30, 1970, will be checked. (SECY)

8. SECY-282 - Proposed Reply to SINB's August 19 Letter on Waste Disposal

The letter will be sent to the Chairman of the SINB with copies to Sterling Cole and Mr. Gifford. (Rubin-Fremling)

9. Oral Report on the Labor Situation at Rocky Flats and NTS

10. SECY-252 - Laboratory Salary Increases

Approved. (LABR)

11. SECY-249 - Access Authorization Procedures for Transportation Industry; and, SECY-212 - Intended Implementation of Access Authorization Procedures to Transportation Industry

Approved. (SMM)

12. SECY-216 - Return of the Fallon (Project Shoal) Nuclear Test Site to the Bureau of Land Management

Approved. (AGMMA)

13. SECY-228 - Hanford Nuclear Power Park

Approved, (P)

14. SECY-211 - Gas Centrifuge; German Patent Application; and, AEC 610/211 - Gas Centrifuge; Patent Application Filed by German Inventor at U.S. Patent Office

Approved. (C)

15. SECY-224 - German Procurement of Enriched Uranium Under Offset Payments Agreement
Approved. (AGMIA)
16. SECY-227 - Royalties for Sale Abroad of U.S. Gaseous Diffusion Technology
Approved with a request. (AGMIA)
17. Commissioner Ramey's Report on Discussions with Mr. Tamaki Ipponmatsu, JAPCO
18. SECY-225 - Technical Exchange Arrangement Between the Organization for Industrial Research (TNO) and the USAEC
Approved. (AGMIA)
19. SECY-251 - Filing of a Patent Application in the USSR
Approved. (AGMIA)
20. SECY-254 - CTR: US-USSR Exchanges - Counterproposals
Approved. (AGMIA)
21. Commission Resolution on the Retirement of Ambassador Henry B. Smyth
Approved. (SECY)
22. SECY-253 - Czech National: Proposed Assignment to ORNL
Approved. (AGMIA)
23. SECY-237 - Canadian Participation in 200 BEV Project
(See also SECY-109)
Approved. (AGMO)
24. SECY-247 - Contractor Selection Statement for Thermionic Reactor Development Project
Approved with revisions. (DC)

25. SECY-284 - Staff Report on Gofman/Tamplin Allegations and Senator Muskie's Letter to AAAS

No action will be taken at this time. (Rubin)

26. Senate Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution Hearings on Legislation on Underground Uses of Nuclear Energy, August 5, 1970

The Commissioners suggested the National Academy of Sciences be alerted. (OEA)

27. SECY-260 - Salt Mine Repository: Contractor for A-E Services

Noted. (AGMO)

28. SECY-269 - Proposed Letters re Financial Assistance for Operation of Richland School District

Noted. (AGMO)

29. SECY-273 - University of Wisconsin Explosion - August 24, 1970

Noted. (OS)

30. SECY-250 - Radioactive Releases at the NTS (See also AEC 180/90)

Noted. (AGMMA)

31. General Manager's August 19 Memorandum re Deputy Manager, SFOO

Noted. (PER)

32. SECY-244 - Proposed Patent Provisions for Nuclear Instrument Landing System Development Contract

Noted. (ID)

33. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 371

Noted with a request. (DC-SAGM)

34. Secretary's August 7 Memorandum re Change in Title

Approved. (SECY-PER)

35. SECY-241 - GAC Consideration of Commission Awards

Approved with a change. The Commissioners are to be informed when the Committee issues letters of invitation. (SECY)

36. SECY-242 - Board of Contract Appeals: Appointment of Additional Members

Approved. (BCA-SECY)

37. "Q" Clearance Status of Former Commissioners (See Secretary's August 3 and 19 Memoranda)

Noted. (S-SECY)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:50 a. m.

(Decisional items will be reviewed with Commissioner Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Spurgeon
Mr. Ryan
Mr. McCool
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Herrick*
Mr. Crowson*
Mr. Richter*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Marshall*
Mr. Horan*
Mr. Levine*
Mr. Totter*
Mr. English*
Mr. Bibb*
Mr. Keto*
Mr. Machurek*
Mr. Davy*
Mr. Gerber*

DISTRIBUTION:

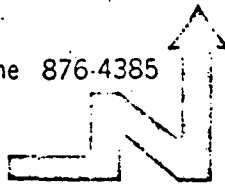
Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

Telephone 876-4385

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NOV 86

SOUTHERN INTERSTATE NUCLEAR BOARD



Suite 664 • 300 Peachtree St. N.E. • Atlanta, Ga. 30308

August 19, 1970

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

Reference is made to my letter of June 8 and your response of June 29 relative to certain points of specific inquiry posed by the Executive Committee of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board.

While the Division of Industrial Participation has been very cooperative and active in pursuit of this matter and the Division of Nuclear Education and Training through Dr. Elliot Pierce has already met with an SINB staff representative in connection with our manpower study, response to the other areas of interest are still forthcoming.

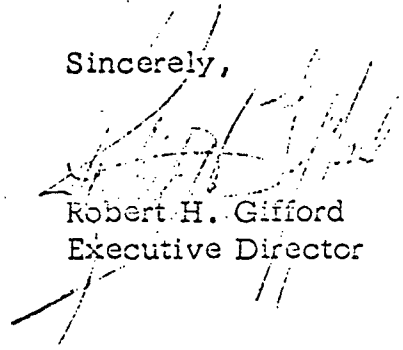
Although we have a strong interest in all of the subject areas covered at the May 27 discussion and reiterated in my letter of June 8, the greatest concern centers on the inconsistency between the Atomic Energy Commission's waste disposal program near Lyons, Kansas and the interpretation of associated plans as related to us in May. Mr. John Erlewine left us with the distinct impression that the program had not been finalized and was being developed strictly as a pilot effort. Within three weeks of our meeting, a formal announcement was made of the activation of the program. It was indicated that the facility was capable of handling all high level radioactive waste produced in the United States to the year 2000. With that kind of time projection, it is difficult not to question the designation of "pilot program."

May I reemphasize the very strong concern we have for the absence of any demonstrated interest on the part of the Atomic Energy Commission in the potential use of salt domes and the seeming relegation of the deep bed rock disposal project to a lesser priority. These are matters which we propose to pursue vigorously and immediately with key members of the U. S. Congress, both in the House and the Senate. I feel that the nature of the approach to the members of Congress might be effectively ameliorated if you could provide us with answers to the questions which we have advanced. If answers are not available, of course, it would be helpful to have that information also.

We are certainly not seeking adversary development in this issue and extend the hope that we can obtain satisfactory response in order to meet the information demands being imposed upon us by representatives of both government and industry within the region.

With appreciation for your attention to this matter, I am

Sincerely,



Robert H. Gifford
Executive Director

RHG:cb

August 12, 1970 (?)

Dr. Athelstan Spilhaus
President
American Association for the Advancement of Science
1515 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Dr. Spilhaus:

I am very concerned over charges that the Atomic Energy Commission, acting through its contractor, the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, has taken reprisal action against Drs. John Gofman and Arthur Tamplin for criticism of the Atomic Energy Commission and radiation standards voiced before the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution in November 1969.

On July 8, 1970 I asked Dr. Seaborg, Chairman of the AEC, to examine these allegations and to make a full report to me. His letter of July 23, together with an AEC staff report comprises his response.

As I indicated to Dr. Seaborg in my letter of August 5, the report does not appear to be an unbiased review of the allegations made by Drs. Gofman and Tamplin. The inquiry, conducted as it was by people in disagreement with the scientific conclusions of Drs. Gofman and Tamplin, was of questionable objectivity.

In order to get an independent review of the charges of harassment and reprisal, I am asking that the American Association for the Advancement of Science undertake a complete examination of the allegations made by Drs. Gofman and Tamplin. You are invited to make a report on this investigation on behalf of the AAAS at a public hearing of the Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution, Committee on Public Works.

Thank you for your cooperation in reviewing this potential threat to the free and open discussion of scientific issues.

Sincerely,

Edmund S. Muskie, USS
Chairman, Subcommittee on Air and Water Pollution
Committee on Public Works



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NOV 86

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

AUG 26 1970

Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior

Dear Mr. Hickel:

Public Land Order (PLO) 2771 of September 6, 1962 (27 F.R. 9062), as amended on December 4, 1962, by PLO 2834 (F.R. Doc. 62--9076), withdrew approximately 2,560 acres of public domain land in Nevada for use by the Atomic Energy Commission as a test site for Project SHOAL. This project, completed on October 26, 1963, was the first nuclear detonation in the Department of Defense (Advanced Research Projects Agency) Vela Uniform program to provide research data on detection, identification, and location of underground nuclear explosions.

Our experimental activities at this site are completed. Accordingly, we no longer have a need for the site. I am advising you of my concurrence, as required by Executive Order 10355, in the publication of a PLO revoking those previously mentioned.

The Manager of the AEC's Nevada Operations Office has been authorized to take the action necessary to return this site to the Bureau of Land Management.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, which appears to be "Glenn T. Seaborg", is written over the typed name "Glenn T. Seaborg".

Chairman

I then presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 420 from 12:05 until 12:30 p.m. (notes attached). We authorized Harold Price to investigate with Charles Thornton his interest in becoming the director of the Division of Nuclear Materials Safeguards. We also received a status report of the Monticello and Palisades reactors licensing procedures.

I hosted a luncheon in honor of Dr. Harry D. Smyth in recognition of his forthcoming retirement as U.S. Representative to the IAEA on September 1, in the Commissioners' Dining Room. Others attending were Commissioners Ramey, Johnson and Larson, Bob Hollingsworth, Myron Kratzer, Algie Wells, Allan Labowitz, General Delmar Crowson, Hal Bengelsdorf, Bill Yeomans, Bob Slawson and Phil Jacques. At the end of the luncheon I presented a Commission resolution (copy attached) commending Smyth's contributions.

At 2:10 p.m. I met with Dr. John Gruber (Associate Dean of the Graduate School of the State University of Washington). We discussed his work on the actinides and lanthanides, especially the two-photon absorption program. He told me that he has ten graduate students.

At 2:35 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2430 (action summary attached). We discussed the 1970 nuclear weapons planning estimate. Staff indicated to us that DOD Secretary Melvin Laird has approved weapons requiring a much larger future production of fissionable material than corresponds to our guidance from the Office of Management and Budget regarding production reactor operation. We discussed the KMS proposal and agreed to have staff meet with officials of KMS to try to dissuade them from their desire to pursue work in the laser micro-explosion fusion area. If this is unsuccessful, the majority of the Commission, with Ramey dissenting, will want to negotiate a stringent contract with KMS, allowing them to proceed under limited opportunity and strict security provisions because of the weapons implications. We also discussed the problem of industry participating in gas centrifuge technology and made a good deal of progress based on the discussion paper prepared by the staff. This would bring industry into gas centrifuge development in two steps, the first with limited access to AEC information and the second with more complete access.

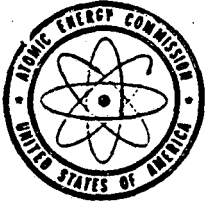
We received from the Office of Management and Budget a tentative 1971 very stringent outlay ceiling (copy attached).

David, Carol, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters, and returned to our starting point.

Bill, Lynne and Charlotte Thompson (who is still staying with us) joined us for dinner.

Thursday, August 27, 1970 - D.C.

Carl Walske called me at the request of the U.S. Ambassador in Mexico, whom he saw last week when he visited Mexico, with respect to our having overshoot with an Athena rocket and our plans for cleaning up. The Ambassador wanted it brought to my attention that the Mexican AEC is very much against anything suggested by the U.S. A couple examples are as follows: As a result of the Athena rocket, there is about one curie of cobalt-57, with about 3 mr per hour. We want to bury the radioactive debris under a meter or two of sand. The Mexican AEC is adamant against that. They admit that it is safe enough to bury it, but they just don't want us to do that. They want us to remove all the sand and radioactivity until a measurement of .1 mr per hour is reached, and then



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

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August 26, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 420

12:05 p.m., Wednesday, August 26, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's August 25 Memorandum re Meetings of Ocean Disposal Task Force on Council on Environmental Quality's Report to the President

Staff will prepare comments on the draft report as discussed. (ADRA-AGMO)

2. Mr. Price's August 21 Memorandum re Request for Exemption by Long Island Lighting Company, Shoreham Nuclear Power Station, Unit 1

Mr. Price's recommendation is approved. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's August 24 Memorandum re Request for Further Exemption by the Millstone Point Company, et. al., Millstone Nuclear Power Station Unit 2 - Docket No. 50-336

Mr. Price's recommendation is approved. (ADRA)

4. Mr. Price's August 24 Memorandum re Scenic Shoreline Preservation Conference, Inc., - Notice of Filing of Petition for Rule Making and Denial of Petition for Rule Making in Light of Pending Rule Making Proceeding

Approved. (ADRA-SECY)

5. SECY-R 20 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR Part 20 - Retention of Radiation Exposure Records

Approved. A status report on the study on radiation exposure record retention requirements is requested. (RPS-SECY)

6. Executive Personnel Appointment

Exploratory discussion is authorized. (DR)

7. Mr. Price's Oral Report on Palisades and Monticello

W. B. McCool
Secretary

12:40 p. m.

(Decisional items will be reviewed with Commissioner Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Beck
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Wells
Mr. Buck
Mr. McCool
Mr. Hollingsworth*
Mr. Erlewine*
Mr. Perge*

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners
Dir/Regulation
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)

COMMISSION RESOLUTION UPON RETIREMENT OF AMBASSADOR HENRY D. SMYTH

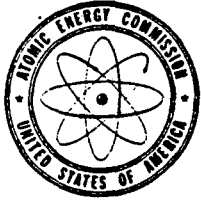
Upon his retirement as United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, the United States Atomic Energy Commission has unanimously resolved to express its deep appreciation to Henry DeWolf Smyth for the distinguished service he has rendered to the United States atomic energy program, to the nation and to the world community of nations.

Harry Smyth brought to his present position in 1961 an exceptional background as a distinguished pioneer in the nuclear energy field, with a concern, from its inception, for the control of this awesome force and its far-reaching uses for peaceful purposes. The Commission is proud that he served as a Member of this body from 1949 to 1954.

At a time when many persons would consider their careers fulfilled, Harry Smyth undertook a new and challenging career as United States Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, and his achievements in this capacity were perhaps greatest of all. His unprecedented service as a United States Ambassador under three Administrations is a testimonial to the high regard in which his contributions have been held.

Harry Smyth's associations with the Atomic Energy Commission have been numerous and diverse, including his service as Chairman of the Princeton University Research Board and also as Chairman of the Universities Research Association which is responsible for construction of the 200-500 BEV accelerator at Batavia, Illinois, the largest proton accelerator in the world. In all of these relationships, he brought the unusual combination of wisdom, knowledge, tact and humor which inspired the highest admiration from his friends and colleagues.

Although no words can express adequately our feelings in wishing well to Harry Smyth, the Commission has felt it proper to express once again on this occasion its deep sense of gratitude, respect and affection.



UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

August 27, 1970

Approved _____

REH

Date _____

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2430, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1970, 2:40 P.M., ROOM 1115,
D. C. OFFICE

SECY:RDL

Commission Business

1. SECY-262 - 1970 Materials Planning Estimate

Discussed and to be rescheduled for the Commission's FY 1972 Budget review. (SECY)

Commissioner Johnson requested information on the impact of DOD requirements and weapons' retirements upon AEC's or alloy stockpile and that this be flagged for the Commission's FY 1972 Budget review. (PA)

2. FY '71 Expenditure Limitation

3. SECY-235 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (AGMA)

(3:20 p.m.)

* * * * *

Resumed - (3:40 p.m.)

4. SECY-238 - Extension of Contract for Operation at ANL

Approved. (DC)

5. SECY-243 - Periodic Review of Enrichment Charge Under Revised Criteria

Discussed and to be rescheduled. (SECY)

6. SECY-248 - KMS Matter

(AEC 532/99 - Staff Evaluation of KMS Proposal
AEC 532/100 - Interim Report on Practical Laser-Pellet Fusion Testing
SECY-108 - Staff Evaluation: KMS Proposal (AEC 532/99) - Amplification
of Options Open to AEC (See also SECY-2, Commissioner Ramey's June 9
Memorandum, and SECY-261))

Discussed.

The Commission approved, subject to Commissioner Thompson's concurrence, staff discussions with KMS, as outlined in the Talking paper (Option A), with results to be reported to the Commission. The JCAE staff is to be informed. (OGC/AGMR&D/AGMA)

August 27, 1970

7. SECY-270 - Industry Participation in Uranium Enrichment
(AEC 610/218 - Industry Participation in Gas Centrifuge Technology
SECY-106 - AEC Actions Resulting in Cessation of Private Work on the
Gas Centrifuge
SECY-107 - Draft Statement on Ad Hoc Committee on Providing Industry Access
to Enriching Technology(See also AEC 610/212, Commissioners Johnson & Larson's
May 21 Memoranda, General Manager's August 3 Draft Staff Proposal))

Discussed. To be revised & rescheduled. (SECY)

Commissioner Johnson requested:

- a. staff clarify the type of pilot plant envisaged in the long-range plan factor (paragraph 17e SECY-270); and
- b. inclusion of a requirement for company identification of proprietary information before entering the program.

(AGMD&P/AGMP/OGC)

Commissioner Ramey requested:

- a. information on the relationship of Phases I & II to the plans and timing of construction of demonstration plants; and
- b. information on the possible disruptive effects, and preventive measures, of this proposal on AEC's on-going centrifuge program.

(AGMD&P/AGMP)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

cc:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Ramey
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Thompson
Commissioner Larson

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

AUG 25 1970

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Office of Management and Budget Bulletin No. 71-2, a tentative 1971 outlay ceiling for your agency is enclosed. This ceiling is necessary to conform to the Government-wide limitation established by Title V of Public Law 91-305. Under that law, your tentative ceiling may be adjusted to reflect the effects of congressional action or inaction on the 1971 estimates included for your agency in the February budget. Otherwise, it will be considered firm until it is reviewed in the formulation of the President's 1972 budget. It is possible that it will be necessary to reduce the ceiling at that time.

The President advised you on May 25 that:

"The present outlook for the 1972 budget is one of continued stringency. If we are to keep expenditures down -- and yet free sufficient funds for new initiatives -- we must all make a very tough evaluation of current programs."

The outlook is now even more austere due to the probable reduction in estimated receipts associated with the economic slowdown, and increases in uncontrollable items other than those designated in Section 501(b) of Public Law 91-305. It will be necessary to keep 1971 outlays at the lowest possible level by close control of existing programs, and by a searching reexamination of marginal and unproductive programs and previous agency priority determinations. The ceilings that have been established for the 1972 budget require austere program levels. In many instances, the program levels imposed for 1972 require

action to be taken in 1971 to avoid undue disruption. Accordingly, action must be taken now to reduce outlays for programs which must be held down in 1972.

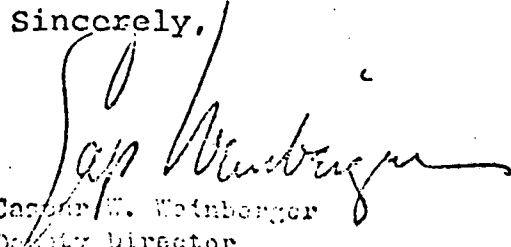
This letter establishes an outlay ceiling for your agency to conform with the statutory limitation, and to carry out the President's restrictive fiscal policies as they pertain to your agency. As indicated in Bulletin No. 71-2, the tentative outlay ceiling established for your agency in the attachment includes the full 1971 cost of statutory pay raises under Public Law 91-231, but does not reflect any other effects of congressional action or inaction on the President's budget requests nor the effects of other actions by the Congress.

In developing your agency plan to operate within the assigned outlay ceiling, the amount shown on line 4 of the attachment should be regarded as your ceiling.

It is expected that you will personally review and approve your agency's plans to live within the established ceiling and insure that an effective control system is in operation throughout the year.

I shall look forward to working with you to assist the President in keeping Government outlays at a level consistent with legal constraints, economic necessity, and the need to provide budgetary flexibility for new initiatives.

Sincerely,



Casper W. Weinberger
Deputy Director

Attachment

Attachment

1971 OUTLAY CEILING
Atomic Energy Commission

	<u>February</u> <u>estimates</u> (outlays in thousands)	<u>Basis for</u> <u>1971</u> <u>ceiling</u>
1. Federal funds		
a. Gross amounts.....	2,411,000	2,393,000
b. Deductions (proprietary receipts and interfund transactions).....	<u> --</u>	<u> --</u>
c. Total, Federal funds.....	<u>2,411,000</u>	<u>2,393,000</u>
2. Trust funds		
a. Gross amounts.....	350	350
b. Deductions, (proprietary receipts and interfund transactions).....	<u> -350</u>	<u> -350</u>
c. Total, Trust funds.....	<u> --</u>	<u> --</u>
3. Deduction for intra- governmental transactions....	<u> --</u>	<u> --</u>
4. Total, net outlay ceiling....	<u>2,411,000</u>	<u>2,393,000</u>

turn over the ground until we get it back to natural background. Furthermore, this is in a very remote area--practically desert--with a so-called ranch, containing a shack, about 5 miles away. The Mexican Foreign Ministry tried to get them to be more reasonable, but since their AEC has the main role of advising the government in such matters, the decision went their way, and we will have to remove the material. Our Ambassador may be able to get a reversal by an appeal to the President of Mexico.

Another example was the U.S. attempt to get the Mexican government to agree to a visit of the nuclear-powered frigate TRUXTON to Acapulco. The Mexicans don't want to accept our standard statement under international law in the event of an accident. They are holding out for something stronger, i.e., that we will pay for any damage that occurs without any adjudication, which we probably would do anyway, but we don't like to issue that kind of blank check. It is the Mexican AEC that is being difficult. Walske said that a telegram was received this morning from our Ambassador stating, "The Foreign Minister said that Jose Gorostiza (head of the Mexican AEC) remained adamant in opposing the visit, and the President decided not to overrule him." The telegram then refers to "the Nuclear Energy Commission, which has been notably uncooperative with us recently."

A third example surfaced in Walske's talk last week with Ramey. Ramey thought his recent trip to Mexico on desalting went "famously." Yet, our Embassy there feels there was a definite lack of agreeableness on the part of the Mexican AEC after the visit; they were poor-mouthing it around, for no particular reason, saying that they don't need that power anyway, the Americans would be too involved, etc. The Ambassador wonders whether the USAEC couldn't do something nice for the Mexican AEC to "sweeten them up;" possibly invite them here for a nice visit, etc. However, the Ambassador would be most appreciative for any help we could give in this regard. I said we probably should send some of our top level scientists down there to show them some attention. Also, I could go out of my way in Vienna to greet them. Walske said he isn't necessarily advocating action immediately, but something aimed at the long haul.

From 10:50 to 11:25 a.m. I met with Maurice C. Timbs (Australian AEC Executive Commissioner) and Peter Crooks (Atomic Energy Attache, Australian Embassy). Julie Rubin, Myron Kratzer and Walter Munster (DIA) were also present. This was a courtesy visit. Timbs told us that Australians have narrowed their choice for the nuclear power reactor they intend to purchase in the near future to four vendors, including Westinghouse in the U.S. We discussed the outlook for the discovery of more uranium ore in Australia and agreed that, although only some 20,000 tons of low-cost U₃O₈ reserves have been recorded to date, the outlook for much larger discoveries should be good. We discussed the South African process for the enrichment of uranium and indicated to Timbs that any new process would be more expensive to develop than Abraham Roux and the South Africans now believe or purport to believe.

I met, along with Julie Rubin, with John Parangosky and John Stephenson of the CIA from 11:30 until 11:45 a.m. to receive a briefing on an interesting project.

I had lunch with Milt Shaw and Julie Rubin in the Commissioners' Dining Room. Milt expressed his overall concern about budget support for the breeder program. He stated that the work is currently very promising with the major effort requiring attention being the development of key components such as pumps, valves, control rod drives, fuel element fabrication, etc. Deferment of the demonstration plant for another year seems the best course in view of the tight budget and stage of component development. Milt expressed concern that the overall U.S. and AEC image not be damaged by deferment of the demonstration

plant as an indication of reduced emphasis or importance attached to the breeder reactor program. Plans to continue support for the molten salt and HTGR were indicated and I strongly concurred in this decision. I mentioned plans to give a talk on the plutonium economy and Milt thought this is very timely as our utilities appear slow in relating the importance of plutonium in their long-range plans.

From 2 until 3:15 p.m. I met with Dr. Edward E. David, Jr., who has just been appointed by President Nixon as his Science Adviser to replace Dr. Lee A. DuBridge, who has resigned, and Dr. Hubert Heffner (Deputy Director, Office of Science and Technology); Julie Rubin was also present. This was mainly a session for the purpose of getting acquainted and to enable Ed David to become familiar with the problems of the Atomic Energy Commission and their relationship to the White House and his office. I gave him a copy of our Annual Report and the Annual Report on Fundamental Research for background. With specific regard to AEC problem areas, I identified the amazing progress being made by Bob Wilson on the 200 Bev Accelerator and the marginal to inadequate rate of funding in the restricted AEC budget for the past few years. David inquired of the need for the breeder program and I emphasized the great importance of this to our future electrical generating requirements and again emphasized the marginal budget support to meet our projected schedule for development of a commercial breeder reactor. We briefly discussed AEC programs in nuclear education and training, public information, and the status and need for data on the effect of low level radiation.

I explained the current consideration of exchange of gaseous diffusion technology with foreign organizations and the present plans for bringing U.S. industry back into the development of the gas centrifuge. I also mentioned the problem encountered with KMS in their attempts to develop a laser-induced controlled thermonuclear reactor; the patent problem, the relationship of this field to weapons technology and Brueckner's dual role with KMS and as an AEC consultant were explained. David noted his experience with Bell Telephone Laboratories showed that his laboratory employees almost always rejected an outsider's suggestion as unworkable or already investigated. He expressed a thought that we should have a completely independent group look at Brueckner's claims and Livermore's claims for origin of the work and resolve this issue prior to making any decision on letting KMS proceed. Assistance in providing an independent review group was offered.

I mentioned my plans to attend the IAEA General Conference meeting in Vienna and suggested that Dr. Heffner might consider attending since he indicated plans to be in Europe the week of September 20. Heffner will let me know if a visit to Vienna can be worked into his schedule.

I called Alex Zucker (National Academy of Sciences) in response to a call he made to Justin Bloom, offering the services of the Academy and, in particular, the Environmental Studies Board, with respect to the Gofman-Tamplin controversy. I told him that this is an intriguing possibility; however, I am reluctant to go into anything until a decision has been made regarding Senator Muskie's request that the AAAS work on this. If AAAS shouldn't want to take this on, this might be the direction in which we would want to move and we would then be in touch with him and the Academy.

I sent a letter to Dr. Sigvard Eklund (copy attached) expressing pleasure with the results of the Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations held at the U.N. headquarters in New York.



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

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NOV 86

AUG 27 1970

Dr. Sigvard Eklund
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Karntner Ring 11
Vienna 1, Austria

Dear Sigvard:

I want to let you know how pleased I was with the conduct and results of the Symposium on Environmental Aspects of Nuclear Power Stations, and to thank the Agency once again for including the meeting as part of its 1970 symposium series.

We regretted that you could not attend the symposium, but we were very pleased that Dr. Zheludev was able to participate in the meeting.

I believe that the symposium was very worthwhile as a forum for scientists, managers and planners from the many countries and international organizations represented to exchange up-to-date information and experience on this important subject, and to facilitate the information reaching the general public at this time of heightened interest in and concern about the environment. I am encouraged that, in connection with the latter objective, several well-balanced articles on the symposium have appeared in a number of American newspapers.

I am enclosing a copy of the address I gave at the opening of the symposium, which I hope you will find of interest. I took the occasion of the address (page 6) to suggest that consideration be given to another Agency role in the environmental field, that is, as a central repository of data on radioactivity released in connection with civilian uses, with the possibility that, perhaps sometime in the future, an international network of monitoring stations, operated under IAEA auspices, might develop. I realize that the Agency is already engaged, to some extent, in collecting data on radioactivity in the environment, but hope that consideration could be given to the possibility of a more comprehensive role by the Agency in this field, taking into account activities being performed and planned by the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation. Our Mission in Vienna will be in touch with the Agency in the near future to explore the suggestion in more detail.

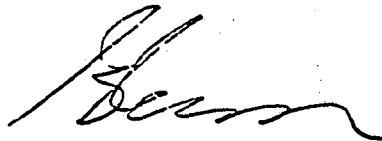
Dr. Sigvard Eklund

- 2 -

I would like to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the excellent way the Agency staff organized and carried out the symposium, in cooperation with the AEC staff, and with assistance from the United Nations. I hope that you will convey our appreciation to those who were involved on the Agency's staff.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Benn", written in dark ink.

Chairman

Enclosure:
Opening Address

Carol, Dianne, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, went along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and returned to our starting point.

Charlotte Thompson returned to Cambridge today.

Friday, August 28, 1970 - D.C. - Los Alamos, New Mexico

After spending the morning in the office I caught TWA Flight No. 183 from Baltimore Friendship Airport, which left about 1 p.m. and arrived in Albuquerque about 3:50 p.m. I was met by Sam and Dotty Donnelly and Jim McCraw.

I rode with the Donnellys to Los Alamos, arriving at 5:45 p.m., and checked into room 116 of the Los Alamos Inn.

I attended a reception in the Red Room of the Science Hall and museum where I met many old friends who were in town for Norris Bradbury's retirement and Fermi Award ceremonies tomorrow. (Attached is a list of the invitees.)

I then rode with Herm Roser to the cafeteria for the buffet dinner (list of invitees attached) and following program for Bradbury. Jim McCormack was the master of ceremonies for the humorous program. People like Giller, Betts, Starbird, Hertford, Donnelly and Tesche read "Bradburygrams" (humorous excerpts from Bradbury messages and letters). A number of humorous gifts were presented to Norris and a special medal was presented to his wife Lois. Norris responded with warm words of appreciation for the cooperative attitude of AEC Headquarters toward Los Alamos problems.

Saturday, August 29, 1970 - Los Alamos - Washington, D.C.

I had breakfast in the dining room of the Los Alamos Inn at a table with Starbird and Hertford. Hans Bethe was at breakfast, having arrived late last night.

Following breakfast I rode with a group in a bus to the Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility. Prior to our tour, in a talk to the group in the auditorium, Louis Rosen described its progress and schedule. He said that the machine should produce an 800 MeV proton beam in 1972 and should be ready for experiments early in 1973. (I sat next to Lee Haworth and suggested that we have a 25th anniversary observation of the start of Brookhaven National Laboratory, and he agreed. He said that the starting date was sometime in 1946, so 1971 would be the proper 25th anniversary date.) We toured the half-mile long Meson Facility, especially the injection end (a 750 KeV Cockcroft Walton device and the first accelerating chamber) and the experimental area (where the building is just getting underway).

D. F. Sundberg (head of university relations for Los Alamos and mayor of Los Alamos, i.e., head of the City Council) then drove me to the old Lodge (Fuller Lodge) area. Here I presented my check (\$500), the first contribution to the J. Robert Oppenheimer Memorial Fund to representatives of the Memorial Committee--John E. Brolley (Chairman), N. H. Krikorian (Vice Chairman), Mrs. Robert H. Sherman (head of publicity) and C. M. Fowler (head of the fund drive). The aim is to erect a memorial to Oppenheimer, in the form of a sculpture to be chosen by an international competition, in the summer of 1973. We visited the nearby proposed site of the sculpture. Movies and still pictures were taken of the presentation ceremony and the site visitation. 624

Bradbury file

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CEREMONY LIST

Agnaw, Mr. & Mrs. Harold M.	Carr, Mr. & Mrs. Clark M.
Anderson, Sen. & Mrs. Clinton P.	Carroll, Dr. & Mrs. Joseph M.
Anthony, Mr. & Mrs. David B.	Carter, Dr. William W.
Arrotta, Mr. & Mrs. F. J., Jr.	Christensen, Mr. & Mrs. Eldon L.
Eachar, Dr. & Mrs. Robert F.	Clark, Mr. Thomas R.
Baker, Mr. & Mrs. R. D.	Cook, Dr. & Mrs. Thomas B., Jr.
Bethe, Dr. Hans A.	Cotter, Mr. Donald R.
Betts, Lt. General A. W.	Cowan, Mr. & Mrs. G. A.
Bjarke, Mr. & Mrs. George O.	Creamer, Mr. & Mrs. Willis B.
Blackwell, Mr. & Mrs. H. Jack	Critchfield, Mr. & Mrs. C. L.
Boyer, Mr. & Mrs. Keith	Crook, Mr. Richard C.
Bradbury, Mr. & Mrs. David E.	Cully, Mr. & Mrs. Jack F.
Bradbury, Mr. & Mrs. James N.	Davis, Mr. & Mrs. Delacroix Jr.
Bradbury, Mr. & Mrs. John P.	Dennis, Mr. George
Bradbury, Mr. & Mrs. Norris E.	Di Luzio, Mr. & Mrs. Frank
Brown, Mr. & Mrs. H. Frank	Dotson, Dr. & Mrs. J. C.
Brown, Mr. Howard C., Jr.	Drummond, Mr. & Mrs. J. C.
Browne, Mr. & Mrs. Charles I.	Duffield, Mr. & Mrs. Robert B.
Burke, Mr. & Mrs. John J.	Durham, Mr. & Mrs. F. P.
Byrne, Mrs. Rose Mary	Ebinger, Mr. & Mrs. Gene H.
Campbell, Mr. & Mrs. Charles C.	Elliott, Mr. & Mrs. Richard G.
Canaday, Mr. John E.	Eppley, Lt. Col. Lawrence L., Jr.
Canfield, Mr. & Mrs. Charles R.	Felt, Dr. Gaelen L.

Fields, Brig. Gen. Kenneth E., USA (Ret.)
Ford, Mr. Judson
Fowler, Mr. Robert D.
Francis, Mr. & Mrs. William C.
Froman, Mr. & Mrs. Darol K.
Gerety, Mrs. Sally
Germashausen, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth J.
Giller, Maj. Gen. & Mrs. Edward B.
Greenwood, Mr. & Mrs. Morgan A.
Grier, Mr. & Mrs. Herbert E.
Griffin, Mr. John A.
Hall, Mr. & Mrs. David B.
Hammel, Mr. & Mrs. Edward F.
Hawkins, Mr. & Mrs. L. G.
Haworth, Dr. & Mrs. Leland J.
Hayward, Admiral John T., USN (Ret.)
Heitzman, Miss Mary E.
Hempelmann, Dr. & Mrs. Louis H.
Henderson, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.
Hertford, Mr. Kenner
Holifield, Rep. Chet
Hornbeck, Dr. & Mrs. John A.
Howard, Mr. & Mrs. William Jack
Hoyt, Mr. & Mrs. Henry R.
Huber, Mr. Paul
Huff, Mr. Charles S.
Jackel, Mr. & Mrs. William J.
Jenike, Mr. & Mrs. W. F.
Jones, Mrs. Lucile E.
Junge, Mr. & Mrs. William P.
Kaericher, Col. Kermit C.
Kellogg, Dr. & Mrs. J. M. B.
Kelly, Mr. John S.
Keto, Mr. G. John
King, Mr. & Mrs. Dudley W.
King, Mr. & Mrs. L. D. P.
Kinney, Mr. Herbert L.
Kinsolving, The Rt. Rev. & Mrs.
C! James III
Klein, Mr. Milton
LaMonica, Mr. & Mrs. John
Langham, Mr. & Mrs. Wright H.
Larson, Hon. Clarence E.
Layman, Mr. & Mrs. E. R.
Lazarus, Mr. & Mrs. Roger B.
Lujan, Congressman Manuel
MacDougall, Mr. D. P.
MacKay, Mr. & Mrs. N. H.
Manley, Mr. & Mrs. J. H.
Mark, Mr. & Mrs. J. Carson

May, Dr. Michael M.

McAndrew, Mr. & Mrs. E. G.

McCool, Mr. W. B.

McCormack, Maj. Gen. & Mrs. James,
USAF (Ret.)

McCraw, Mr. & Mrs. James L.

McDaniel, Dr. Paul W.

McKee, Mr. & Mrs. David

McKibbin, Mrs. Dorothy

McKinney, Mr. & Mrs. Lee B.

McKinney, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E.

McNealy, Mr. & Mrs. C. R.

Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Robert E.

Miller, Mr. & Mrs. Wendell L.

Motz, Mr. & Mrs. H. T.

Napple, Mrs. Ellen W.

Northrop, Dr. John A.

Nottrott, Mr. & Mrs. Carl G.

Nye, Maj. Gen. & Mrs. Francis W., USAF

O'Connor, Mr. & Mrs. L. F.

Ogle, Mr. & Mrs. W. E.

O'Keefe, Mr. & Mrs. Bernard J.

Otoski, Mr. & Mrs. Laddie W.

Quirk, Mr. R. J.

Rabi, Dr. I. I.

Ramay, Hon. & Mrs. James T.

Reinig, Mr. & Mrs. L. P.

Reynolds, Mr. & Mrs. Louis J.

Richard, Mr. & Mrs. C. W.

Rodgers, Mr. & Mrs. W. C.

Roehl, Mr. & Mrs. T. W.

Rosen, Mr. & Mrs. Jack

Rosen, Mr. & Mrs. Louis

Roser, Mr. Herman E.

Russell, Admiral & Mrs. James S.,
USN (Ret.)

Russell, Mr. & Mrs. John H.

St. Clair, Mr. & Mrs. Roy

Sander, Mr. & Mrs. F. C.

Schräiber, Mr. & Mrs. R. E.

Schwartz, Mr. S. P.

Seaborg, Hon. Glenn T.

Serber, Dr. Robert

Shreffler, Mr. & Mrs. R. G.

Smith, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph Carlisle

Spalding, Mr. & Mrs. John F.

Spence, Mr. & Mrs. R. W.

Stack, Mr. & Mrs. F. E.

Starbird, Lt. Gen. Alfred D.

Stone, Mr. & Mrs. Raymond G.

Strong, Capt. & Mrs. William W.

Sundberg, Mr. & Mrs. D. F.

Tape, Dr. Gerald F.

Taschek, Mr. & Mrs. R. F.

Teller, Dr. Edward

Tenney, Mr. & Mrs. G. H.

Tepper, Mr. & Mrs. Arnold

Tesche, Mr. Frederick R.

Thompson, Hon. Theos J.

Thorn, Mr. & Mrs. R. N.

Tuck, Mr. & Mrs. James L.

Udell, Mr. & Mrs. George

Upton, Mr. & Mrs. S. A.

Valencia, Mr. & Mrs. Harold

Van Gemert, Mr. & Mrs. R. J.

Vespe, Mr. & Mrs. V. C.

Vesper, Mr. H. G.

Vcelz, Dr. & Mrs. George L.

Walske, Dr. & Mrs. Carl

Warren, Mr. & Mrs. Leroy R.

West, Mr. & Mrs. Boyd W.

White, Mr. & Mrs. Walter F.

Whiteaker, Capt. James G.

Wilder, Mr. & Mrs. Edward, Jr.

Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Paul A.

Wiltrout, Mr. Glen W.

Wingfield, Mr. & Mrs. E. E.

DINNER LIST

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Harold M. Agnew

✓ Senator and Mrs. Clinton P. Anderson

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ D. B. Anthony

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Bacher

Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Baker

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Bauser

Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Belcher

Dr. and Mrs. Hans E. Bethe

✓ Lt. Gen. and ~~Mrs.~~ Austin W. Betts

Mr. and Mrs. H. Jack Blackwell

Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Bloch

Mr. and Mrs. Justin Bloom

Mr. and Mrs. Earl C. Bolton

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Keith Boyer

✓ Mr. and Mrs. David E. Bradbury

Mr. and Mrs. James N. Bradbury ?

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Bradbury ?

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Norris E. Bradbury

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Howard C. Brown, Jr.

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Browne

✓ Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Burke

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Burke

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Campbell

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ John E. Canaday

Mr. and Mrs. John T. Conway

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Cowan

Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Critchfield

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Frank DiLuzio

✓ Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Donnelly

Dr. and Mrs. Lee A. DuBridge

Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Durham

Dr. and Mrs. Spofford G. English

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Eyster

Mr. and Mrs. Gaelen Felt 629

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth E. Fields

Mr. and Mrs. James B. Fisk

Dr. and Mrs. John S. Foster, Jr.

✓ *Robert D. Fowler*

Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Fowler

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Darol K. Froman

Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth J. Germeshausen

✓ Maj. Gen. and [?](Mrs.) Edward B. Giller

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert E. Grier

Lt. Gen. and Mrs. Leslie R. Groves

✓ Mr. and Mrs. David B. Hall

Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Hawkins

✓ Dr. and Mrs. Leland J. Haworth

✓ Admiral John T. Hayward, USN (Ret.)

✓ Dr. and Mrs. Louis H. Hempelmann

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Kenner F. Hertford

Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hitch

✓ Representative and ~~Mrs.~~ Chet Holifield

Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Hollingsworth

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ John A. Hornbeck

Mr. and Mrs. Henry R. Hoyt

Mr. and Mrs. Duncan B. B. Janisch

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Johnson

Comm. and Mrs. Wilfrid E. Johnson

Dr. and Mrs. Lloyd M. Joshel

Col. and Mrs. K. C. Kaericher

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ John S. Kelly

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. P. King

Mr. and Mrs. Chalmers C. King

✓ Mr. and Mrs. Wright H. Langham

✓ Comm. and ~~Mrs.~~ Clarence E. Larson

Mr. and Mrs. Roger B. Lazarus

Mr. and Mrs. Alvin R. Luedecke

✓ Mr. and Mrs. D. P. MacDougall

✓ Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Manley 630

✓ Mr. and Mrs. J. Carson Mark	Mr. and Mrs. Darragh Nagle
✓ Dr. and Mrs. Michael M. May	Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Newly
✓ Mr. and Mrs. Woodford B. McCool	General and Mrs. K. D. Nichols
✓ Maj. Gen. and Mrs. James McCormack	✓ Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Ogle
✓ Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McCraw	Mr. and Mrs. Bernard J. O'Keefe
✓ Dr. and Mrs. Paul W. McDaniel	Senator and Mrs. John O. Pastore
✓ Mr. and Mrs. C. David McKee	✓ Dr. and Mrs. I. I. Rabi
✓ Mrs. Dorothy McKibben	✓ Comm. and Mrs. James T. Ramey
Dr. and Mrs. Donald McLaughlin	Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Reinig
Dr. and Mrs. Edwin M. McMillan	Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Rodgers
Mr. and Mrs. C. R. McNeely	✓ Mr. and Mrs. Jack Rosen. <i>and Mrs.</i>
✓ Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Miller	✓ Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rosen
Mr. and Mrs. Wendell L. Miller	✓ Mr. and Mrs. Herman E. Roser
Mr. and Mrs. Elmo R. Morgan	Mr. and Mrs. Max F. Roy
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Morris	Mr. and Mrs. Julius H. Rubin
Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Motz	Admiral and Mrs. James S. Russell
Vice Admiral and Mrs. Lloyd M. Mustin	✓ Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Schreiber

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ S. P. Schwartz

Mr. and Mrs. James L. Tuck

✓ Dr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Tyler

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Shreffler

Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Underhill

Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Smith

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. VanGemert

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Ralph Carlisle Smith

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ H. G. Vesper

✓ Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Spence

Dr. and Mrs. George L. Voelz

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Stack

✓ Dr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Carl Walske

✓ Lt. Gen. and ~~Mrs.~~ Alfred D. Starbird

Dr. and Mrs. Alvin M. Weinberg

Admiral and Mrs. Lewis L. Strauss

Mr. and Mrs. Boyd W. West

✓ Mr. and Mrs D. F. Sundberg

Dr. and Mrs. H. O. Whipple

✓ Dr. and ~~Mrs.~~ Gerald F. Tape

Mr. and Mrs. Paul A. Wilson

✓ Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Taschek

✓ Mr. and ~~Mrs.~~ G. W. Wiltrout

Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Tenney

✓ Dr. and ~~Mrs.~~ F. R. Tesche

✓ Comm. and ~~Mrs.~~ Theos J. Thompson

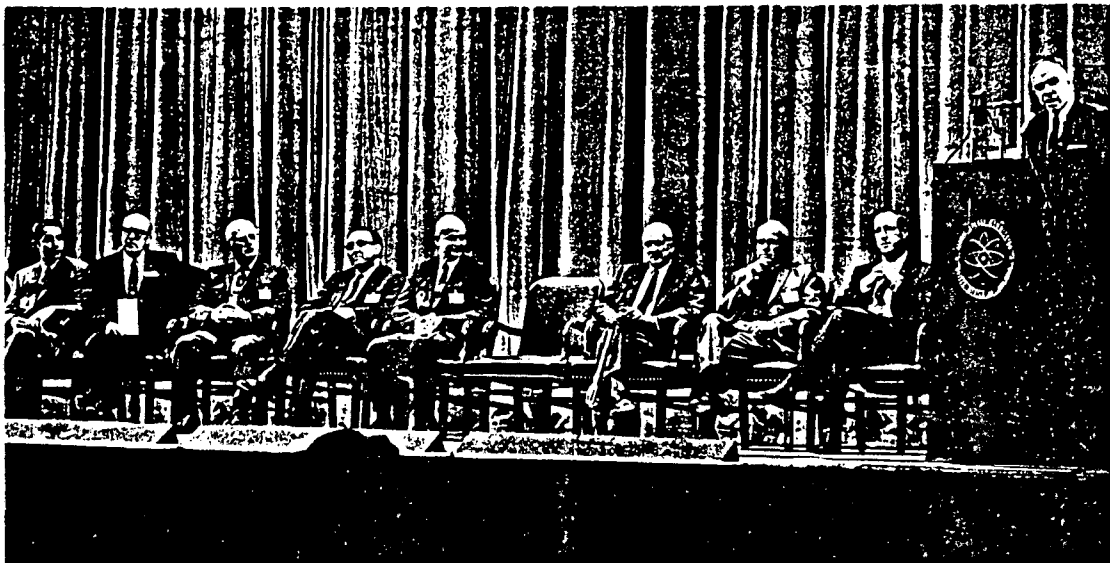
Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Thorn

Dr. and Mrs John R. T. or

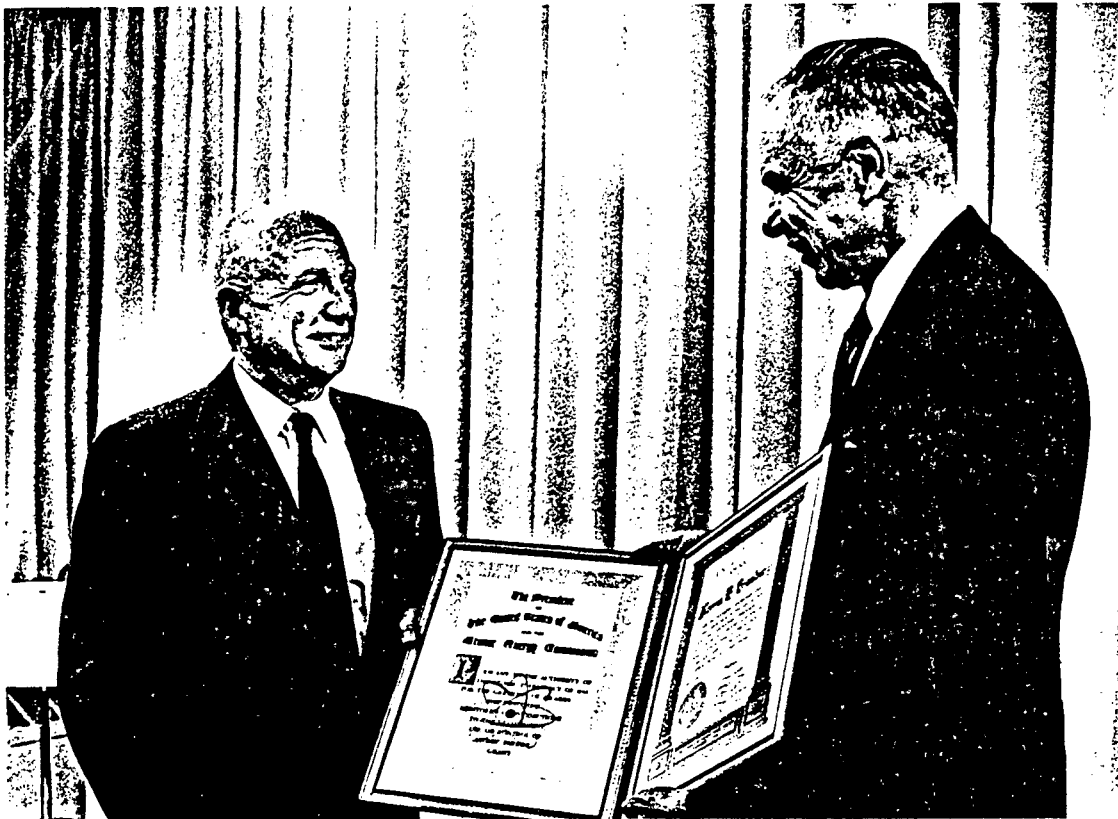
We then toured the old Lodge, which was so much the center of activities at the wartime Los Alamos Laboratory, and the nearby Los Alamos County Museum, which contains many artifacts of the region and many pictures of prewar, wartime and postwar Los Alamos and its inhabitants and visitors. I met Dr. Robert H. Sullivan (a Ph.D. student of Dr. William Giauque, 1951-54) and the Sullivans' daughter Gayle. Brolley gave me a medallion commemorating the Los Alamos Veterans reunion, June 26-28, 1970.

I next rode on a bus from the Los Alamos Inn to the Harold Agnew home (1459 46th Street) with a group. Here we had a buffet lunch. I sat at a table with Chet Holifield, Estelle Ramey, Jim McCormack, Jerry Tape, and others. I spoke to Tape about my proposal for a 25th anniversary celebration for Brookhaven Laboratory and he agreed. I spoke to Teller, and also later and separately to May, about the KMS matter. They both think we should let them go ahead, provided we can get them to agree to forego patent rights or follow the suggestions of AEC patent people, and agree to do their work under secrecy conditions. Holifield suggested that we try to get President Nixon personally interested in the development of the breeder reactor, suggesting to him that this great development to meet the energy needs of the future might be the equivalent of President Kennedy's man on the moon program. The commitment of \$1.5 billion to this objective was suggested. We might enlist the aid of people like Craig Hosmer, Tom Paine and Gene Schubert of General Electric, John Simpson of Westinghouse, Ed David, Peter Flanigan, and John Ehrlichman to help convince the President of the great political value of this objective.

The group then rode on the bus to the Civic Auditorium to attend the Norris Bradbury Retirement Ceremony and the 1970 Enrico Fermi Award presentation. General Giller acted as master of ceremonies while University of California Regent John Canaday, Carl Walske, Chet Holifield, Commissioners Ramey, Thompson, Larson and I, Howard Vesper and Bishop C. James Kinsolving III sat on the stage. After brief welcoming remarks by Giller and the invocation by Bishop Kinsolving, there were short remarks by Canaday, Walske, Holifield and Ramey (substituting for Senator Clinton Anderson). Giller then introduced me and, after summarizing briefly my prepared talk "The Nuclear Years--Where Have They Taken Us" (which I said I wouldn't give in its entirety but which was available in AEC press release form), I gave my prepared Fermi Award Address, culminating in my presentation of the 1970 Fermi Award--a Citation, a Medal and check for \$25,000--to Norris Bradbury.



Norris Bradbury's retirement ceremony, Los Alamos; August 29, 1970.
L to R: Carl Walske, Clarence Larson, Chet Holifield, James Ramey, Theos Thompson, Norris Bradbury, Bishop James Kinsolving, III, General Ed Giller, Seaborg.



Presentation of Enrico Fermi Award, Los Alamos; August 29, 1970.
L to R: Norris Bradbury, Seaborg.

He received a tremendous ovation as I made the presentation and a number of pictures and movies were taken. He then responded extemporaneously in a very moving manner.

Following this ceremony we rode in busses to the Los Alamos Science Hall and Museum. Here, in a little ceremony presided over by Chick Hayward, this building was renamed the "Norris Bradbury Science Hall." This was followed by a reception in the Red Room where Bradbury's Fermi Award Citation and Medal, his letter from President Nixon, etc., were on display.

I then left for the Albuquerque Airport by auto with David Anthony (Assistant Manager for Plans and Resources, AEC Albuquerque Operations Office). I had decided to return to Washington on a flight this evening rather than waiting until tomorrow, as originally planned. I flew on Continental Airlines Flight No. 98 to Dallas, leaving Albuquerque about 6:30 p.m. and arriving in Dallas about 9 p.m. Tape, Larson, Klein and Griffin were on the same plane and on the connecting flight to Dulles Airport. We left Dallas about 10:45 p.m. on Braniff Flight No. 16 and arrived at Dulles about 2:15 a.m.

Sunday, August 30, 1970 -

Dave, Carol, Eric, Dianne, with Don Schuirman and Jim Saunders, went on an all day picnic at Seneca on the C & O Canal.

I called Jeanette and arranged with her to buy her half of our house at 9237 San Antonio Avenue, South Gate, for \$7,250, half of the evaluation of \$14,500.

Helen, Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, going north on the White Horse Trail to Cross Trail 1, then south on the Black Horse Trail to Cross Trails 3 and 4 and on back to our starting point.

Lynne and Bill dropped by in the evening on their way home from spending the weekend with the Roths at their farm in the Shenandoah Valley, east of Shenandoah National Park.

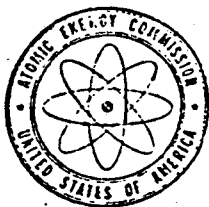
Monday, August 31, 1970 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 1059 (notes attached). We took note of the U.S. intention to ratify Protocol II to the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty. We approved the transfer of the AEC disarmament function to the Division of International Affairs under Harold E. Bengelsdorf. (Allan Labowitz, who has been the head of this function, is moving to Vienna to work with the IAEA.) We discussed in some detail the report by Fred Tesche (Deputy Director, DMA), which has received some distribution and which can create a real problem in that he advocates tactical nuclear warfare--this might be interpreted as the policy of the AEC itself. We also discussed Harold Agnew's recent briefing of Washington officials in which he advocated tactical nuclear warfare, and I expressed the opinion that this has created real consternation in the White House.

At Regulatory Information Meeting 421 (notes attached), which followed, we approved the recommendation of the Office of Regulation to: (1) change our regulations so that construction permits would be deemed to authorize fuel loading short of criticality, subject to a finding that such fuel loading will not be inimical to the common defense and security or to the health and safety of the public, and (2) that hearing boards would act on requests for low power testing and further operation short of full power operation.

I attended a farewell luncheon in honor of Lee DuBridge given by Bill McElroy at the Le Provençal Restaurant (1234 20th Street, N.W.). Others present were Dr. Thomas O. Paine (Administrator, NASA), Dr. Myron Tribus (Assistant Secretary for Science & Technology, Commerce), Dr. Roger O. Egeberg (Assistant Secretary for Health & Scientific Affairs, HEW), Harold B. Finger (Assistant Secretary for Research & Technology, HUD), Dr. Ned D. Bayley (Director, Science & Education, Agriculture), Dr. Robert H. Cannon, Jr. (Assistant Secretary for Systems Development & Technology, DOT), Dr. Hugh Heffner (Deputy Director, OST), and David Beckler (Assistant to the Director, OST).

I called Dr. D. E. Eppelsheimer, Chairman of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board, at the University of Missouri. He said he had not received my August 28 letter (copy attached) because it was sent to him at SINB in Atlanta, but I said I would send a copy to Missouri immediately. He said that one of the problems is communication, and that he hadn't been informed of the press release on the Lyons (Kansas) Project until he read it in the papers. Regarding the matter of Gifford saying he didn't want to meet with us, this had to do with someone setting an unrealistic date. He was very apologetic about Gifford's statement that they "propose to pursue vigorously and immediately with key members of the U.S. Congress" the matter of salt domes and deep bedrock disposal, and indicated that they weren't going in that direction at all. He ascribed this to Gifford's "over-enthusiasm." He does worry about the lack of communication, and he raised some questions that could be answered by John Erlewine. I said I would have Erlewine call him. I immediately contacted Hollingsworth; since Erlewine is in Europe he will have someone else contact Eppelsheimer.



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

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COPY NO. 3
August 31, 1970

INFORMATION MEETING 1059

9:55 a.m., Monday, August 31, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Article "America's Most Radioactive City," in September Issue of McCall's Magazine
2. Executive Session with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, 10:00 a.m., September 16, 1970

Scheduled. (Congr. -SECY)

3. Dr. Walske's Call to Chairman Seaborg re Relationships with Mexico
4. Commissioner Johnson's August 28 Letter to Washington Star re August 27 Article on Nuclear Reactors

Scheduled for publication in the Star tomorrow.

5. Los Alamos Laboratory Report on Tactical Nuclear Warfare

The Chairman requested a copy. (AGMMA)

6. SECY-283 - Proposed Response to GAC Letter of July 22

Approved. (Rubin)

7. SECY-277 - Dun Request for Use Permit

Approved. (AECA)

8. SECY-289 - Proposed AEC Membership on Ohio River Basin Commission
Approved. (AGM-Rubin)
9. SECY-291 - Proposed Letter to JCAE on Gofman/Tamplin Matter
Approved. (EAGM)
10. SECY-292 - Polish National: Proposed Participation in Unclassified Research at LRL-Berkeley
Approved. (AGMIA)
11. SECY-293 - East German National: Proposed Visit to LRL-Berkeley
Approved. (AGMIA)
12. SECY-294 - Columbia River Water Temperature and N Reactor Startup Delay
Staff will proceed as discussed. (AGMD&P)
13. SECY-303 - Organization for Disarmament
The JCAE and affected agencies will be informed. (AGMIA)
14. SECY-288 - Presidential Submission of Protocol II to LANFZ to Senate for Ratification
Noted. (SAD)
15. SECY-295 - UNC Request for Exception to Contract
Staff will discuss with Congressman Wayne Aspinall. (RM-Congr.)
16. AEC Open House, October 11, 1970
Postponed. (AGM)
17. Special Commission Meeting
Staff views are requested. (AGM-SECY)

18. SECY-301 - Proposed Reply to Mr. Holifield re Sporn Report

Revision and review with the Commissioners' offices are requested.
(RDT)

19. Commissioner Johnson's September 22 Speech, "Energy Sources of Tomorrow," before meeting of Engineering Societies, Las Vegas, Nevada

To be circulated for the Commissioners' comments. (SECY)

20. SECY-272 - Briefing Paper - Students for a Democratic Society

Noted. (S)

21. Commissioners' Meeting with Laurance Rockefeller

To be discussed in early October. (SECY)

22. Mr. Price's August 31 Memorandum re Council on Environmental Quality's Draft of the Ocean Disposal Report

Approved. (Rubin)

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:40 a.m.

(Decisional items will be reviewed with Commissioners Ramey and Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

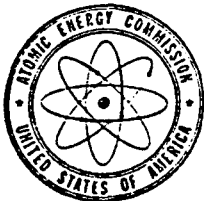
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Bloch
Mr. Brown
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kornack
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Ryan
Mr. Kull
Mr. McCool
Mr. Harris*
Mr. Marshall*
Mr. Tesche*
Mr. Hack*
Mr. Keto*
Mr. Totter*
Mr. Kratzer*
Mr. Quinn*
Mr. Nininger*
Mr. Kavanagh*
Mr. Shaw*
Mr. Price*
Mr. Henderson*
Mr. Shapar*
Mr. Perge*
Mr. Miles*
Mr. Wegner*

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General Manager
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Secretary

*Attendance by Topic (s)



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

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NOV 86

August 31, 1970

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 421

11:40 a.m., Monday, August 31, 1970, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's August 31 Memorandum re Council on Environmental Quality's Draft of the Ocean Disposal Report

Approved. (Rubin)

2. Mr. Price's August 6 Memorandum re Request for Exemption by Toledo Edison Company, et. al., Davis-Besse Nuclear Power Station, Docket No. 50-346 (See also August 20 Memorandum re Supplemental Report to the Request for Exemption)

Approved. (DRL)

3. Mr. Price's August 26 Memorandum re Possible Rule Changes and Legislative Changes Relating to Authorization of Low Power Reactor Operation

Attachment A is approved with changes. Attachment B will be rescheduled. (ADRA)

4. 45-Day Extension of Time for Comments on Proposed Schedule of Fees for Facilities and Materials Licenses

Approved. The OMB is to be informed. (ADRA)

5. Commissioners' Meeting with General Electric Officials, October 27, 1970

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11:55 a.m.

(Decisional items are to be reviewed with Commissioners Ramey and Thompson.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Johnson
Commissioner Larson

STAFF:

Mr. Price
Mr. Henderson
Mr. Shapar
Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Rubin
Mr. Kornack
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Buck
Mr. McCool

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AUG 28 1973

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Dr. D. E. Eppelsheimer, Chairman
Southern Interstate Nuclear Board
800 Peachtree Street, N. E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30308

Dear Dr. Eppelsheimer:

This letter is being written to you as Chairman of the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board and it concerns a letter dated August 19 from Mr. Robert H. Gifford, Executive Director, SINB (copy attached). Rather than accept the invitation of the AEC's General Manager and Director of Regulation to meet with them and discuss matters of concern to SINB, Mr. Gifford has informed the AEC staff that he does not wish to meet but instead desires written answers to his queries. In accordance with Mr. Gifford's request, AEC is in the process of preparing comments regarding the specific points raised in Mr. Gifford's letter to me dated June 8. This letter will be limited to points raised in Mr. Gifford's August 19 letter.

We regret the apparent failure of communications which has resulted in Mr. Gifford's conclusion that there is an inconsistency "between the Atomic Energy Commission waste disposal program near Lyons, Kansas and the interpretation of associated plans as related to us (SINB) in May." At the outset of his presentation at the May meeting, Mr. Erlewine informed SINB representatives that a number of matters pertaining to siting of fuel reprocessing plants and establishment of an initial waste repository were before the Commission for decision and this limited what he could say about AEC plans. With respect to the salt mine he stated that the Commission was giving serious consideration to seeking in FY 1972 authorization and funding for a repository to be constructed in bedded salt in Kansas. The proposed project was being termed a "demonstration" project (the terms "pilot effort" or "pilot program" were not used) because it would involve the first use of actual high level wastes in salt. He also referred to the project as the "initial" repository and reviewed the reasons why AEC staff believed that Kansas salt beds constitute the best location for the "initial" repository.

We do not recall whether the capacity of the proposed project came up in the course of the discussion. Certainly there was no intent to conceal this. Nor is there an inconsistency between the term "demonstration plant" and the statement that the proposed facility would be

capable of handling all high level wastes from licensed facilities through the end of the century. The repository capacity refers to the underground salt acreage that would be available for excavation of waste storage chambers. Other than an initial small inventory, such chambers would be excavated as needed during operation of the facility. Having invested in the capital facilities necessary for a demonstration plant, it would be fiscally irresponsible for the AEC to so limit the size of the proposed site as to preclude its usefulness as the initial storage repository.

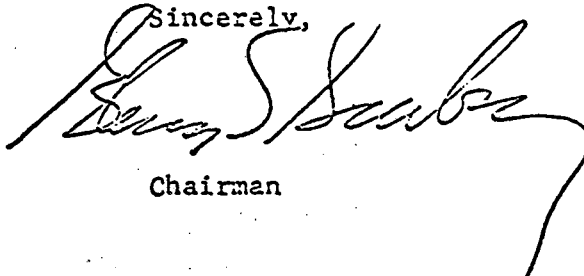
AEC spokesmen have also publicly stated that it is anticipated that as many as four or five regional repositories might be established by the end of the century. If suitable locations and geologic formations can be found, such regional repositories would reduce shipment distances to a single repository.

With regard to the potential use of salt domes for radioactive waste repositories, such formations are included among potentially acceptable formations to be considered for subsequent repositories. However, AEC has no basis for concluding that salt domes would be better than bedded salt and we have much less firm data on salt domes as compared with the bedded salt at Lyons, Kansas. Recognizing the present realities of tight budgets, AEC must place the major portion of its limited resources behind the Lyons Project and the bedrock studies at Savannah River, rather than expend them in any significant effort toward studying additional geologic formations under consideration for subsequent facilities.

We hope that the SINB will support the Lyons Project because we believe it is very important to the development of nuclear power to establish the initial waste repository at the earliest practicable date. We can assure the SINB that the salt dome concept will not be overlooked in the study for subsequent repository locations.

We hope that the SINB will reconsider the course of action set forth in the paragraph at the top of the second page of Mr. Gifford's letter.

Sincerely,



Chairman

Enclosure:

Ltr dtd 8-19 from Gifford

cc: Honorable Sterling Cole
Robert H. Gifford

General William T. Smith, Vice President of the Atomic Energy Division of Computer Sciences Corporation in Arlington, Virginia, paid me a courtesy visit.

I received a letter from Lee DuBridge (copy attached) concerning the assignment of an AEC staff member to the FRC review program.

I sent a letter to Howard Vesper (copy attached), furnishing the Commission's comments on the report of the 113th meeting of the GAC.

I sent a letter to the Water Resources Council (copy attached) advising that we would favor inclusion of the AEC in the proposed Ohio River Basin Commission.

I received a copy of the Executive Order by the President entitled "Providing for Details and Transfers of Federal Employees to International Organizations" (copy attached).

Dianne, Suki and I went for a hike in Rock Creek Park. We started at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, hiked along the White Horse Trail and Cross Trails 3 and 4, past the police headquarters and returned to our starting point.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 27, 1970

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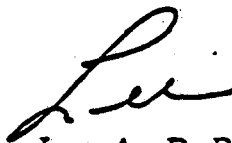
Dear Glenn:

Following the decision of the Federal Radiation Council, as shown in the minutes of the May 8 meeting, Dr. Egeberg and I have been actively engaged in getting the program for review of Federal radiation standards moving. Since the meeting of May 3, details of the program and funding sources have been agreed upon. Two items remain to be activated: (1) assignment of temporary staff members from different agencies to the FRC review, and (2) development of a plan for examining the relevant benefits that must be considered as an integral part of reaching the policy decisions on radiation protection guidance resulting from the FRC review.

As you know, this Administration is committed to the position that the transfer of the FRC functions to the Environmental Protection Agency will not erode the program. It is my opinion that visible action should be evident as soon as possible, preferably during September of this year. In line with this, it is important that we proceed quickly with the appointment of the temporary staff members for the two-year term previously agreed upon.

I trust you can reach an agreement with the Executive Director, FRC, and assign an appropriate individual by September 15. Dr. David, my replacement, or Dr. Heffner, my deputy, will be glad to help resolve any problems.

Sincerely,



Lee A. DuBridge
Science Adviser

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



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

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NOV 86

AUG 31 1970

Mr. Howard G. Vesper, Chairman
General Advisory Committee to the
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

Dear Howard:

Supplementing my letter of August 4 we are furnishing the Commission's comments on the report of the 113th Meeting of the General Advisory Committee which was set forth in your letter of July 22, 1970.

Session with the Director

We share your concern regarding budgetary restrictions which have curtailed activities in the weapons testing and Plowshare areas and which have necessitated personnel reductions. These reductions, though undesirable, should have no lasting effect on the Laboratory's strength and vigor provided that further reductions are not required in the immediate future.

We appreciate your comments on the overall Laboratory program and personnel.

Weapons Program Briefings

We believe the enthusiastic approach to and optimistic appraisal of the weapons program at the Laboratory is justified. Although we find it increasingly difficult to keep funding abreast of computer requirements and availability, we intend to continue our efforts to maintain the preeminence of the advanced computer facilities at our weapons laboratories.

Underground Testing Program

We agree with the Laboratory's emphasis on the "experimental" aspect of this program. We need to emphasize, in our discussions with the Office of Management and Budget, the Congress and others, that this activity is simply an extension of experimental work being done in the laboratory and not something that is separate and distinct, even though it is, by force of circumstances, carried on away from the laboratory.

Bio-Med Program

Your comments about the Laboratory's bio-medical research program are noted. Historically, this program has been reviewed periodically by Division of Biology and Medicine committees with a view towards the mutual development of a research design most nearly meeting Commission objectives in a laboratory of this type

and competence, and it may be of interest to you that another such review by our ACBM is scheduled this fall. We will let you know the results of this review when they are available.

Plowshare

We share the Committee's views regarding the Plowshare program, the desirability of a more appropriate level of support for this program and the prospects for its utilization in the stimulation of natural gas resources. We have also, as has the Committee, been impressed with the extent of the Plowshare effort in the Soviet Union and would hope that sufficient funding can be made available to our own program to permit it to keep pace with that of the USSR.

CTR Program

The Commission is appreciative of the comments of the General Advisory Committee on progress in controlled thermonuclear research at LRL. The studies under way at LRL on direct energy conversion of fusion plasma energy are indeed exciting and are receiving a high priority within the controlled fusion program.

Environmental Studies

The Commission realizes the importance of the work proposed by Livermore and notes the expertise and facilities existing in the Laboratory. Although these are largely non-nuclear type studies, the facilities of the Laboratory can be made available to HEW or any other interested agency for the performance of the work under authority provided in Section 33 of the Atomic Energy Act. We would help the Laboratory to transmit proposals and effect such research on a non-interference basis with on-going AEC mission work. It should be noted that the numerical modeling capability of the Laboratory, developed from Plowshare experience, is under consideration for application to the prediction of transport of contaminants from reactors.

Gas Centrifuge Program

With regard to the Committee's views on the gas centrifuge program, the Commission agrees that major new additions to U.S. enriching capacity might be by a gas centrifuge plant and our centrifuge development program plan does provide for an increasing effort to obtain needed data on the process in the area of reliable and low-cost manufacturing. In our current consideration of additional participation by industry in gas centrifuge development, we are looking at not only the proper timing of such participation, but the importance of continued classification and of arranging such participation in a way to avoid disrupting or delaying our technical program now under way. We will keep you advised of our progress in this respect.

Mr. Howard G. Vesper

-3-

Awards Policy

We are pleased the Committee recognizes our rescoping of the AEC Citation as a desirable means of meeting your recommendations regarding a "gold medal" award. Your comments on the revision in Lawrence Award criteria are being reviewed and we will be pleased to discuss this matter with you at the November meeting in Washington, D. C.

Regarding the November meeting, we have reviewed the suggested agenda and are in complete agreement with the items that you have suggested.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaberg
Chairman

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

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NOV 86

AUG 31 1970

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

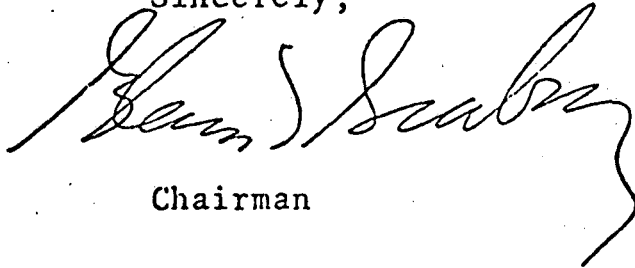
Honorable W. Don Maughan
Executive Director
Water Resources Council

Dear Mr. Maughan:

This is in response to your request for the Atomic Energy Commission's views and comments on the suggestion that the Atomic Energy Commission be included as a member in the proposed Ohio River Basin Commission. We understand that the States of the Ohio River Basin, excluding the Tennessee River Basin, have indicated their support or concurrence in the establishment of such a commission pursuant to Title II of the Water Resources Planning Act, and that the Water Resources Council has concurred in the establishment of such a commission provided that none of the Governors of the basin States was opposed, and that the proposed membership of the Ohio River Basin Commission in the draft Executive Order does not now include the AEC.

We believe that there would be many areas of mutual interest between the proposed Ohio River Basin Commission and the AEC, particularly in the areas of power plant siting, water pollution control, and environmental effects, and would favor inclusion of the AEC in the proposed commission's membership.

Sincerely,



Chairman

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(San Clemente, California)

THE WHITE HOUSE

EXECUTIVE ORDER

PROVIDING FOR DETAILS AND TRANSFERS OF
FEDERAL EMPLOYEES TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 and section 3584 of title 5, United States Code, and as President of the United States, it is ordered as follows:

Section 1. Leadership and coordination. The Secretary of State shall provide leadership and coordination for the effort of the Federal Government to increase and improve its participation in international organizations through transfers and details of well-qualified Federal employees, and shall develop policies, procedures, and programs consistent with this order to advance and encourage such participation.

Sec. 2. Federal agency cooperation. Each agency in the executive branch of the Federal Government shall to the maximum extent feasible and with due regard to its manpower requirements assist and encourage details and transfers of employees to international organizations by observing the following policies and procedures:

- (1) Vacancies in international organizations shall be brought to the notice of well-qualified agency employees whose abilities and levels of responsibility in the Federal service are commensurate with those required to fill such vacancies.
- (2) Subject to prior approval of his agency, no leave shall be charged an employee who is absent for a maximum of three days for interview for a proposed detail or transfer at the formal request of an international organization or a Federal official; an agency may approve official travel for necessary travel within the United States in connection with such an interview.
- (3) An agency, upon request of an appropriate authority, shall provide international organizations with detailed assessments of the technical or professional qualifications of individual employees being formally considered for details and transfers to specific positions.
- (4) Upon return of an employee to his agency, the agency shall give due consideration to the employee's overall qualifications, including those which may have been acquired during his service with the international organization, in determining the position and grade in which he is reemployed.

Sec. 3. Delegations. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this order, there is hereby delegated to the United States Civil Service Commission the authority vested in the President by sections 3582(b) and 3584 of title 5, United States Code.

(b) The following are hereby delegated to the Secretary of State:

(1) The authority vested in the President by sections 3343 and 3581 of title 5, United States Code, to determine whether it is in the national interest to extend a detail or transfer of an employee beyond five years,

(2) The authority vested in the President by section 3582(b) of title 5, United States Code, to define and specify "pay, allowances, post differential, and other monetary benefits" to be paid by the agency upon re-employment, disability, or death.

Sec. 4. Revocation. Executive Order No. 10804 of February 12, 1959, is hereby revoked.

RICHARD NIXON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
August 24, 1970

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LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
TECHNICAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
1 CYCLOTRON ROAD
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720