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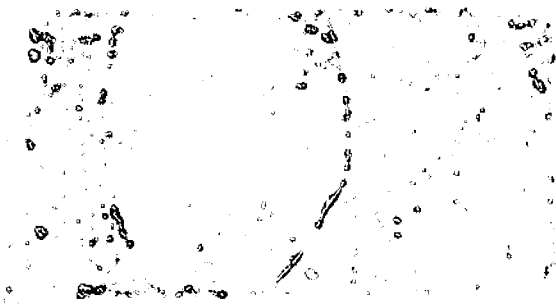
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Vol. 2
January 1989



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

July 1, 1961 - December 31, 1961

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory
University of California

PUB-625 v.2
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PUB-625

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

VOLUME 2

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under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098

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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.

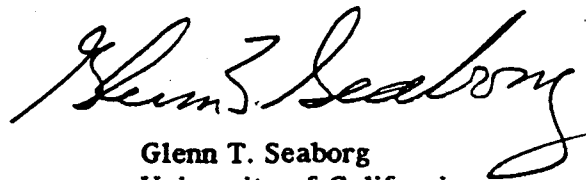
When I returned to the University of California, Berkeley, in November 1971, a couple of months after my tenure as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the two copies of my journal, which I presumed had been cleared, were sent there. Copy #1 eventually came to my Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory office 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.



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.

Saturday, July 1, 1961

I did not go to the office today but went with the family to visit the Smithsonian and Natural History Museums and the National Gallery of Art.

Alice Perlman and her friend Jackie arrived today and will be staying with us until Monday; they are on their way to visit Israel.

Sunday, July 2, 1961

I took Dave, Steve and Eric to the zoo in the morning and after lunch I took them to the Lincoln Museum and the house where Lincoln died.

Monday, July 3, 1961 - D.C.

Today I received a letter from President Kennedy approving an amendment to the Agreement for Cooperation between the United States government and the government of the United Kingdom on the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in response to the Seaborg-Gilpatric letter of June 27, 1961 (attached).

I took all six kids to visit Mount Vernon in the late afternoon.

Tuesday, July 4, 1961

The whole family visited the Custis-Lee Mansion in Arlington, Virginia, in the morning and early afternoon. We had lunch at Robert and Louise Price's in Arlington. Hilma Howser (Louise's mother and my mother's cousin), Esther Arnott (Hilma's sister) and her husband Dan, Marianne and Roberta (Price children) and Aunt Esther Williams (my father's sister) were also there. In the late afternoon our family and Robert, Marianne and Roberta Price visited the Wax Museum in Washington. Our children set off fireworks at night.

Wednesday, July 5, 1961 - D.C.

I had a call from Philip Halla (McCloy's assistant) saying that the meeting of the Principals would not be held until 5 p.m. today as McCloy has been delayed on his return from Labrador. I told him I understood the assignment that Secretary McNamara and I received at the last meeting of the Principals had been delayed. He said he would have to confirm this; that the meeting today is to consider the June 24th draft of the disarmament position. I said that apparently Secretary McNamara had talked with the President regarding this assignment several days ago and it seems to be in a state of policy flux determination, but it is my understanding that our paper is to be consistent with these conversations. I said it is not ready for today's meeting. I told him I had a direct conflict for the meeting today and he asked me to send a representative. I told him I would let him know who it would be.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 49 (notes attached). Among other things we discussed our forthcoming visit to SAC, a draft letter to the Space Council about coordination of U.S. effort on communication satellites and FY 1963 budget estimates for the nuclear power program.

I called Secretary McNamara and told him I would not be able to attend the meeting of the Principals today but that Dr. Haworth would represent the Commission. With respect to our assignment to prepare a program, I told him I had prepared something which I think is consistent with what he had passed on to

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Document # 900331

TITLE OF DOCUMENT

6/30/61 - 3 page
Agreement between US Government
and the U.K. (with 2 page Attachments)

This document requires further classification review and has been removed from this folder.

JEFFREY B LAHN

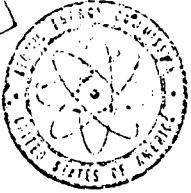
Name

8/19/86

Date

Includes: Memo For Sec. Def + Ch. AEC From Div. BOB - 1 Page
Memo For Sec. Def + Ch. AEC From President - 2 Pages

007003-007005



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

ENCL. BY DCE
NOV 68

JUN 27 1961

Dear Mr. President:

The United States Atomic Energy Commission and the Secretary of Defense recommend that you approve the enclosed Amendment to the classified Technical Annex 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, as amended. It is also recommended that you authorize the execution of this proposed Amendment on behalf of the United States and its submission to the Congress of the United States. The Secretary of State concurs in the recommendations herein.

The present Agreement, which was executed July 3, 1958, and was amended May 7, 1959, provides for cooperation with the United Kingdom under the authority of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended. It provides the necessary framework for the exchange of certain classified information and the transfer of certain equipment and materials for military uses. With respect to materials, the Agreement authorizes sale of United States U-235 for United Kingdom plutonium, commencing in 1964; sale of United States tritium to the United Kingdom for United Kingdom plutonium, which started in 1959, and sale of United States enriched lithium for United States dollars, which started in 1959. In addition, the Agreement provides for the transfer of non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons, other non-nuclear parts of atomic weapons systems involving Restricted Data, sale of a complete submarine nuclear propulsion plant, and sale of special nuclear material for use in the nuclear submarine.

Since the 1959 Amendment the US-UK cooperation program has progressed to the point where transfers of material not permitted by that Amendment would be mutually beneficial. Specifically, the Agreement, as it is amplified by the Technical Annex, does not provide for transfer by the US of source materials, special nuclear materials prior to 1964, (and then only U-235) or by-product material other than tritium. The enclosed proposed Amendment to the Technical

Annex will permit transfers, during the period of the Agreement, of such material in quantities necessary for research on or development of atomic weapons. The current Agreement and the Annex thereto, presently provide for the transfer of similar material from the United Kingdom to the United States.

At the present time both the United States and the United Kingdom are conducting several weapons research and development programs. In some cases, the United Kingdom does not have access to material necessary in its research activity. For example, it produces no Pu-239. In other cases, in order to achieve maximum material benefit from the research work, it is essential that identical material be used by both nations thereby necessitating an exchange of samples for analysis. The proposed Amendment will permit transfers of materials which will make possible a wide range of necessary weapons research work conducted under conditions of maximum benefit to the United States and the United Kingdom.

The United Kingdom is participating with the United States in international arrangements pursuant to which the United Kingdom is making substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security, and the United Kingdom has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons. It is considered that the expanded cooperation with the United Kingdom now proposed will contribute to the further development of practical and economical measures for applying the resources of both countries to the mutual defense. The transfer of materials, as now proposed, is necessary to improve the atomic weapons design, development, or fabrication capabilities of the United Kingdom.

All terms and conditions of the Agreement for Cooperation, as amended, will be applicable to the Amendment to the Technical Annex to the Agreement.

This letter and the proposed Amendment to the Technical Annex to the Agreement are classified Confidential-Defense Information. This classification is necessary in order that the existence of the Technical Annex will not be revealed.

It is the considered opinion of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense that the performance of this Amendment to the Technical Annex to the Agreement will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States.

Mr. President

- 3 -

Accordingly, it is recommended that you:

- a. Determine that the performance of this Amendment to the Technical Annex to the Agreement for Cooperation will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security of the United States; and
- b. Approve the proposed Amendment to the Technical Annex to the Agreement for Cooperation and authorize its execution for the Government of the United States by an official designated by the Secretary of State and its submission to the Congress.

Respectfully yours,

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151 Wilpoltick
Deputy Secretary of Defense

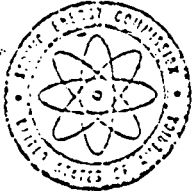
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission

The President
The White House

Enclosure:
Proposed Amendment to the
Technical Annex of the
Agreement for Cooperation.

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 5, 1961

49
INFORMATION MEETING 48

10:30 a.m., Wednesday, July 5, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Dr. Haworth's Resolution No. LJM 1/1 - The Commissioners requested appropriate action. (GM - Secy)
2. Letter to Dr. Berkner re Southwest Graduate Research Center Proposal - The Chairman said he would sign the letter today, stating the Commission would be unable to support the project. (Secy)
3. General Counsel Memorandum of June 28, 1961 to the Commissioners on Uranium Mining Safety Hazards - The Commissioners requested continuing cooperative efforts by the AEC and clarification of public information on the subject. (J. Johnson - Woodruff - Clark)
4. AEC 283/52 "Minimum Wages for Government Employees" - The Commissioners requested a report by the General Counsel on proposed AEC responsibility for contractor and government employees. (Naiden)
5. AEC 25/145 "Proposed Safety Rules" - Mr. Hollingsworth said a staff paper was in preparation. Mr. Graham requested the paper include a report on AEC receipt of proposed rules with insufficient time for consideration prior to the DOD date for interim approval. (Betts)
6. AEC Reply to DOD Letter re Planning Estimates (See AEC 580/128 and AEC 580/130) - Mr. Graham reported completion of his review of the letter and the Chairman said he would sign it today. (Secy)
7. AEC reply to DOD Letter re Delivery of Weapons (See AEC 580/129) - Mr. Graham has reviewed the letter and returned it to the General Manager looking to signature today or tomorrow. (Betts)
8. Commissioners Visit to SAC
9. Statement re AEC/DOD Safety Responsibilities for Nuclear Facilities - Mr. Hollingsworth said a draft reply to Mr. Gilpatric's proposal of June 27 is in preparation. (Naiden)
10. Meeting Thursday, July 6, 3:00 PM with AIF Committee on Mining and Milling (See AEC 20/117) - The Commissioners are invited to attend. Dr. Wilson will provide the Chairman his file on the Hidden Splendor Royalty Matter. (Secy)

11. General Atomics Research on Thermionic Convertors for use in Space - Dr. Wilson reported on his observation of the program.
12. Letter to Space Council re Coordination of U.S. effort on Communication Satellites - The Chairman said he hoped to dispatch the letter soon.
13. Fiscal 1963 Budget Estimates for Nuclear Power Program - Dr. Wilson said that he thought the proposed 80 million dollar authorization for a large nuclear power plant on a public utility system should be eliminated if the PG&E plant is forthcoming. (GM - Secy)
14. Allocation by General Atomics re AEC Favoritism to Certain Contractors - Mr. Hollingsworth said Mr. Nelson was investigating this matter; the Chairman asked for a report on International Atomics efforts in the field. (Nelson - Pittman)
15. Hearing by the Committee of the Judiciary on HR 7498 - Southern Interstate Nuclear Compact - Thursday, July 6 - Mr. Olson will testify. (GM - GC)
16. Budget Review Committee Report on Field Trip - This will be scheduled for Friday, July 7. (Secy)
17. Two-Year Authorization for Construction Projects - Dr. Haworth requested consideration of a means of effecting this procedure. (Burrows)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

me -- it has dates and time as to when the tests would be ready but does not say it is the program we want, only that it can be adopted. I told him this paper is ready whenever it is required.

At 1:45 p.m. I met with Mac Bundy in his office and told him about the plan for resuming testing wherein the President would announce that the United States 1. considers itself free to resume testing, 2. is making preparations to do so and 3. will test only such devices as the national security demands and on the basis of normal weapons secrecy. Bundy thought that this plan has a good deal of merit and indicated that he would probably explore it with the President, possibly prior to my talking to the President about it. Bundy also asked me to let him know whether I considered any of the items in my letter of June 30th to the President regarding special nuclear materials production and weapons production schedules to be important enough to brief the President.

At Commission Meeting 1755 (action summary attached) held at 2:30 p.m., we approved final plans for the agreement with Southern California Edison and Westinghouse for a 375 MW reactor. A remaining problem is the acquisition of a site (Camp Pendleton). At 4:30 p.m. I stepped out of the meeting to greet Admiral Oscar Quihillalt, the head of the Argentine Atomic Energy Commission.

Helen and I attended a cocktail party given by the John Grahams to introduce us to the members of the Board of Governors of the Chevy Chase Country Club -- Mr. and Mrs. Philip S. Bowie, Mr. Robert W. Fleming (Chairman) and Mrs. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Greene, Mr. and Mrs. Godfrey Kauffman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Marshall, Judge and Mrs. Edgar Murdock, Dr. and Mrs. Hilbert Sabin, Mr. and Mrs. Millard West, Mr. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Allan Walker and Mr. and Mrs. Willard Hayes.

Lee Haworth attended the meeting of the Principals on my behalf to discuss the forthcoming general disarmament talks.

Thursday, July 6, 1961 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. the Commission met with Theos Thompson (Chairman, ACRS) to hear his criticisms of and suggested improvements for our Regulatory organization and procedures.

The Commission met at 10:50 a.m. to be briefed on the safety aspects of the NS Savannah preparatory to a determination of suitability for turning on its reactor (pressurized water) to be followed by stepwise launching and operation to full power. This is a very important determination because of its implication for the safe future of nuclear powered merchant ships.

I hosted a luncheon at the Mayflower Hotel for M. Ikeda (Chairman of the Japanese Atomic Energy Commission). Also attending were K. Nishimura (Japanese AEC), S. Abe (member, Japanese Diet), Hiroshi Murata (Chairman, Research Branch, Japanese Atomic Energy Bureau), Dr. Ishisaka (Scientific Attache, Japanese Embassy), S. Haginoya (Second Secretary, Japanese Embassy), Phil Farley (State) and John Hall, Algie Wells, Bob Hollingsworth and others from AEC.

At 3 p.m. the Commission met with the Mining and Milling Committee of the Atomic Industrial Forum to discuss the future of the uranium industry in the United States and the need for them to know AEC plans for uranium beyond 1966. The meeting was attended by Richard S. Newlin (V.P. Operations, Anaconda Co.), A. P. Kibbe and Mr. Hidden (Chairman and President of the Splendor Mining Company), P.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
REV 86

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth, Acting
General Manager

DATE: July 5, 1961
(Revised July 10, 1961)
Approved Meeting 1756

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

R.E. Hollingsworth
Date July 7, 1961

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1755, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1961, 2:30 P.M.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1751 and 1752

Approved, as revised, subject to the Chairman's review.

✓ 2. AEC 891/10 - Sale of Residential Building Sites at Los Alamos

Approved. (Betts)

✓ 3. AEC 914/6 - Reactor Materials for French Under Mutual Defense Agreements

Approved. (Wells)

✓ 4. AEC 996/6 - Transmittal of Information to the Federal Republic of Germany

Approved, as revised. (Betts)

The Chairman said he would inform Mr. McGeorge Bundy of the Commission's desire to bring this matter to the attention of the President. (Secretary)

✓ 5. AEC 1042/12 - Proposed Cooperative Arrangement with Southern California-Edison Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of Appendix "D" sub-paragraph 2E in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (Pittman)

√6. AEC 1042/13 - Proposed Cooperative Arrangement with Southern California-Edison and Westinghouse Electric Corporation

The Commission approved the approach outlined in paragraph 1 of Appendix "B", as revised. (Pittman)

You said you would attempt to arrange a meeting between the Commissioners and Messrs. Horton and Weaver on Friday, July 7.

√7. AEC 29/141 - Draft Letter to the GAC

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the GAC be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (McDaniel)

Other Business

1. AEC 476/25 - Report on Construction of a Nuclear Power Reactor in Berlin

The Commission requested this be presented to the State Department as a possible project. (Wells)

2. AEC 132/41 - Quarterly Report by the Director of Inspection

Deferred.

M. Arnold (Vice Chairman, Philadelphia Petroleum Company), G. H. Dobb (Vice President, Kerr-McGee Oil Industrial Company, Inc.), W. B. Hall (President, Vitro Chemical Company), H. Kline (Vice President, Rare Earth Metals Corporation of America), M. Melich (President, Uranium Production Company), A. V. Quine (Assistant to Vice President of Utah Construction and Mining Company) and J. T. Sherman (Projects Manager, Utah Construction and Mining Company).

At 4 p.m. I met with John D. Breckinridge (Attorney General of Kentucky and possible future Governor), Russell Teague (Commissioner of Health, State of Kentucky), and James Neal (Coordinator) to receive a volume on Policy and Procedures for the Licensing and Regulation of By-Product Source and Special Nuclear Material for Kentucky, preparatory to the State of Kentucky taking over these responsibilities.

I called Congressman Holifield and discussed a number of items with him. I asked him if he would give some thought to whom might be included on the Committee for Incentives for Nuclear Power (discussed at breakfast a few weeks ago). He asked how many would be on the committee and what fields they would cover. I told him about 8 or 10 members and I thought they should represent private utilities, public utilities, a scientist or two, some government representatives and possibly a representative of Labor, the latter having been strongly recommended to me. He asked if AEC would be represented and I said it would, but it probably would not be dominated by AEC. He said he would give me some suggestions.

I told him we were closing in on the last stages of the agreement with Southern California Edison and the concrete agreement with Westinghouse and I thought, from our point of view, we had satisfactory termination arrangements with Southern California and a satisfactory ceiling on research and development costs with Westinghouse. However, the site question has to be settled and we have asked Horton and Weaver to come in tomorrow to explore this to see if there aren't alternate sites in addition to the Pendleton Marine base. I said AEC does not want to be an open protagonist for the Pendleton site. Chet suggested that after our meeting with Southern Cal, we analyze the different sites and if we come to the conclusion that Pendleton is the site (as he thinks may be the case), then he will take the initiative of talking to the Commandant of the Marine Corps to tell him he sees no reason why this particular section of land couldn't be released and let him know that they will go to the President.

I brought up the subject of Wolverine. I said that what was a small pressurized water reactor is perhaps now changing its aspects and I understood he had some ideas. Chet said he hadn't been briefed lately and was not up to date. I said it is on dead center now and although we wish to go ahead with such projects we do not wish to do so at exorbitant costs and if no objective in the overall program will be accomplished. I arranged for Dwight Ink to brief him on this tomorrow. I said I was beginning to worry whether we are moving fast enough on SNAP; that I think the Communication Satellite is extremely important for the United States; it is much cheaper than putting a man on the moon, and in having world-wide television communications we would be far ahead of the Russians. He said this made sense to him. I told him I had asked for a preliminary analysis on speedup of SNAP from my staff; that it may be our country has the capability of putting up space vehicles to carry even heavier loads. I told him I planned to send a letter to the Space Council today pointing out the necessity for coordinating all aspects of the special vehicle, the nuclear power source and the electronics.

Chet mentioned that on the conversion of NPT at Hanford the utilities are going to knock it down and that he was going to ask the President for a letter on this to help him.

I called Jerry Wiesner and said I had his letter regarding the Panofsky report and asked if he would have any objection to our showing this around the Commission, as we could not proceed without showing it to the weapons people. Jerry said he had no objection, but he cautioned that one of the problems involved was that he had not given the President a detailed briefing about the report and he would not want it to find its way into the newspapers.

I attended a cocktail party at the Japanese Embassy in honor of Mr. Ikeda, Chairman of the Japanese AEC.

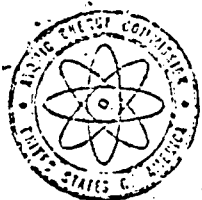
Friday, July 7, 1961 - D.C.

I presided over Information Meeting 50 (notes attached). We discussed Panofsky's special study on weapons, my telephone conversation with Holifield yesterday about the Southern California Edison-Westinghouse project, the exchange of nuclear submarine information with the U.K., the availability of enriched fuel for foreign distribution, etc.

At 11 a.m. I met with Jack Horton of Southern California Edison and Charles Weaver of Westinghouse to iron out the last steps in reaching an agreement for building a 375 MW nuclear plant. All differences seem to be settled; the remaining large problem is that of a site. Holifield has agreed to take the initiative in negotiations with the DOD and, if necessary, with the President toward obtaining the Camp Pendleton site.

I called Bundy as a follow-up to our meeting on July 5th when he asked my advice on briefing the President on our June 30th letter on the production program. I told him I thought it might be worthwhile to give the President a feeling, especially on the number of weapons, due to the importance of the production program; and since there is a little difference of opinion here, we want to be sure we are following the President's wishes. I mentioned it was pointed out to me that the President made a speech on March 9, 1960, which would indicate this is the direction he wishes to go, but we would like to feel sure of it. Mac asked if I could give him a memorandum on this and said it might be the President should hear both my view and Gilpatric's if there is a difference. I said I wasn't thinking so much of the difference, but more about the philosophy of the future -- whether we should keep indefinitely increasing each year or whether we should level off. He said he felt we should put the prognosis in writing -- what happens if we change from one system to another. He mentioned General Lemnitzer's saying that a nuclear cutoff would be very undesirable because it would prevent us from doing certain things which he (Bundy) knows the President wishes done. I told him we would try to have a written memorandum in a few days.

I asked Mac if he had talked with the President about the test ban and he said that he had told him of a number of people's ideas and had given him a vague idea of mine. He said they were waiting for the DOD-AEC recommendation to come through the Committee of the Principals. I told him we probably will submit separate reports and he asked if there was a difference. I said there was no difference on the program itself, but McNamara and I doubted we could coordinate on all political aspects in order to meet the shorter time deadline which we thought was the week following our assignment. However, the schedule was



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 7, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 50

10:40 a.m., Friday, July 7, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

- ✓ 1. Panofsky Special Study on Weapons - The Chairman requested secure handling and early analysis. (Betts)
2. Gen. Betts' Memorandum of June 30, 1961 re Bomb Damage at Okinawa - Commissioners noted Gen. Betts would keep them informed. (Betts)
3. Memorandum re Space Utilization D. C. Office - The Chairman's office is to be expanded as proposed in the memorandum, and the recommendations will be discussed at an early date. (GM - Secy)
4. Letter to Vice-President re Communication Satellite Program - The Chairman said he wished to sign the letter today. (Secy)
5. The Chairman's Discussion of the Southern California Edison-Westinghouse Project with Congressman Holifield
6. Chairman's Meeting with Labor Representatives - The Chairman said a meeting would be arranged. (Henderson)
7. Committee on Incentives for Private Development of Nuclear Power - The Chairman noted discussions with Congressman Holifield on this matter today and said the Commission would recommend the inclusion of a Labor member. (Ink)
8. Meeting with Mr. Bell re Fiscal '63 Budget Estimates - The Chairman's meeting has not been definitely scheduled.
9. Wolverine Proposal - Mr. Ink is discussing this project with Congressman Holifield today.
10. AEC 988/119 - EXCHANGE OF NUCLEAR SUBMARINE INFORMATION WITH THE U.K. - The Commissioners noted a reply is in preparation - (Pittman)
11. AEC 890/58 - AVAILABILITY OF ENRICHED FUEL FOR FOREIGN DISTRIBUTION - The Commissioners noted a reply is in preparation and suggested a meeting with the Secretary of State. (Wells)
12. Letter to the President re Weapons and Production Levels - The Chairman noted General Betts' letter of July 6 on this subject and said he would brief the President. (Betts)

13. Discussions re Purchase of Pratt & Whitney CANEL facility at Middletown, Connecticut - Mr. Hollingsworth reported informal exploration of this possibility.
14. Presidential Letter to Congressman Holifield re NPR - Mr. Hollingsworth reported Mr. Schuldt, BoB, was reviewing the letter.
15. Letter to Secretary Gilpatric re AEC Safety Responsibilities - Mr. Ferguson noted the draft had been forwarded.
16. Contract Appeal Cases - Mr. Olson requested notice on the Commissioners Calendar. (Secy)
17. Agenda - Approved. (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg
Mr. Olson
Dr. Haworth
Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Henderson
Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

changed because McNamara talked to the President in the meantime. After this introduction of a certain delay in the program, the President proposed to McNamara that perhaps the suggested programs that came from DOD and AEC shouldn't press for any action within six months. Therefore we have rewritten our part from that standpoint, that is, we include shorter range programs but we don't refer to them as indispensable. Mac said he would look for a memorandum and after that we would have a meeting.

Rickover called to tell me that the SS Long Beach had a successful test at full power of both reactors starting at 6:15 a.m. on July 5th and continuing until this morning. The test was successful in every way.

At Commission Meeting 1756 (action summary attached) we discussed further the FY 1963 budget. We agreed on and approved a change of AEC contracting cost principles in order to allow incentive pay and bidding expenses. We deferred the question of payment for R & D costs.

I called Holifield and asked if Horton had been to see him. He said he had and that Horton will write him a letter in which he will give him the formal notice that AEC is ready to sign. He had told Horton as soon as he received the letter they would get busy. Chet suggested that we make arrangements to see the President next week. I suggested before we went to the President that we see the Secretary of the Navy, and it was agreed that we do this and ask the Secretary of the Navy to have the Commandant of the Marine Corps present. As soon as Chet receives the letter from Horton, he will let me know and then arrangements will be made. I told him that we had gone into the matter of alternate sites with Horton and he feels this is the only site, but we want them at least to say Camp Pendleton or "other suitable sites." We feel we shouldn't be in the position of having only one solution. We feel they should have an open mind in looking at other possibilities, although the handwriting seems to be on the wall.

I sent a letter to Vice President Johnson (copy attached) on the Communication Satellite program, i.e., on the need to coordinate satellite development, power development (SNAP) of high KW (i.e. more than 100 KW) and electronics so that an accelerated program will have proper timing for all aspects.

Attached is my response to the GAC 74th meeting report -- April 27-29, 1961.

Saturday, July 8, 1961

The entire family went to Gettysburg and visited the battlefield and museum (containing an electric map of the battle) as well as other points of interest.

I also worked on AEC papers.

Sunday, July 9, 1961

I signed my biweekly report to President Kennedy today since I will be out of town tomorrow and Tuesday (attached).

I took the entire family to Great Falls, where we had a picnic lunch. After exploring the area we went to Glen Echo Amusement Park.

I called Farmor (my mother) and invited her to come to Washington to visit us. I worked on AEC papers.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY 868
NOV 86

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth, Acting
General Manager

DATE: July 7, 1961
Approved R. E. Hollingsworth
R. E. Hollingsworth

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date 7/10/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1756, FRIDAY, JULY 7, 1961, 2:45 p.m.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. AEC 1042/12 - Proposed Cooperative Arrangement with Southern California-Edison Company and Westinghouse Electric Corporation

Confirmed approval, as revised, at Meeting 1755.

2. AEC 1070/3 - Expenditures for Facilities Coming into Operation in the Future

Discussed.

The Chairman requested attention to an adequate level of effort in the SNAP Program as reflected in his letter to the Vice President on the Transit Satellite Program.
(Pittman)

The Chairman requested inclusion in the FY 1963 Budget Estimates of funds to provide for the GAC's recommendation that the AEC's Training and Education Program be extended to high schools. (Burrows)

The FY 1963 Budget Estimates will be scheduled for Commission consideration the week of July 17. (Secretary)

- ✓ 3. AEC 181/69 - Supplement to AEC 181/62 - AEC Cost Principles

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of AEC 181/69 in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (Burrows)

Other Business

Briefing by the Budget Review Committee on the Argonne and Brookhaven National Laboratories.

JUL 7 1961

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Please find attached my thoughts on communications satellites systems, which you asked for last month. I have tried to view the problem not only as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission but also from an individual viewpoint on the basis of my years as a scientist and administrator.

The attached discussion considers communications satellites from the particular viewpoint of their power requirements. Clearly, an advanced communication satellite system can be achieved in this decade, and a simple system could be ready in about two years - if the decisions are made as to specific missions and Agency responsibilities, and if the program is infused with the proper sense of urgency. One of the keys to the success of the communication satellite system is the development of a long-term, reliable compact power source. I wish to assure you that the Atomic Energy Commission will make every effort to have them ready when needed, but it must be recognized that some areas of the planning and budgeting for such broad problems are beyond our control.

It is quite clear that all the considerations of communications satellites and compact power sources in space can have extremely significant military meaning. However, in an effort to avoid confusion with missions properly assigned to the Department of Defense, I have limited my considerations in the attached paper to specifically peaceful applications.

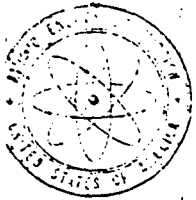
Cordially yours,

Signed: Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
The Vice President

A.R.Fritsch:es - 7/7/61



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

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE - 007028

JUL 7 1961

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Dear Dr. Pitzer:

Thank you for the report of the 74th Meeting of the General Advisory Committee held in Washington, D. C. on April 27, 28, and 29, 1961.

Your comments on the Southern California Power Reactor proposal, administration of the National Laboratories and streamlining of the administration for basic research at the universities are much appreciated. Studies of the latter two items are currently underway.

The Commission agrees with your comments on the new reactor proposal related to Tarret and will be pleased to brief the General Advisory Committee on this matter as soon as sufficient information is available.

In connection with your comments and suggestions concerning a third Arms-for-Peace Conference, this item has been discussed by the Commission and, as you probably know, is scheduled for discussion in the 16th United Nations General Assembly scheduled to convene in September, 1961.

The Commission noted with interest the continuation of discussion of AEC National Laboratory relationship and Laboratory Long Range Missions during the July meeting in Los Alamos.

The reports scheduled at the Los Alamos meeting by the Neutrons and Isotopes Subcommittees should be of considerable value to the Commission.

Commissioners McWhorth and Cloon and General Dotts plan to attend the Committee's Los Alamos meeting on July 13, 14, and 15.

- cc: Chairman
- cc: General Manager
- cc: Secretary
- cc: Research (Dr. McDaniel)

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer
Chairman, General Advisory Committee to the
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

DGH
EBA/mss (D. C. Off)

7-5-61

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
AUTHORITY: DOE-DPC
BY H. R. SCHMIDT, DATE

Handwritten signature and date: H. R. Schmidt 6/4/86

JUL 10 1961

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE_007062

Dear Mr. President:

I am submitting my Bi-Weekly Report earlier than usual, since I plan to be out of Washington on Monday and Tuesday of this week. At the invitation of Mr. Zuckert, Secretary of the Air Force, I and three of the other AEC Commissioners will tour S.A.C. units at Offutt AFB and Wright-Patterson AFB on July 10th and 11th. The tour has been arranged for the purpose of general orientation.

(Guide or Source - adjacent)

Items of significance in the atomic energy program during this period include:-

1. AEC Authorization Bill ~~(CONFIDENTIAL - SEE CASE)~~

House floor action on the AEC Fiscal Year 1962 Authorization Bill is expected to take place on Wednesday, July 12, 1961. This bill includes the Hanford Reactor Conversion Project (HRP). I am informed that a "floor fight" is expected on this portion of the bill and that there is some doubt as to the final outcome.

2. Cooperative Arrangements for Construction of a 375 Megawatt Electric Nuclear Power Plant for California ~~(CONFIDENTIAL - SEE CASE)~~

The AEC has reached informal agreement with Southern California Edison Company, Los Angeles, California, and with the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, for participation in a large, full-scale, nuclear power plant project powered by a pressurized water reactor. The proposed capacity of 375,000 kilowatts is enough to serve a city of over half a million people.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

The principal problem remaining to be solved is that of locating a suitable site for the facility. Of several sites in Southern California which have been reviewed, the most suitable - and the starting point of

safety as well as other considerations - is Camp Pendleton, a Marine Corps installation located about 70 miles southeast of Los Angeles and 45 miles northwest of San Diego. The total acreage needed for the facility represents less than 1/10th of one percent of the camp site.

While the Commission feels that this is the best site available and wishes to see the project reach fruition, I do not feel that we can publicly support the acquisition of the Camp Pendleton site by Southern California Edison Company. Officials of Southern California Edison are reviewing the problem with representatives of the Department of the Navy and with members of Congress in an effort to work out a satisfactory solution.

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

3. Sea Trials of the S.S. LONG BEACH (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

The guided missile cruiser LONG BEACH, the Navy's first nuclear-powered surface ship, successfully completed her propulsion plant trials July 7th. The LONG BEACH displaces about 14,000 tons and is 730 feet in length. She has two pressurized water nuclear power plants, each of which generates more than [REDACTED]

DELETED

DELETED

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

CLH:gl

DISTRIBUTION:

Cys 1 & 2 - addressee - via Mr. Frederick Dutton
3 - McGeorge Bundy

Monday, July 10, 1961 - Omaha, Nebraska

I flew in an Air Force Constellation, along with the other Commissioners, Colonel Allen H. Anderson, Dwight Ink, Colonel Richard M. Scott, Chris Henderson and W. B. McCool, to SAC Headquarters at Offutt Air Force Base, Omaha, where we were briefed on SAC operations by Commanding General Thomas S. Power and his staff which included Colonels R. G. DuPont, E. H. Garrison, C. E. Becker, Lieberman and others. Colonel Raymond A. Bradley, General R. L. Wassell and General Douglas C. Polhamus accompanied us from Washington. Gerald Johnson also joined us.. We toured the facilities and had dinner with the group in the Fireside West Room of the Officers Club. After dinner we visited a KC-135 (refueling plane) crew on alert readiness. We spent the night in the new Visiting Officers' Quarters (VOQ).

Tuesday, July 11, 1961 - Omaha, Nebraska

The group went by helicopter to tour the missile facilities near Maude, Nebraska.

We then flew to Wright-Patterson Field in Dayton, Ohio, where we were briefed by Colonel I. V. Matthews, Major J. A. Gardner and others. This was followed by a tour of Hound Dog and other facilities and an inspection of B-52 (bomber) and KC-135 (refueling) planes.

We arrived back in Washington at 9 p.m.

Wednesday, July 12, 1961 - D.C.

Because of the national publicity caused by the admission of photographers to the National Testing Site in Nevada, a long-standing policy, President Kennedy became concerned and raised the question of whether the AEC had commenced unauthorized preparations for testing. I explained the situation to Bundy (i.e., photographers were admitted according to past precedent and in order to avoid suspicion -- AEC is not making preparations to resume testing) and raised the question of whether the AEC should grant access to NTS to Life photographers in response to their recent request. Bundy wants to refer this question to President Kennedy.

I attended morning and afternoon meetings of the President's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

Tuesday, July 13, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met with Dr. Abdus Salam, a member of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, who made a request for U.S. aid for a power reactor in East Pakistan where nuclear power seems to be economically competitive. I told him the decision as to U.S. assistance was beyond the purview of the Atomic Energy Commission and involves the State Department and the Executive. I suggested that Pakistan prepare a definite proposal which the United States might consider but made it clear that I could not predict what the outcome would be.

Bundy called to say that President Kennedy has decided that no photographers will be allowed at NTS so long as the test ban negotiations are in a sensitive stage; this particularly affects the request from Life magazine.

I called McNamara about the present status of our joint report on the arguments

Visit to SAC by Members of the U.S. Atomic
Energy Commission - July 10, 1961



L to R: Colonel Robert H. Gattis, B/General Jaime B. Gough, B/General
Ralph L. Wassell, Gerald Johnson, Seaborg, John Graham and Leland Haworth



L to R: Leland Haworth, Gerald Johnson, Colonel Raymond L. Bradley (USAF),
Colonel Kenneth C. Westberg (USAF-SAC), W. B. McCool, Colonel Jack Tueller (USAF)

and schedules for the resumption of testing. He said the President has asked that the two questions he outlined receive an answer; and, until he requests the answer, we need do nothing. I said it was my understanding that he had recalled his paper and McNamara said that he had. DOD's paper is completed and can be made available any time to anyone who wishes to discuss it. I said ours was ready also and that we would hold it. I told him that my people have asked for a determination as to the status of preparation for the LINEN shot -- the cavity for the chemical high explosives. I pointed out that if we were going to meet the April time schedule they would need a decision by August 1st to keep the miners and others going. I asked if he realized the actual direction and initiative for this shot lies with the DOD. Also, I wondered if there were any sensible priority for this shot at this time. McNamara said he didn't know DOD was responsible for this; he will look into it and let me know. I told him this project would tie up some of the tunnels for the seismic detection work which could be used for the weapons test. I brought to his attention the hearings scheduled on the VELA program for July 25th to 26th, which I thought were going to be rather difficult, as I thought they would investigate why more progress had not been made since the last hearing, which was about a year ago, but that we had been in no position where we could make tests.

I attended the first of a series of informal luncheon meetings that will be held to exchange information on, and perhaps coordinate, activities in the fields of support of education by the various agencies headed by the participants. The meeting was held in Jim Webb's office and attending, besides Webb and me, were Dr. James Shannon (NIH), Sterling McMurrin (HEW Education Commissioner), Dr. Harold Brown (DOD), Dr. Hugh Dryden (NASA) and Franklin Phillips and Albert Siepert (NASA staff). The discussion was general, and it was agreed that we would meet every few weeks or so to continue such informal discussions without prepared agenda.

I met with Arthur Schlesinger for an hour in his office in the East Wing of the White House to discuss a possible course for the United States in the test ban situation. He is now coordinating this for the President. I described the plan for resuming tests under conditions of normal weapons secrecy.

The House defeated this afternoon, by a vote of 175 to 140, the proposal to convert the Hanford NPR to dual purpose (i.e., power production). I called Chet Holifield after I heard the news and he said he feels so badly about it that he is considering not cooperating with the opposition plan -- for the private utilities to build power reactors.

I considered a request by A. Pettit of NBC-TV, Philadelphia, to interview Richard Godwin (Head of the joint AEC-Maritime Office) and others regarding the launching of the NSS Savannah (nuclear powered merchant ship). I was skeptical about granting permission, in view of the fact that the AEC has the matter of approval of fuel loading still under consideration and the possibility of misinformed adverse publicity, but acceded to the request of the Director of the Maritime Commission to do so.

I wrote a letter to my mother today (attached).

Friday, July 14, 1961 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met with Philip Sporn (President, American Electric Power Service Corporation) who came in to discuss the possibility of a study of neutron economy reactors (300-500 MW) by his Groups as an aftermath of the termination

July 13, 1961

Dear Mom:

It was good to talk to you the other night and to learn that you are feeling all right.

I don't think that you should take the trip with Ebba that you described because it would be much too difficult.

We think that it would be much better if you would come to visit us in Washington.

I am enclosing one of the "News from Sweden" papers that you might find interesting.

With love,

Mrs. H. T. Seaborg
9237 San Antonio Avenue
South Gate, California

GTS:mc

of the contract with the Florida and East Coast Groups.

They have in mind a joint study by the General Nuclear Engineering Corporation and their utilities non-profit group, the American Electric Power Service Corporation, at a total cost of \$770,000, of which \$400,000 would be used by the General Nuclear Engineering Corporation. They would like the AEC to participate to the extent of about 50%, or perhaps \$300,000. I told him to send a written proposal to the AEC and that we would consider it. I mentioned to him Congressman Holifield's adverse reaction to the defeat of the NPR project in the House yesterday, and his feeling that the private utilities had so much to do with this that he is doubtful about the desirability of much future cooperation or governmental financial aid to them.

I called Scoop Jackson to ask about the status of the NPR. He said they were afraid they would lose in the House, but he feels they will win in the Senate. He mentioned that the miners are very active -- according to their theory we are going to stay with coal from now on. We both realize that they don't understand it. Scoop said this would be brought up in the Senate on Tuesday and he will call me if there is anything I can do. Scoop agreed with me that AEC should not do anything publicly, but internally we might pass the word along.

At 10:15 a.m. John McCone came in and we discussed various aspects of the Berlin crisis, the status of the NPR in Congress, testing, etc.

I participated in a motion picture film in which I present introductory remarks concerning the Carolinas-Virginia Power Reactor.

Harold Brown called me saying he understood from McNamara that I had talked with him about the LINEN experiment and when it should take place. He said that it had been postponed until April. He said this was a definite decision and April is a firm date. We discussed the aspects of this shot; the fact that the noxious fumes would tie up the tunnels from six weeks to six months; it would mean activity around August or September; we would have to go to the President to argue for it; we would probably have to issue a press release as the cavity is something that would become known. I told him I would call Anderson to see what he thought and Anderson would call him if he had any problems.

At 2 p.m. I was interviewed by Howard Margolis of Science magazine. He was interested in my policy of turning the national laboratories toward the inclusion of projects in the non-atomic fields as outlined in my speech before the American Physical Society. He plans to write an article on this for Science magazine. We also discussed the NPR vote in the House yesterday and the Oppenheimer hearings.

At 4 p.m. I attended a meeting of the National Aeronautics and Space Council which was presided over by Vice President Johnson. Also present were Secretary Dean Rusk, Ros Gilpatric (for McNamara), Jim Webb, Newton Minow (FCC), Fred Alexander (for Frank B. Ellis, Office of Emergency Planning), Robert Kennedy, Ed Welch (Executive Secretary), Fritsch, Ruble, Farley and others. The purpose of the meeting was to prepare a recommendation of policy and public statement by President Kennedy on regulations governing Communications Satellite (including international aspects, role of private industry, urgency, etc.).

I went to the Capitol to talk to Senator Hubert H. Humphrey about the questions he had posed in his letter of July 6th (attached) regarding the possible resumption of testing. I said that the necessary sites for testing are

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
TOM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
ERNEST BRUNING, ALASKA
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE

KARL E. MUNDT, S. DAK.
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

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WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

July 6, 1961

838 7/13/61

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

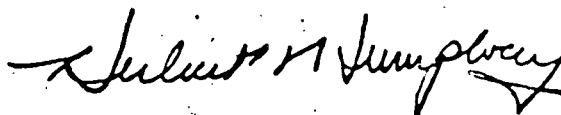
As the President is giving serious consideration to the possibility of renewed testing of nuclear and thermonuclear weapons, I believe that certain questions ought to be explored. If such testing is to be renewed I am sure that we should want to be prepared to act quickly, for the Soviet Union would undoubtedly look upon presidential approval of the resumption of testing as a go ahead to Soviet testing on an accelerated basis.

Have the necessary orders been issued and excavations been prepared so that we now have available the necessary sites for testing? Have the test series of weapons or devices been constructed so that all that is needed is to put the detonating mechanisms in place? Have instruments been placed? Are we, in fact, in all respects ready to resume testing?

I suggest that if these steps have not been taken, the very discussion at the White House level of the renewal of American testing is very apt to encourage the Soviets to prepare to start their testing forthwith. As you know, I have serious doubts as to the wisdom and political desirability of the resumption of nuclear testing, unless there are compelling reasons relating to our national security of which I am unaware.

I call to your attention the attached copy of my remarks in the Senate of June 28.

Sincerely yours,



Hubert H. Humphrey

Enclosure

available and that the devices have, in general, been constructed, but that the instruments have not been placed because this is subject to presidential authorization, which has not yet been given. I then went on to refer to his press comments regarding the publicity that had been given to the tunnels at the National Test Site and explained to him the long-standing policy of admitting reporters and photographers on request and, in addition, that a refusal at this time would have been the occasion for much suspicion. He seemed to understand. We then went on to discuss the difficulties with the test ban negotiations, and I described to him the plan whereby testing might be resumed under conditions of normal weapons secrecy, and he seemed to think this was a good plan. He is very concerned about how to take the right stand on testing and feels that he is not at all sure what this should be.

Saturday, July 15, 1961

I drove the family to the area near Manassas, Virginia, to visit the site of the Battle of Bull Run. Its Centennial will be held next Friday, July 21st; the battle will be re-enacted July 22nd and 23rd.

Sunday, July 16, 1961

I took Pete, Lynne, Steve, Eric and Dianne on a picnic lunch in Rock Creek Park; after we ate we visited the Nature Center.

Lynne, Steve, Eric, Dianne and I drove to Friendship Airport to meet my mother who arrived at 4:45 p.m. on United Flight 812 from Los Angeles. She is going to spend a few weeks with us.

Monday, July 17, 1961

At 10:30 a.m. I attended a meeting of the Export Control Review Board. Also present were Secretary Hodges (Chairman), Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, Walter Whitman (State), Hugh Dryden (NASA), Dr. Guthe (CIA), Dr. Jack N. Behrman (Commerce), a representative of ICA and others. The purpose of the meeting was to decide whether permission should be granted to export a \$1,000,000 12 MeV Tandem Van de Graaff to the Polish Institute of Nuclear Research in Poland. It was decided that approval should be given in view of the contribution to basic research and not to military potential.

Senator Jackson called and asked me to send him a letter describing the technological gains that would accrue from the conversion of the NPR to electrical power generation capability; he wants the information to use in Senate debate on this issue tomorrow. The coal interests are opposing this, as are the Republicans. Jackson also asked me to send a letter to Senator Anderson on the NPR with special reference to the fact that it is an effective production facility for power, that it is well designed and well planned, and that it will make a contribution, primarily in operating know-how. Jackson predicted that the NPR battle will be won in the Senate. I also talked to Senator Thomas Kuchel and urged him to support the NPR (copies of letters attached).

I called Secretary Arthur Goldberg. I advised him that I have been considering the creation of a committee, with representation from the various facets of our society, to consider the general state of development of civilian power and asked if it would be possible to have a representative of labor on this committee. Goldberg thought it would be a smart thing to do and, if it were to be one man, it should be George Meany, as president of the labor movement. I

JUL 17 1961

Dear Senator Jackson:

This is in response to your request for my views on the technological benefits that would accrue from the addition of electric energy generating facilities to the New Production Reactor, now under construction at Hanford, Washington.

In keeping with the original authorization, the STR is well designed and well planned to permit, through the addition of the power equipment, the generation of the planned 700,000 kilowatts of electricity, without impairment of its capabilities for the production of weapons-grade plutonium.

This power plant would provide valuable operating experience in generating large quantities of power from a single nuclear heat source, and integrating this operation into a large power system. It is becoming increasingly clear that the economics of nuclear power will become more favorable as we proceed to units of higher capability. By first-hand demonstration of the generation of some 700,000 kilowatts from a single reactor, by far the highest in the world, we will be able to provide a more assured basis for industry to extend its nuclear power technology into larger and more economical sizes.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable Henry H. Jackson
United States Senate

7/17/61 - Rewritten in Chairman's office

July 17, 1961

Dear Senator Anderson:

This is in response to your request for my views on the technological benefits that would accrue from the addition of electric energy generating facilities to the New Production Reactor, now under construction at Hanford, Washington.

In keeping with the original authorization, the NPR is well designed and well planned to permit, through the addition of the power equipment, the generation of the planned 700,000 kilowatts of electricity, without impairment of its capabilities for the production of weapons-grade plutonium.

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Sincerely yours,

...
(Signed) Glenn I. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable Clinton F. Anderson
United States Senate

said I thought the representative should be knowledgeable in the nuclear energy field and said Fred McGowan of Interior had the qualifications but the question might arise as to whether he, as a representative of Interior, would be truly representing labor. We agreed to try to come up with other names; Goldberg thought we should then consult Meany.

At 4 p.m. I left for Camp David where I had dinner with PSAC members. After dinner several PSAC members and I discussed the forthcoming Panel Report on the question of whether the Russians are testing clandestinely and the gains accruing from U.S. and USSR testing.

Tuesday, July 18, 1961 - Camp David - Germantown

I met with PSAC at Camp David on the Panel Report on testing which was requested by President Kennedy.

In the afternoon I returned to Germantown Headquarters.

I called Robert Komer (Office of the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs) as a result of his earlier call today to Chris Henderson. At the meeting of the Principals on June 16th, the Secretary of Defense and the AEC Chairman were asked to submit to the Principals a joint AEC-DOD paper on the program areas in which testing is required and on a test schedule. I told Komer that the AEC paper, which had been coordinated by our DMA with the appropriate DOD level (but not necessarily seen by McNamara), was ready; however, McNamara seems to be under the impression that these papers were to be held up pending a decision by the President on a couple of other questions. Komer says that these papers are indispensable to the President in arriving at his decisions. Komer said this paper should be addressed to the Chairman of the Committee of Principals (Secretary Rusk), with a copy to each of the Principals. He asked that we hold up the transmission of our paper until he gets DOD back on the track with the preparation of their paper.

The Senate today approved the NPR conversion by a vote of 53-36. It must now go to a Conference Committee and then back to the House (where it was rejected the other day). Senator Jackson used my letter. Peter, Lynne and David attended the session and heard the debate.

I received a letter from President Truman (copy attached) requesting help and advice on AEC material that he can use on a two-hour filmed TV show during which he will describe his involvement during his administration in atomic energy matters.

Wednesday, July 19, 1961 - D.C.

At Information Meeting 51 (notes attached) I asked the General Manager to prepare a paper on test readiness, to have his people work on the ICBM vulnerability problem, and prepare a paper on the future long-range needs of U²³⁵ for nuclear power. We discussed and decided not to approve the use of AEC facilities for a TV program on the test ban question, discussed moving the Test Branch Office from Albuquerque to Las Vegas and many other items. I discussed with Olson and Haworth the possibility of moving the AEC Headquarters from Germantown back to Washington because meetings, appointments, etc., in Washington prevent the Commission from spending much time at Germantown.

I had lunch at the White House Mess with Jeeb Halaby, Mrs. Smith and Andy

HARRY S. TRUMAN
INDEPENDENCE, MISSOURI

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 14, 1961 .

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. Seaborg:

I have undertaken to do a two hour television documentary dealing with atomic energy, covering its peace time and war time developments. I particularly plan to cover those events in which I had some participation as President, and, of course, within the bounds of national security.

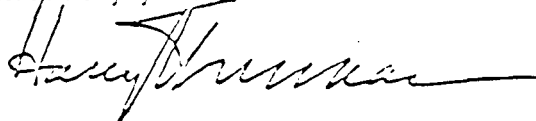
I plan to do the commentary myself "on camera", with all the film footage and exhibits that may be made available to me, particularly by the Atomic Energy Commission.

May I enlist your cooperation to the end that this part of the permanent record on film of the years of my administration will be accurate, and as comprehensive as security will permit.

I would greatly appreciate your help and advice.

With personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours



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



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 19, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 51

10:40 a.m., Wednesday, July 19, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Cable to Commissioner Wilson re EURATOM - Netherlands Agreement - The Commissioners agreed a cable should be dispatched today informing Dr. Wilson that it would not be practicable to meet the proposed transfer date of July 24. (Secy)
2. Mr. Olson's Report on his Testimony Before the Joint Committee July 18 on the Price-Anderson Act
3. Letter from Ex-President Truman re Television Program - The Chairman requested cooperation in assistance to the ex-president in preparation for his appearance. (Clark - Secy)
4. Preparation of Minutes of Commission Meetings - The Commissioners will consider later the Secretary's memo of July 14 to the Chairman
5. Recommendations on Test Readiness - Dr. Haworth will coordinate with staff on the preparation of their report. (Betts)
6. Joint AEC/DOD Letter on Weapons Tests - The Chairman said this letter would go to the White House today. (Secy)
7. GAC Interest in Panofsky Report
8. July 25 - 27 VELA Hearings
9. Senate Action on the NPR at Hanford
10. Report on Future Requirements for U-235 - The Commissioners requested a report based on various assumptions. (Quinn)
11. Department of Interior Program for Desalinization of Sea Water - The Chairman reported on his meeting with Secretary Udall and Dr. Roger Revelle to discuss the possibility of ORNL participation. (Pittman)
12. Readers Digest Request for Use of AEC Facilities for TV Program - The Commissioners agreed AEC facilities should not be made available for this purpose. (Clark)
13. Transfer of Office of Test Operations, Albuquerque Operations Office, to Newark - The Commissioners had no objection to the move but requested revision of the press release. (Betts)

INFORMATION MEETING 51 (page 2)

14. Letter to Representative Karth re Minneapolis Star Article on Plumber Strike at Nevada Test Site - The Chairman will sign the letter today. (Secy)
15. AEC 460/70 - AEC PARTICIPATION IN RUTHERFORD JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE, MANCHESTER, ENGLAND, SEPTEMBER 4-8, 1961 - The Commissioners requested U. S. participation at a level of 35. (McDaniel)
16. Export of Tandem Van de Graaff to Poland - The Chairman reported the Export Control Board had approved this transfer at a meeting which he attended on July 17.
17. AEC 783/15 - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH PROGRAM - The Chairman asked Dr. Haworth to consider the desirability of participation in the meetings on this subject. (Secy)
18. Program Report to the Joint Committee - The Chairman said the report was in print and would be transmitted shortly. (Secy)
19. July 15 Letter from Mr. Sporn re Reactor Study Proposal - The Commissioners requested early consideration. (Pittman)
20. Federal Council Report on International Scientific and Technical Activities - The Chairman requested a review of AEC's International Programs in light of this report. (Wells)
21. Report on Public Information Program - The Chairman requested Commission consideration of these recommendations. (Clark - Secy)
22. Dr. Haworth's Trip to Alaska re Plowshare Program
23. Waiver of Fuel Use Charges for Plumbrook Reactor - The Commissioners agreed to a waiver of charges as an exception to the basic policy. (Pittman)
24. Status of the PRDC Case
25. General Counsel's Discussion with Department of Interior Officials re the Orphan Lode Mine Matter - The Commissioners Requested they be kept informed of the status of this problem. (Naiden)
26. Commissioners Cruise and Visit to Cape Canaveral

INFORMATION MEETING 51 (page 3)

27. N. S. Savannah Matter - Scheduled for consideration on Friday morning, July 21
28. Draft Directive on Ethical Conduct of Employees in Government

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Naiden
Mr. Olson Mr. Henderson
Dr. Haworth Mr. Traynor (Item 28 only)
Gen. Luedeske Mr. McCool
Mr. Hollingsworth

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

Hatcher (Assistant Press Secretary to the President).

Olson, Haworth and I agreed on an AEC reorganization plan; and, since we have proxies of Graham and Wilson, I can now take the next step which is discussing the plan with Budget Director Bell and someone from the White House, probably Dutton.

I sent a letter to the Committee of Principals outlining a proposed weapons testing program, with justification, for use in case President Kennedy decides that the U.S. should resume testing; the program contemplates underground testing.

In the absence of Secretary McNamara, I called Ros Gilpatric regarding the paper on a test program requested by the Principals at a meeting on June 16th. I told him our paper was ready for dispatch today; however, I wanted to be sure of the accuracy of one statement we make, namely, that the attached program of tests has been coordinated with DOD, and, hence, is an AEC-DOD program. Gilpatric said he had been informed by his people that DOD had coordinated, and he agreed to the inclusion of this statement.

At Commission Meeting 1757 (action summary attached) we discussed the FY 1963 budget preparatory to our meeting with the Bureau of the Budget tomorrow.

Our dog Cricket, who came on the airplane from California with the family, was killed by two large dogs at about 8 a.m. this morning; this has caused great sadness in the family.

Thursday, July 20, 1961 - D.C.

From 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. I met with the National Security Council to hear a briefing on the effects of a general nuclear war.

At Commission Meeting 1758 (action summary attached) the Commission approved a "talking paper" for the staff's use in investigating with industry the future AEC plan to convert U²³⁵ and plutonium to private ownership. The plan contemplates compulsory private ownership by about 1970 with intervening transitional stages.

From 2:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m. I met at the Bureau of the Budget with David Bell, Fred Schuldt, Elmer Staats, Willis Shapley and others. Commissioner Haworth, General Luedecke and Don Burrows were also present. In discussing the FY 1963 budget, the biggest difference of opinion developed over the construction budget where the present BOB figure is \$220 million and the total of AEC divisional requests is \$660 million.

I then met with Bell, Staats, Wiesner, Webb, Macy, Haworth, Luedecke and others to discuss the government policy on contracts with industry, universities, etc., for the purpose of accomplishing government work (all AEC operations are carried on by such contracts). A committee consisting of the Chairman of the AEC, representatives of NASA, DOD, Civil Service Commission, etc., will study the discrepancies and weaknesses in procedure in order to suggest recommendations for improvement, as demanded by various Congressional committees. (This is the so-called Bell Committee.)

I wrote a letter to F. W. Stavelly reminding him of my work with him in 1929 (attached).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: July 19, 1961
Approved: A. R. Luedecke

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

A. R. Luedecke

Date: 7/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1757, WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1961, 2:55 p.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

1. FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Discussed.

The Chairman requested realignment of Division requests for Plant Acquisition and Construction funds for use in his discussion with the BOB tomorrow. (Done)

✓2. AEC 671/8 - Extension of Contract with Phillips Petroleum Company for Operation of ERIS

Approved. (Pittman)

✓3. AEC 901/30 - Visit of Soviet National to Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley

Approved paragraphs 8 and 9, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of the first sentence of paragraph 3 of the draft letter to the Department of State to read "... comparable Soviet institute or university where...." (Traynor)

✓4. AEC 997/53 - Application of IAEA Safeguards to Bilateral Agreements

Approved, subject to Commissioner Haworth's concurrence. (Wells)

Items of Information

1. Commission Cruise.
2. AEC 890/59 - Private Ownership and AEC Sale of Special Nuclear Material within the United States

I will schedule this matter for Commission consideration prior to tomorrow's Regulatory Meeting.

3. Request for Transcript of Meeting with Messrs. Horton and Weaver

Approved. (Secretariat)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: July 20, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke

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

A. R. Luedecke

Date 7/20/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1758, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1961, 11:45 A.M.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Business

- √1. AEC 377/12 - Regulations for Safeguarding of Restricted Data
Approved. (Pittman)
2. AEC 890/59 - Private Ownership and AEC Sale of Special Nuclear Material Within the United States
Discussed.

The Commission requested revisions in accordance with the guidance presented at the meeting. (Fine)

July 20, 1961

Dear Dr. Stavely:

I was interested to read in the July 17 issue of Chemical & Engineering News of your retirement from your position as Director of Research at Firestone Tire & Rubber Company.

I would like to express my hope that you will find satisfaction in your well-earned new status.

You may remember me as the, at that time, young high school graduate who held his first scientific position as a laboratory assistant, in the summer of 1929, under your direction at the South Gate Plant on Firestone Boulevard.

With best regards,

Cordially yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. F. W. Stavely
Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.
1200 Firestone Parkway
Akron 17, Ohio

CTS:MI

Friday, July 21, 1961 - D.C.

I watched on TV the launching of Captain Virgil "Gus" Grissom's suborbital flight from Cape Canaveral at 8:23 a.m., EDT.

This morning at 9:30 a.m. I returned Dr. Rabi's call to me of last evening from Brookhaven National Laboratory, Yaphank, New York.

Rabi said his was an official call; that as President of Associated Universities, Inc., he was informing me, as Chairman of AEC, that they had just appointed (yesterday) Dr. Maurice Goldhaber to be the new Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory. I told Rabi that it was no surprise, and that I thought it was a good choice; that it was somewhat of a gamble as to how he would work out as an administrator, but that as long as he were given some competent administrative help everything should work out all right. Rabi said he was glad I thought it was a good choice; and that with Haworth and me on the Commission, he would not worry about it.

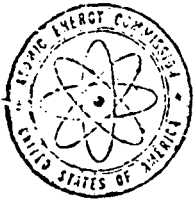
Rabi then referred to the announcement which appeared in today's newspaper with respect to the 11-man committee appointed in June by President Kennedy to determine whether the Soviets have been conducting secret tests. He said that after I left the meeting at Camp David last Tuesday, he decided to resign from this panel; that so much had depended on discussions of Livermore matters, about which he felt he was not well informed, so he felt he should resign.

I expressed surprise that he had resigned from the panel and said I had thought his and Kistiakowsky's names were both in the newspaper announcement by the President that the group had been chosen. I checked the newsclips before me and told Rabi his name certainly was not in either the New York Times, the Washington Star or the Washington Post but that Kistiakowsky's was. Rabi said that, after all, his reason for being on the Panel was because of his previous acquaintance with that side of the business; that he didn't mind going and personally giving his general views, and making clear what they are; but that the detailed aspects bothered him, as he felt he had not studied it enough to be able to go along with it.

At Information Meeting 52 (notes attached) we told Secretary McCool to continue with minutes of the Commission meetings as in the past, (i.e., descriptive minutes); consideration was given to confirming them to "action minutes" because of many inaccuracies of attribution, but we decided this might not be a good policy in the event a better record would be needed some time in the future.

Concern was expressed during the day about the forthcoming hearing (scheduled as public) before the JCAE on the status of weapons test detection capability. There could be adverse publicity if the impression is created that the AEC is or should be getting ready for weapons testing. The hearing is scheduled for July 25th - 27th.

Neil Naiden received a telegram from General Counsel Tom Cunningham of the University of California. It said that the University of California Regents will not conduct weapons tests under their contract if the changes regarding public liability insurance are made in the manner now under consideration by the JCAE. This could develop into a real hassle.



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

July 21, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 52

10:45 a.m., Friday, July 21, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Minutes of Commission Meetings - The Commissioners discussed their decision on the preparation of Minutes of Commission Meetings. (Secy)
2. Contract Provisions re Bettis Personnel Assignment to Other Work - The Commissioners requested recommendations on a means to prevent Bettis personnel transfers. (Ink)
3. Meeting With BOE Officials re FY 1963 Budget Estimates - The Chairman reported on the meeting and said counter figures would be submitted to the Bureau next week. (Burrows)
4. Contracting Procedures in the Federal Government - The Chairman reported on his meeting with Mr. Staats and others yesterday and said a letter would be sent to the President suggesting a study by the Chairman, AEC, Secretary of Defense, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, Administrator of NASA and Special Assistant for Science and Technology. AEC staff support will be required and the Chairman requested the Commissioners be informed of the designations. (Ink)
5. Ad Hoc Committee on the Future of Nuclear Power - Mr. Ink said draft staff comments would be available to the Commissioners on Saturday, July 22. (Pittman)
6. Status of the Southern California Edison - Westinghouse Project
7. Missile Labor Committee Jurisdiction Over Nevada Test Site - The Chairman said he discussed this matter with Secretary Goldberg and thought the Committee would be involved only in the application of the No Work Stoppage Pledge and that AEC would take jurisdiction in the event of a strike.
8. AEC 25/148 "Revision of Safety Rules" - Mr. Ink noted this was in staff.
9. Expanded Public Information Program - Mr. Ink noted the Commissioners interest in this matter and said action would be taken to the extent personnel ceilings would allow.

10. Hearings on the Transportation of Radioactive Material - Mr. Ink noted that Congressman Price intended to hold hearings late this session or early next year on the problems of indemnity coverage for transportation through tunnels and on toll highways.
11. AEC 1080/2 "Liquid Fluorine to the Air Force" - The Commissioners approved the recommendations subject to revision of the letter to Allied Chemical to emphasize that this is a one-time project. (Quinn)
12. AEC 783/15 "Environmental Health Research Program" - Dr. Haworth said he had decided Dr. Dunham should carry this matter.
13. AEC 1080/1 "Procurement of Plutonium Beryllium Neutron Sources - Dr. Haworth noted his comment on this proposal and the Commissioners agreed with his suggestion. (Secy).

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Oulchan
Mr. Olson	Mr. Henderson
Dr. Haworth	Mr. McCool
Mr. Ink	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

Saturday, July 22, 1961

I drove to the Bull Run Battleground with Peter, Lynne, Steve, Dave and Eric to witness the 100th year anniversary re-enactment of the battle of Bull Run. We had a picnic lunch there. Eric suffered from a stomach flu and Steve became ill also and had to be taken to the Red Cross tent.

Sunday, July 23, 1961

We spent the day at home because the children have colds and stomach viruses.

I drove my mother to Hilma Howser's in Arlington where she is going to spend a few days.

Monday, July 24, 1961 - Germantown

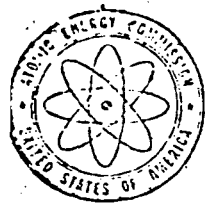
At Information Meeting 53 (notes attached) we discussed a letter from Secretary Zuckert (copy attached) describing proposed changes in the U.S. Air Force-AEC cooperative relationships for the development of aerospace nuclear power, a letter from Deputy Secretary Gilpatric enclosing revised safety rules for peacetime operations with nuclear weapons, tomorrow's hearing on VELA, etc.

Bundy called to say that the President would like to see me regarding my letter of June 30th which concerned authorization for nuclear material and weapons production. The President would also like to have my views on the other matter under consideration -- the method of procedure under a decision to resume testing. I will be contacted later in the week to schedule an appointment.

With respect to the VELA hearings this week, the President is afraid that there might be some discussion on the matter of delaying projects because of adverse public reaction due to acquiring land for testing. There is concern that the public affairs considerations have delayed the initiation of work at the sites, with the result of slippage in the program affecting VELA UNIFORM. Bundy pointed out that the President's time schedule runs through 1961; on that basis, there is no slippage. I mentioned the 30-day delay on the matter of acquiring land in the seismic area, which we discussed about a month ago.

He asked whether we are in a great hurry if we don't do any testing. I said no; but the question is how to react to prevent the impression of delay by the JCAE and at the same time, if it is a public hearing, not to create the impression that a time schedule is being set. Bundy talked with Holifield this morning and told him it would be most undesirable to have testimony such as that the U.S. plans and prepares to test in ten weeks, because that would tangle up the last stages of the test ban negotiations; but we don't want the impression given that press people are imposing an artificial delay. He said the President is holding up to make one more try on the test ban. Bundy's main concern is that we don't allow the President's position to become public at this stage until he personally makes the decision.

I called Holifield to discuss the sensitivity of tomorrow's VELA hearing and the President's wishes in this connection. He said he gathered from Bundy that the President's position would be as follows: it would be referred to the U.N., but it would not be allowed to drag there, then possibly a quick return of Dean to Geneva, and then the President would be ready to make an announcement. I said the dilemma is that no one else knows this, and we are not to reveal it. He said he would call Pastore and Anderson. He doesn't like to have the Committee



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

July 24, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 53

10:00 a.m., Monday, July 24, 1961 - Chairman's Office, Germantown

1. Schedule for Polaris Cruise - July 28 and 29 - I will circulate a schedule today or tomorrow morning. (Secy)
2. AEC 318/40 "Purchase of Plutonium Produced in NRU Reactor" - The Commissioners agreed the Joint Committee should be informed that we must proceed. The Chairman will sign the letter to Mr. Holifield today. (Secy)
3. AEC 17/206 "Negotiations on AEC/USAF Organization for Development by Aerospace Nuclear Power" - The Chairman requested early consideration by the Commissioners and General Manager.
4. AEC 25/148 "Revision of Safety Rules" - The Chairman noted receipt of the revised safety rules. Mr. Ink said the letter was in staff review.
5. VELA Hearings - July 25 -27 - The Commissioners requested revisions in the testimony and early circulation of the transcripts of the hearings.
6. Preparation for September IAEA Meeting - The Chairman noted his meeting with Dr. Smyth today and requested receipt of the Chairman's proposed Conference statement prior to August 14. (Hall)
7. Presidential Authorization re Plissionable Material - The Chairman reported that the President wished to discuss this with him.
8. Bids for Sodium Dichromate for Use at Hanford - The Commissioners agreed the General Manager should proceed to negotiate a contract with the State of Washington firm supplying material from a foreign source. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (Quinn) Mr. Naiden said the identical bids had been reported to the Justice Department.
- ✓ 9. Response to Senator Humphrey's Letter of June 26 on Long Range Budgeting Problems - The Chairman said he would sign the letter today. (Secy)
10. Air Force Nuclear Laboratory at Lockheed - The General Manager reported that he had notified the Air Force the Commission had no need for these facilities.

- 11. Possible Appeal on the Walker Trucking Company Case
- 12. Discussions with Joint Committee Staff on Amending Legislation re Regulatory Matters - Mr. Naiden said the draft language would be circulated to the Commission prior to the transmission to the Joint Committee staff. (Naiden)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Naiden
Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Mr. Olson	Mr. Ink
Gen. Luedecke	Mr. Henderson
	Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

JUL 17 1961

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

2025-7/20/61

Dear Glenn:

Reference is made to our discussion of 24 May on the changes required in the joint USAF/AEC organization for the development of aerospace nuclear power. Members of the Air Staff have been working on some of the details with Mr. Luedecke, your General Manager, and have agreed on the following principles:

a. Previous Department of Defense/Atomic Energy Commission agreements on this subject are no longer applicable and should be superseded by a new general agreement between the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission. A draft copy of such an agreement has been furnished to Mr. Luedecke for his comments before formally submitting it to the Commission through the Secretary of Defense.

b. It is recognized that more specific agreements will be required to cover certain nuclear power application programs. These specific agreements would cover organizational procedures, agency responsibilities, funding, facilities support, and other similar matters.

c. The joint Department of Defense/Atomic Energy Commission Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office should be dissolved.

d. The Air Force will station personnel with the Atomic Energy Commission for duty on Aerospace Nuclear Power Programs of interest to the Air Force. These officers will be assigned to Headquarters USAF under the Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff, Research and Technology for Atomic Energy and detailed to duty with the Atomic Energy Commission to participate as working members of AEC.

e. The Atomic Energy Commission will provide these officers with normal administrative support to include the required clerical and stenographic assistance.

Based on the above, we have received a letter from Mr. Luedecke requesting the assignment of fourteen individuals for duty with the

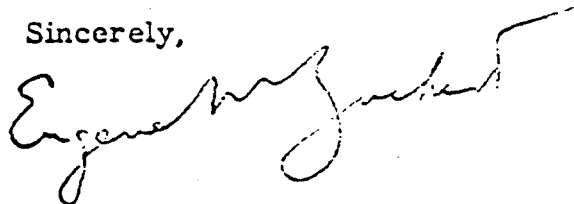
Commission. We will be unable to fill each of the positions with the individual he has selected, however, there is no conflict on nine of the fourteen officers he chose and, upon receipt of your approval, we will take action to assign them for duty with the Atomic Energy Commission.

These nine, plus three more previously assigned, and now on duty with Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters, are immediately available to meet your need for Air Force officers. I believe we can work out a satisfactory arrangement to fill the remaining positions. I have inclosed a detailed discussion of each of these cases.

With the phase-out of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office, I intend to assign the Air Force functions formerly performed by that office to this headquarters, the Air Force Systems Command and the Office of Aerospace Research. To provide continuity in this effort and to effect an orderly transition from Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office to Air Force management, I would appreciate your agreement to have nine officers, one professional civilian, and three nonprofessional civilians remain at Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters until 1 September 1961, to close out the work and arrange for transfer of the necessary Air Force documents and files to the gaining Air Force agencies.

In order to complete this reorganization action and assignment of personnel, as quickly as possible, I am looking forward to your early reply on both the proposed Memorandum of Understanding and the personnel assignments. It will be necessary for us to publish orders dissolving the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office, recognizing the new arrangement and establishing the new personnel positions on the Atomic Energy Commission staff.

Sincerely,



Eugene H. Zuckert

1 Incl

USAF Officer Assignments to
Atomic Energy Commission

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

USAF OFFICER ASSIGNMENTS TO ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

1. There is no conflict on the following officers requested for duty by the General Manager, Atomic Energy Commission. Upon approval by the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, personnel action will be taken to effect the immediate transfer of these officers from Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office to Headquarters, Atomic Energy Commission.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Colonel William A. Tesch | - To be Assistant Director -
Advanced Reactor Concepts. |
| Lt Colonel June E. Bicknell | - To be Chief of Advanced Projects
Branch under the Assistant
Director of Advanced Reactor
Concepts. |
| Lt Colonel George H. Ogburn, Jr. | - To the office of Assistant
Director for Compact Reactors
and Power Systems. |
| Lt Colonel Charles M. Barnes | - To Test Branch under Assistant
Director for Nuclear Safety;
primarily on SNAP, PLUTO &
ROVER safety. |
| Lt Colonel John B. Radcliffe | - To be assigned to DRD with duty
station at San Francisco Operations
office; primarily on the PLUTO
project. |
| Major Ralph S. Decker, Jr. | - To Manager, Space Nuclear
Propulsion office. |
| Captain Robert T. Carpenter | - To the office of Assistant Director
for Compact Reactors and Power
Systems. |
| Captain George J. Kubal | - To PLUTO Branch under Assistant
Director for Advanced Reactor
Concepts. |
| Captain John R. Morgan | - To PLUTO Branch under Assistant
Director for Advanced Reactor
Concepts. |

2. There are conflicts on each of the following officers requested.

a. Lt Colonel Guveren M. Anderson was requested to remain with the Air Force but has chosen to resign his commission to accept civilian employment with the Atomic Energy Commission. It is our understanding that he will remain at Germantown in the position the Air Force was asked to fill.

b. Major Edward S. Wilson was requested for duty as Project Officer on the Pratt and Whitney experiment. He has been ordered to report to the Military Liaison Committee on the 15th of July. We can offer Captain Donald H. Asire as a substitute. He is now assigned to the Hartford Aircraft Reactor Area Office as a Project Engineer on the Pratt and Whitney experiment and has expressed a desire to stay in the Hartford, Connecticut area to work on the project. If Atomic Energy Commission feels that he should be physically located at the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters, the Air Force can arrange for him to be moved from the plant to Germantown.

c. Captain Francis M. Williams was requested as a project officer on high temperature materials research. He is not qualified as a materials specialist. He worked on the direct cycle program of the General Electric Company as a turbojet propulsion engineer. The Air Force Systems Command has requested him for duty with the Arnold Engineering Development Center. It is believed to be undesirable for both the Air Force and the Atomic Energy Commission to assign him as a materials specialist.

d. Captain Clyde W. Moore and Captain Lawrence Skantze have been requested for assignment to the Office of the Assistant Director for Nuclear Safety to work on SNAP, PLUTO, and ROVER safety, along with Lt Colonel Joseph Connor and Lt Colonel Charles M. Barnes. It is planned to use both of them in the Pentagon to give the Air Force qualified and experienced personnel for certain functions which the Air Force must assume with the dissolution of the Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Office.

3. We are prepared to furnish three officers to fill the positions for which Captains Williams, Moore, and Skantze were requested, upon receipt from the Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, a detailed description of the work planned for them to do and the qualifications required by the job.

go through all the work of setting up a hearing and then cancelling it, but at the same time he wants to cooperate with the President. He mentioned the possibility of a confidential letter to all the members of the JCAE informing them that the areas of time required for preparation of testing and the status of such preparations at present were off-limits for this hearing and that they would stick to the technical aspects of detection. He said he's not sure that NPR will get through the House since the private utilities are making quite a fight. The Coal Association came out today with a press release, saying they are against the NPR proposal.

In the afternoon Dr. Alvin Graves and Dr. William Ogle from Los Alamos came in to discuss certain preparations that are needed if weapons testing is resumed. I asked their views concerning whether testing should be resumed. Graves indicated doubt that there was any test of sufficient importance to justify the resumption of testing, although he has doubts about the behavior of the Russians. Ogle feels that, if the Russians are testing, it couldn't be very large weapons; and he doubts whether they are actually testing above the atmosphere due to the difficulty involved. I explained to them the background of the recent publicity concerning the NTS, and also explained our desire to avoid similar publicity attendant with the VELA hearings starting tomorrow.

Tuesday, July 25, 1961 - D.C.

I met with Harry Smyth, John Hall, Algie Wells, Bill Cargo and Howard Brown to discuss the recent meeting of the IAEA Board of Governors in Vienna and the possible election there of Sigvard Eklund despite USSR opposition. We also discussed the forthcoming Annual Conference of the IAEA, beginning September 26th which I will attend; I shall probably visit England, Belgium and France on the same trip.

In the afternoon I attended a meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. We discussed the proposed Federal Government policy by which Federal agencies, their contractors and grantees can budget and pay page charges for Government-sponsored research contracts and by which universities and colleges can collect total indirect costs. We discussed the proposal for Federal pay reform whereby scientists and engineers might be on a pay scale running up to \$35,000, and agency heads would get up to \$35,000 (up from \$25,000) with expense accounts up to \$10,000.

I sent my biweekly progress report (copy attached) to President Kennedy.

Wednesday, July 26, 1961 - D.C.

At Information Meeting 54 (notes attached) we discussed: 1. the possibility of moving the AEC Headquarters back to Washington, possibly to the Bureau of Standards site; 2. yesterday's meeting of the FCST; 3. the IAEA matters discussed with Smyth yesterday as well as the forthcoming General Conference; etc.

I signed a recommendation promoting Howard Brown to P-18 from P-17 and changing his title to Executive Assistant.

At 11:15 a.m. I met with General Maxwell Taylor (Special Assistant to President Kennedy). he said it was a courtesy call to establish contact. I told him he should feel free to confer with General Betts on weapons matters; he was interested in the status of the neutron bomb, and I explained it to him. It was

July 25, 1961

only copy

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Joint Hearings on VERA Program (Unclassified)

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has scheduled open hearings on the VERA program for public definition of nuclear blasts for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The AEC and its laboratories have been asked to provide testimony; also the DOE's Advanced Research Projects Agency and a number of non-Government scientific experts are expected to testify. I have discussed with Mr. Hollifield by common relative to questions which may be asked during the hearings. Mr. Hollifield has indicated that precautions will be taken to avoid questions which might complicate the experiments in course on test occasions.

2. AEC Authorization Bill (Unclassified)

The Senate passed the AEC Authorization Bill, including the addition of electric energy generating facilities to the new production reactor at Hanford, by a vote of 54 to 36. I furnished to Senators Jackson and Anderson, at their request, my views on the technological benefits that would accrue from this project. I understand that this statement was used during the discussions that took place on the Senate floor. Conferees on the bill are expected to meet later this week.

3. Reclassification Research at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Unclassified)

Last week I met with Secretary Ullrich and Dr. Blumberg to consider the possibility of the Commission's Oak Ridge National Laboratory serving as a major declassification laboratory for the Department of the Interior. I had

-2-

that Col Ridge is uniquely qualified to assist in this research and could make a significant contribution. While final arrangements have not been concluded, Secretary Hall has concurred in proceeding with this proposal.

4. Zolaris Cruise (Unclassified)

At the invitation of Admiral Rickover, Commissioners Graham, Cline and I will make an overnight cruise on Friday, July 20, aboard the Zolaris nuclear observing U.S.S. ALBATROSS. Also in the party will be Mr. David Hall and Mr. Kenneth E. Da Silva, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House



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

July 26, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 54

10:45 a.m., Wednesday, July 26, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Newspaper Article re Reactor Siting in Connecticut - The Chairman requested a review of the article. (Ink-Clark)
2. Presidential Approval of Transmittal of Information to the French - The Chairman noted Presidential approval and the addition of certain conditions. (Betts)
3. Transmittal of Information to the Federal Republic of Germany - The Chairman said he would try to speak to the President this week on this matter. (Secy)
4. Meeting with Dr. Smyth on July 25 to discuss IAEA Conference and other Matters - The Chairman said the following matters were discussed at the meeting yesterday:
 - (a) Prospects of Ecklund Confirmation;
 - (b) Chairman's possible visits to Moscow, UK, and France;
 - (c) Attendance of Commissioner Graham at IAEA Conference and possible attendance of Dr. Haworth;
 - (d) Future role of the IAEA;
 - (e) Third Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy; and
 - (f) Chairman's statement at the IAEA Conference.
5. General Manager's July 24 Memorandum re Bettis Laboratory Personnel - The Chairman requested preparation of a draft letter for consideration on Friday, July 28th.
6. July 25 Meeting of the Federal Council For Science and Technology - The Chairman reported on the Meeting and requested recommendations on:
 - (a) Payment of page charges in Scientific Journals -
 - (b) Payment of indirect research costs at colleges & universities.-
 - (c) Pay reform in the Federal Government - (Ink)
7. Executive Order #10932, dated 5/5/61, on Ethical Conduct of Government Employees - The Chairman requested a report for use in his discussion with Dr. Wiesner. (Naiden)

8. FY'63 Construction Estimates - The General Manager said the material would be available for transmittal to the BoB today.
9. Dr. Revelle's Visit to ORNL
10. Transmittal of Nuclear Submarine Information to the UK - The Chairman requested discussion at an early information meeting. (AEC 988/122) (Secy)
11. Proposals on Organic Moderator Project - The General Manager reported receipt of one bid by the closing date of July 24th.
12. NERVA Contract - The Chairman said he would review the proposed letters subject to the Commissioners' review today.

THE MEETING RESUMED AT 3:30 P.M.

13. General Betts' Report on the VELA Hearing
14. Wall Street Journal Article of July 26th on VELA Hearing
15. Reappointment of ACRS Members - The General Manager is to consider this matter (GM) and the Chairman will call Dr. Thompson. (Secy)
16. Letter to Chairman Holifield re NERVA Contract - The Commissioners agreed the letter should be sent. (Secy)
17. Letter to Mr. Cresap re Bettis Laboratory Personnel - The Commissioners approved the draft letter. (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg
Mr. Olson
Mr. Graham (afternoon session)
Gen. Lucdecke
Mr. Brown
Mr. Naiden
Mr. Oulahan (afternoon session)
Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

agreed that we should keep a close liaison.

I had lunch with Athelstan Spilhaus and the Seattle World Fair (Century 21) Advisory Group at Decatur House.

At Commission Meeting 1759 (action summary attached) we approved the declassification of much of the ANP material and AEC-DOD Stockpile Operational Agreement. We also approved the AEC-NASA contract with Aerojet-General, with Westinghouse as a subcontractor, for the first six months of the NERVA project.

Dr. Lyman Fink (General Manager, General Products, G.E.) came in to touch base and discuss the status of nuclear power in general. I told him about the present attitude of the JCAE as a result of the private utilities' stand against the NPR.

Helen and I attended a reception honoring Dr. Henry Smyth and William Cargo, given by Admiral and Mrs. Paul Foster at the 1925 F Street Club.

Thursday, July 27, 1961 - D.C.

Indications are mounting that the Congressional flight over the installation of electrical facilities for the NPR will have very serious consequences for the future of civilian nuclear power, especially concerning the role of private utilities.

I phoned Jerry Wiesner to call his attention to HR 8140, Report no 748, "A Bill to Strengthen the Criminal Laws Relating to Bribery, etc." I said this is a problem affecting the future of nearly all people working in the government insofar as what they do when they return to their non-government jobs.

Our primary concern would be with respect to the scientists; for example, it would apply to Jerry and me, Lee Haworth, Roger Revelle, Harold Brown and Herb York. Section 207 of the bill makes it illegal for a former government employee to appear before his agency for two years after leaving that agency. A \$10,000 fine and a two-year jail term are involved. There is no provision for a waiver. I said Neil Naiden is so concerned about it that he asked me to talk to Assistant Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach; so he is coming here at 2 p.m. today. I asked Jerry whether he would be interested in attending. He said he wouldn't be able to, but would be interested to know what transpires.

I met with Katzenbach at 2 p.m. Ed Wenk, Neil Naiden and Ed Ferguson were also present; and we discussed the implications of this bill on scientists in government administrative jobs. This law, if enacted, could have a very adverse effect on obtaining such people for government service.

Schlesinger called to ask whether I had seen Jonathan Spivak's article in yesterday's Wall Street Journal regarding test preparations and whether I knew anything about the circumstances. I said this is the backlash from the VELA hearings currently going on at JCAE. I said the article is Spivak's own interpretation. There is nothing new going on at the Test Site and the matter in Mississippi is old stuff that has been planned a long time. Schlesinger said he understood we were not undertaking any active preparations for weapons testing and I said that is right. I said the AEC, the JCAE and the Administration have been moving slowly on this general seismic program which has included acquiring sites in Mississippi for one phase where there would be caverns in the salt mines; for another phase, the so-called GNCME peacetime

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

Approved DATE July 26, 1961
A. R. Luedecke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date 7/26/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1759, Wednesday, July 26, 1961, 3:00 p.m.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

- ✓ 1. AEC 25/149 - Proposed Safety Rules for Air Force Weapon System
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 2. AEC 25/150 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 3. AEC 25/151 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules for Missile System
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 4. AEC 772/3 - Photointerpretation Key on Atomic Energy Installations
Approved. (Reichardt)
- ✓ 5. AEC 141/43 - Extension of Contract with Reynolds Electrical and Engineering Company, Inc.
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 6. AEC 938/120 - Proposed Transmittal of Atomic Information to the U.K.
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 7. AEC 549/6 - Declassification of Certain Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Reactor Information
Approved, as revised.

The Commissioners requested the letter to the DOD be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting, and reviewed by Commissioner Graham prior to transmittal. Subject to the nature of the response, this matter is to be brought back to the Commission for consideration. (Marshall)

Done

July 26, 1961

- ✓ 8. AEC 2/58 - Proposed AEC-DOD Stockpile Operations Agreement
Approved. (Betts)
- ✓ 9. AEC 318/40 - Purchase of Plutonium Produced in NRU Reactor
Approved. (Quinn)



Members of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, July 1961

L to R: Commissioners Olson, Graham, Seaborg, Wilson and Haworth

explosion preparations, which have been going on for a year or two; but there is nothing new, we are just marking time. I said I had talked to Holifield personally about these hearings and he was fully disposed to cooperate, and he did promise to keep the hearings as close as possible to the technical aspects of the nuclear explosions.

I called Jerry Wiesner and told him that Dr. Wenk of his staff had attended the meeting in my office today with Assistant Attorney General Katzenbach and will report to him on what had transpired. I told him I understood that he participated in conversation with some people at Admiral Foster's reception yesterday evening regarding NPR and the Stanford Accelerator. He said Senator Anderson said that he was going to put up a fight for NPR; if it failed, he was going to put through only a minimal budget for other AEC activities, such as research. They were going to get information on Philip Sporn so that they could "hammer on him" too. Jerry said they may have to get the President in on this.

Friday, July 28, 1961 - H Street Office - Cape Canaveral

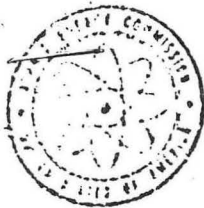
At the 10:30 a.m. Information Meeting 55 (notes attached) we discussed the need for more space at the D.C. Headquarters, possible places to rent and the possibility of moving the Headquarters to the present National Bureau of Standards location -- we have just about decided to move. We also discussed the impending reorganization with the General Manager, pointing out the need to redefine his responsibility. This is nearing completion and will be announced by the Commission within a few weeks.

Bundy called and said he had not been able to get my appointment with the President due to his rigorous schedule but would be in touch with me again next week.

I called Holifield and told him that Graham, Olson and I have been discussing the NPR matter and wondered if there were anything that we could or should be doing. Holifield then explained the parliamentary procedure involved and said, if he thinks of anything we can do, he will let us know.

As far as the private utilities are concerned, he said it isn't going to be so good for them after this because Anderson, Jackson and he will give them a dose of their own medicine. I said there probably is no harm in my calling Weaver and warning him, and he said that would be all right. Holifield said that he is not going to give Southern California Edison one bit of help on land acquisition, R & D or anything else if they continue to oppose the NPR conversion. He asked for their assistance on the NPR, and they told him that "as a matter of principle" they would have to resist it. I then said that we are holding off on our plans to consult with outsiders on nuclear power, incentives, etc., because it could be a waste of time unless it has more of a future in Congress.

At 2:40 p.m. I left in a Navy Convair for Patrick Air Force Base in Florida, arriving at 5:30 p.m. Commissioners Graham and Olson, David Bell, Ellis Veatch (Chief of Military Division, BOB), and Harry Mandil and Robert Panoff (of Rickover's organization) accompanied me on the trip. We were driven to Port Canaveral where we were met by Captain Erb. We then boarded the nuclear Polaris submarine USS A. Lincoln and departed to sea at 6:30 p.m. During the cruise, above and below water, we explored the entire submarine and were briefed in detail.



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

July 28, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 55

10:30 a.m., Friday, July 28, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. FY 1963 Budget Estimates - The Chairman said the General Manager would transmit preliminary figures on construction estimates to the BOB today.
The Chairman said he would consider discussing with Mr. Bell possible military vs civilian allocations. (Secy)
2. Report on EDWR and PM-1 Projects - The Commissioners requested a report in light of the AGRS comments at their 35th meeting. (Secy)
3. AEC 17/206 "AEC USAF Organization for Aerospace Nuclear Power"
The General Manager said he was reviewing the draft response today. (GM)
4. D. C. - Germantown Office Space - The General Manager will provide Mr. Olson:
 - a) Figures on Germantown working space per man excluding Commissioners space, warehouse space, etc.
 - b) Government schedules on recommended assignment of space per job and
 - c) Recommendations on use of certain Germantown Space. (Glade)
5. Secretariat Personnel Ceiling - The Chairman said Commissioner Olson and Mr. Brown would consider this matter. (Brown)
6. Secretarial Grades in Commissioners Offices - The Commissioners requested information on grades in other AEC offices and other Government agencies (Tackman)
7. General Manager's July 25 memo re West Berlin Reactor - Mr. Graham said he would prepare a memo for discussion on Monday. (Secy)
8. Report on Test Readiness - The Chairman noted receipt of the General Manager's report which is available if the Commissioners wish to see it. (Secy).
9. Legislation on Liability on Underground Tests

10. Purchase of Ore Reserves in Grand Canyon National Park
The Commissioners agreed the letter should be sent to the BOB. (Naiden)
Mr. Olson and staff will discuss the matter with Senator Hayden during week of July 31. (Secy - J. Johnson)
11. Discussions of Nuclear Power Program with Industrial and Other Representatives - The General Manager commented on his memo today to the Commissioners. Commissioners requested no action on this matter pending the Chairman's discussion with Mr. Holifield. (Pittman)
12. Mr. Schlesinger's Telephone call July 27 re Wall Street Journal Article on Nuclear Tests - The Chairman reported on his discussion with Mr. Schlesinger and said he had sent him a copy of the Joint Committee press release and AEC's Annual Report of December 1960.
13. Report on the VELA Hearings
14. TV Panel Show on Nuclear Tests - The Commissioners requested Senator Neuberger be informed that the response to her inquiry could not be made today and is in preparation. (Ink)
Mr. Bundy is to be informed of the request. (Ink)
15. Assignment of AEC Representative to Brussels - Commissioners requested further consideration. (GM)
16. General Counsel Memo of July 27 on Conflict of Interest - The Chairman will alert Mr. Bell on this matter. (Brown)

Present

Dr. Seaborg
Mr. Graham
Mr. Olson
Gen. Luedecke

Mr. Naiden
Mr. Brown
Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary



Visit to USS Abraham Lincoln by members of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission - July 28, 1961

L to R: Lt. Col. Edmund E. Novotny (USAF Chief, Titan Weapons Branch, Patrick AFB, Florida), Seaborg, Ellis Veath (Chief of the Military Division of the Bureau of Budget), Maj. Gen. Leighton I. Davis (Commander of the Air Force Missile Test Center, Patrick AFB), Dr. Gerald Johnson (Military Liaison Committee), Commissioner John S. Graham, Commissioner Loren K. Olson, David Bell (Director of the Bureau of Budget)

I took my place at the controls for a while and guided her in dives and ascensions. We witnessed the simulated firing of Polaris missiles from a 90-foot underwater level and saw the effect (through the expulsion of water) of the firings by standing on top. We spent the night on the submarine.

Saturday, July 29, 1961 - Cape Canaveral

We arose at 5 a.m. to witness from the top of the submarine, which was 20 miles out, the launching of the Ranger satellite from Cape Canaveral; the launching was postponed due to mechanical difficulties.

The submarine docked at 7:20 a.m.; we spent the morning visiting Cape Canaveral as guests of General Leighton Davis, the Commandant of Patrick Air Force Base. We visited the Titan Complex 20 and the Blockhouse, drove by the Atlas, Centaur and Mace launch sites and visited Minuteman Complex 31 and the Mercury Control Center (used to receive data in the launching of Astronauts Alan Shepard and Virgil Grissom).

We departed from Patrick Air Force Base at 11:10 a.m. and arrived in Washington at 4 p.m.

Sunday, July 30, 1961

Our entire family, including my mother, enjoyed a pasty dinner at Alice and Jim Robinsons' in Annandale. Also with us was Helen Brough, a Lafayette friend of Lynne's now living in Connecticut, whose parents brought her to our home today to spend a week or so as our guest. The Robinsons' daughter Joan and my Aunt Esther (Williams) were there also.



Robinson house, Annandale, Virginia, July 30, 1961
Front row- L to R: Steve, Dave, Jim Robinson, Eric
Middle row- L to R: Joan Purcell, Alice Robinson, Mother, Aunt Esther Williams
Back row- L to R: Pete, Glenn with Dianne, Lynne, Helen Brough

Attached is a copy of the GAC report of the 75th meeting (July 13th to 15th) held at Los Alamos, which I read today.

Monday, July 31, 1961

A virus, which has affected most of the family during the last week or two, kept me home today. I did read some AEC papers.

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

2387/30/60

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

July 19, 1961

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

Dear Glenn:

The 75th meeting of the General Advisory Committee was held at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on July 13, 14, and 15, 1961. All members were present at all sessions. The present membership is Philip H. Abelson, Manson Benedict, Willard F. Libby, Eger V. Murphree, Norman F. Ramsey, J. C. Warner, Eugene P. Wigner, John H. Williams, and K. S. Pitzer, as Chairman. Also present were Robert A. Charpie, Secretary, and Anthony A. Tomei, Assistant Secretary.

The following recommendations and actions of the Committee are herewith presented:

(1) Weapons Area

(A) Preparations for possible test resumption

Our Weapons Subcommittee visited Livermore, Los Alamos, and Sandia. It was very impressed with the progress with the safety and command control problem and the pure fusion project made at Livermore and with the hydronuclear program at LASL. Sandia's continued excellence in weapons engineering was very clear. At all three Laboratories we learned, however, that the preparations for resumption of nuclear testing are seriously inadequate. The General Advisory Committee is greatly concerned that if the test moratorium should cease, the US would not be in a position to take advantage immediately of the cessation with a fully effective weapons test program. This would be particularly serious if

the moratorium should be resumed at a later period. The Committee recommends:

(1) That the existing test tunnels should immediately be wired and otherwise prepared for test.

(2) That an intensive program be prepared for underground testing.

(3) That construction be undertaken immediately of enough underground sites so that at least 50 devices per year of varying sizes could be tested on a continuing basis beginning as soon as the test moratorium should cease. The cost of such construction is small in comparison with the cost of past atmospheric test programs and is a wise readiness expenditure even if it is never used.

(4) It appears that the Nevada site alone may not be adequate for an effective test program. Test sites in salt domes should be more urgently investigated and perhaps another underground test site should be established.

(5) Plans and equipment for nuclear tests in outer space should be prepared on an urgent time scale. Non-nuclear tests of such facilities could be undertaken even during the moratorium period.

(6) Careful studies should be made of the best means for presenting the US case if the US should be the first nation to announce publicly the resumption of tests. Such studies might affect both the nature of the resumed test program as well as the method of its presentation.

(7) Plans for the US response should be made in case a US resumption of underground and outer space tests is followed by Russian atmospheric tests. It should be noted that for the US to resume atmospheric tests a long preparatory time is required.

(B) Warhead vulnerability

We wish to record our appreciation to the Commission for arranging for Dr. Panofsky to speak to the Committee regarding the current assessments of the vulnerability of our strategic deterrent. Invulnerability consists of two major

components--the ability to survive a first strike in order to retaliate and the ability of the system reentry vehicle plus nuclear warhead to penetrate to the target. These two invulnerabilities are not independent. For example, the choice of tactic to achieve first strike survival by mobility as in Minuteman and Polaris has forced us in the direction of achieving the lightest possible warheads. All currently planned US-ICBM warheads and reentry vehicles are vulnerable to AICBM destruction by nuclear explosions at ranges much greater than previously anticipated. This is due not to a single kill mechanism but rather to a combination of several effects. In our opinion the currently planned US family of ICBM's is altogether too vulnerable to crude AICBM's and simple tactics.

The US must undertake to render its ICBM's less vulnerable. This is a complicated problem which cuts across many organizational lines. For this reason the invulnerability problem has in the past tended to fall between the chairs.

There are ways in which the AEC can help resolve this problem:

(1) By becoming more deeply involved in evaluating possible kill mechanisms arising from nuclear AICBM's.

(2) By improving coordination with the reentry vehicle agencies in order to optimize the overall system of reentry body and warhead. There are indications that there have been occasions in which the complete system has not been fully optimized. Even though authority to optimize the overall system lies elsewhere, the AEC should make every effort to assure that all relevant scientific information is available and is considered.

(3) By continuing to increase the yield/weight ratio for nuclear warheads. It is clear that decreasing vulnerability will always require carrying additional non-explosive weight. For currently planned US missile systems an increase in yield for fixed weight would make it possible to explode the warhead at higher altitude. This tactic would increase the effectiveness of decoys since it would reduce the effectiveness of atmospheric sorting. Equally important, a reduction in weight for fixed yield would make it possible to add equipment for guaranteeing penetration to the target.

We are aware that there are many other ways of decreasing the vulnerability to AICBM's, for example, developing new missiles of increased payload capacity, decreasing range requirements, or minimizing radar cross-section. Each of these changes properly optimized will affect the warhead design requirements so the AEC must increase its coordinating efforts along these lines.

(C) General responsibility

The recent findings on the vulnerability of our ICBM and the unexplored possibilities of AICBM, initiated by the March 10 Rand report, point not only to a present military danger, they also raise the question whether our weapons research has been set up in the way which insures that no catastrophic surprises are in store for us. If one compares the present situation with that which existed during the Manhattan Project, one cannot but deplore the absence of a group of scientists feeling a true responsibility for all aspects of weapons research and its consequences and who devote all their time to these problems. Unless we succeed in reestablishing such a group of first-rate scientists, with an intense and abiding interest in weapons research and the military strength of this country, surprises similar to the present one will recur. Our concern applies not only to nuclear weapons but to all weapons and to their integration in systems. The recent events show that the present setup is unsatisfactory in view of the fact that even a temporary clear military superiority of our opponents may have permanent effects.

We recommend that the AEC should have its weapons laboratories assume the broader responsibility of examination of the entire weapons systems in which its warheads are employed.

In general review of the weapons laboratories we find cause for worry that their mission may no longer be clearly in mind and we recommend that the AEC again tell both Los Alamos and Livermore that their primary mission is weapons research and that the degree of support in the future will be determined by their continued creativity in originating and developing new weapons concepts.

As examples of the types of activities in the weapons field of both LASL and Livermore the Committee commends the following current programs. At LASL the imaginative work on hydronuclear experiments has made very important contributions to certain safety problems, to weapons

design, and to the equation of state at extremely high pressure and temperature. At LRL the concerted efforts to greatly improve the overall safety and add coded command control of weapons, as well as their imaginative work on new nuclear devices, are considered to be very important.

(2) Isotope Program

The Subcommittee on Isotopes has made a substantial review of the Commission's program for isotopes and radiation development. Members of the Subcommittee met with Dr. Aebersold, Office of Isotopes Development, on April 24, 25, and 26 for this purpose. The Subcommittee also met with Dr. Dunham, Division of Biology and Medicine, and Mr. John Hall, Assistant General Manager for International Affairs.

Conclusions

(A) The activities of the AEC in making isotopes available and promoting their use have been of immense value to this country and the world. This has come from the use of isotopes in research in all fields, from their use in instruments and from their use for medical therapy. Next to weapons, the most valuable contribution of atomic energy up to the present has been the isotope development.

(B) Radioactive isotopes have two main fields of application: one is to obtain information and the second is to cause something to occur. Use in research and measurement are examples of the first type of application. Examples of the second type of application are use of isotopes for medical therapy, for pest control, for causing mutations in plants and animals, and for food preservation. The cost of isotopes is, within limits, not of major importance for application of isotopes to obtain information or make measurements. For food preservation and industrial uses the cost of radiation may be very important.

(C) Isotopes are not being applied as widely or to as high a degree as they can profitably be used. As part of the Commission's responsibility for maximum peaceful development of atomic energy steps should be taken to increase the application of isotopes and to see that isotopes of the required types and quantities are made available. This also applies to facilities for the study of uses for isotopes.

(D) There is valid reason to believe that United States leadership in this area of peaceful atomic energy

development is tenuously held and may be lost to other countries such as Russia where intensity of effort is great. (An analysis of world activity is available on request to the GAC office.)

(E) Sound information on the future cost of radiation energy from radioisotopes and from reactors is needed by industry in their consideration of use of radiation energy.

(F) From a long range standpoint continuation of the Commission's efforts on education in regard to radiation and isotopes is of real importance in expanding the use of isotopes.

Recommendations

A substantial expansion, leading to an early doubling of the present effort, should be made in the Commission's program on utilization of isotopes and radiation. This expansion should be directed toward the following:

(A) Making available, either directly or through industry, new types of isotopes that are required for research and medical use.

(B) Increasing production facilities for Sr^{90} and other fission products to meet present as well as rapidly rising future needs.

(C) Finding new uses for radioisotopes and increasing the use of radioactive isotopes in fields such as pest elimination, agriculture, animal husbandry, food preservation, and industry.

(D) Provision of such facilities for irradiation by radioactive isotopes that may be required, particularly in connection with item (C).

(E) Determining the cost to the user of radiation from fission products in safe, usable form. This cost should be compared with the cost of radiation from a reactor. If radiation energy in usable form from these fission products is appreciably cheaper than from Cobalt-60, the Commission should consider agreeing to make fission product radiation sources available at a cost that is reasonable in relation to estimated future costs of fission products when produced industrially on a large scale.

(3) Power Reactors

The GAC was pleased to hear about the progress on the Southern California Edison-Westinghouse Project negotiations and hopes that the site problem can be resolved soon. The Committee was also very pleased to note the announcement of the Pacific Gas and Electric-General Electric Project for a large power reactor.

(4) Los Alamos Reactor Program

The GAC reviewed the current status of the UHTREX (Turret) program. We commend the change in administration of this project at LASL but have no new recommendation to make.

The Committee heard a brief description of the LAMPRE reactor and experience gained in its operation to date. We are impressed by the value of this well-conceived molten-plutonium reactor experiment in adding to knowledge of the physics of fast reactors and in testing advanced fuel systems for them. We feel that it is important that the possibilities of a molten-plutonium fast reactor be fully explored.

We are pleased to learn that Los Alamos has established an Office of Rover Flight Safety under the direction of a very competent reactor physicist. This recognition of the safety problems intrinsic in the Rover concept will increase the probability of successful flight testing of such a reactor at the earliest possible time.

(5) SL-1 Incident and Reactor Safety

The GAC discussed the report on the SL-1 reactor incident. No detailed comment will be made on this report, which covers the various aspects of the unfortunate SL-1 event. The actions announced by General Manager Luedecke in his testimony before the JCAE on June 13 are appropriate, but the Committee recommends that these be augmented or modified to place greater emphasis on the responsibility of a clearly identified individual for the safety of a given reactor and on the corresponding authority of that individual to shut down that reactor if he regards it to be unsafe.

(6) Laboratory-Administrative Relationships

The Committee was informed by Commissioner Haworth of plans to modify the existing lines of communication between the Laboratory Directors and the General Manager. The GAC enthusiastically approves this initial step in the development of an overall plan to make further changes on the basis of

experience. We would like to recommend that in the near future the scientific administration of basic research programs conducted in all laboratories, including especially University laboratories, be transferred out of the Field Offices and be made the responsibility of appropriate Headquarters divisions.

(7) Research Division Programs

In following up the GAC's previous recommendations regarding the levels of AEC effort in the areas of low energy physics and metallurgy and materials programs we have learned of changes in the proposed FY 62 operating levels for these programs. We are disappointed by the small increase in the low energy physics research program. We recommend again that the Commission should try to expand this program by 5-10 million dollars annually. We further recommend that the Commission seek to reinstate at the earliest opportunity its request for one or more accelerators to be located at universities.

We are pleased to learn of the success in increasing the Metallurgy and Materials Program in accordance with our recommendations. We are particularly pleased that the FY 62 construction program includes an important increase in materials research facilities at universities.

(8) Subcommittee Activities

The Weapons Subcommittee met at Livermore on June 19 and 20, at Sandia on the morning of July 12 and at Los Alamos on the afternoon of July 12. An oral report of this subcommittee was made to the full Committee.

Immediately following the Los Alamos meeting the Reactor Subcommittee will proceed with its planned tour of reactor sites. The Reactor Subcommittee will also visit Oak Ridge on August 29 and 30. A report of these visits will be included with our letter to you following our next meeting.

The Research Subcommittee will meet in Washington on August 14 with John Vinciguerra and other AEC staff members to discuss future Commission research contract policies and procedures. This meeting was arranged in response to a request from the General Manager to the GAC office. In this connection we have learned of present plans for a staff paper on this subject to be presented to the Commission in early August. We hope that our Research Subcommittee will have the opportunity of reviewing and discussing this paper with Mr. Vinciguerra and his staff before any final action is taken by the Commission.

(9) 76th Meeting

The 76th meeting of the GAC will be held October 19, 20, 21, 1961 in Washington, D. C. with the following tentative agenda.

(A) Executive sessions for completion of the Committee's current review of the roles and missions of the multiprogram laboratories.

(B) Reactor Subcommittee reports on visits to General Atomic, Hanford, National Reactor Test Station, and Oak Ridge.

(C) Research Subcommittee report on desirable policies for grants or research contracts with universities.

(D) Briefing on the weapon test situation including the status of international negotiations, test readiness programs, and any comments you would like us to hear on the effects of the test situation on the AEC weapons program.

(E) Intelligence briefing including CIA representatives concerning Soviet activities related to AEC responsibilities of military significance. Soviet AICBM activity should be covered.

(F) Other items as may be requested by the Commission.

(10) 77th Meeting

The 77th meeting of the GAC is tentatively scheduled for November 30 and December 1, 1961 in Washington, D. C. The proposed agenda include a visit to the Goddard Space Flight Center as well as the Fermi Award ceremony.

(11) 78th Meeting

The 78th meeting of the GAC is tentatively scheduled for 29, 30, 31 January 1962 at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center.

Respectfully submitted,

Ken.

K. S. Pitzer
Chairman

Appendix to the Report of the CAC 75th Meeting

EVALUATION
OF
WORLD-WIDE ACTIVITY IN RADIOISOTOPE AND RADIATION TECHNOLOGY

(Prepared by the Subcommittee on Isotopes with
assistance from the Office of Isotopes Development)

GENERAL

The use of radioisotopes has become an accepted technique for research, production and process control throughout most of the world. Uses of radioisotopes in industrially developed countries are strikingly similar; most of these countries have employed radioisotopes for radiography, tracing and for measuring density, thickness and liquid level. There is considerable variance from one country to another in the total number of isotope using groups and quantity of each radioisotope, curies per year, that is being used.

The United States presently appears to hold world leadership in volume of radioisotope users. On the other hand, the USSR program, in relation to the United States, is much more broadly organized, conducted with greater intensity under specific government directives, and embraces a broader spectrum of applications.

Great Britain, France and Japan have governmentally supported development programs, and rapidly emerging industrial use of radioisotopes has been noted in both East and West Germany and Red China.

The following summary details the scope and intensity of selected foreign radioisotope programs. A comprehensive analysis of the degree of importance attached to radioisotope and radiation technology development by various countries is now being undertaken and reports on this will become available during the coming year.

USSR

The Soviet program incorporates cooperation between scientific, technical, research and economic Institutes organized on an inter and intra Republic basis. Overall supervision of Soviet program has until recently been exercised by the USSR Academy of Sciences.

The Soviet program was given emphasis in 1956 by a policy directive of the Communist Party demanding the "fullest possible development in the use of radioactive radiation in the national economy."

USSR radioisotope and radiation activity now emphasizes ".....the coordination of scientific - research operation to introduce radioactive

USSR (cont'd)

isotopes and radiation into the national economy; to intensify scientific - research operations to create high productive means of controlling the quality of industrial output and for automating industrial processes; to expanding the training of engineer-technical cadres for research and engineer-design operations for the industrial use of radioisotopes and radiation."

Russian leadership is widely acknowledged in radioisotope applications in the field of metallurgy.

Radioactive techniques in basic research are aimed at a more complete understanding of crystalline structure and elucidation of physical and chemical changes in working metals and alloy formation.

Numerous and broad programs have been carried out to identify foreign and harmful contaminants in steel and special metals production.

New techniques and methods have been developed to prevent contaminant inclusion.

In 1959 a visitor to Russia reported that their seven year plan requires that they establish a chemical industry comparable to the U.S. He added that they have developed technology in radiation processing and that they may build plants using radiation, in spite of unfavorable economics, because the technology is feasible and time is pressing. This is part of the explanation for their concentrated effort on ethylene polymerization, phenol production and rubber vulcanization by radiation methods.

Another 1959 visitor to Russia noted that the USSR is going about radiation development in a heavy handed unsophisticated manner. He commented, however, that, without government aid, American industry cannot compete against subsidized foreign (particularly USSR) manufacturers in the radiation field. He believed that in a battle for economic and social survival, the U. S. should not expect the chemical industry to pioneer radiation sources and processes unaided, any more than the airplane industry would be expected to produce bombers without government subsidies.

A U.S. delegate to the Warsaw Conference in 1959 noted that the Soviets were very active in the radiation field. He added that the USSR may be more advanced in certain areas such as in use of high pressures, high temperatures, and controlled atmospheres to increase yields of phenol, but less advanced in polymerization and basic theory of chemical irradiation effects.

USSR (cont'd)

In 1958 Russia passed the U. S. in both coal and iron ore production, thus upsetting the leadership held by the U. S. since 1899.

Radioisotope techniques are in broad use in coal mining and preparation; their technical articles have reported: extensive and successful trials of the gamma ray scattering for studying strata in coal bore holes; neutron-gamma logging; mine surveying with Cobalt-60; radioactive methods for automatically keeping mining machines in coal beds; and tracer tests of removal of soil during blasting.

The Russians are completely outdistancing the U. S. in aggressively using radioisotopes to increase efficiency of steel production. Typical studies in the USSR program include:

Examination of Steel Meterogeneity in Carbon Content after High-Frequency Hardening.

Thermodynamic Properties of the Components of the Iron-Sulphur and Iron-Silicon Systems in Liquid State.

Distribution of Iron between Slag and Metal Phases in Steel-Making Processes.

Elimination of Sulphur into the Gas Phase in Oxygen Blowing of Metal. Wolfram Distribution between Metal, Slag and the Gas Phase in Basic Process Steel Smelting.

Determination of Phosphorus in Ferro-Titanium.

The USSR Food Irradiation Program has already marketed potatoes for consumer consumption.

GREAT BRITAIN

The British have become the leader in export sales of radioisotopes, thus overcoming the initial U. S. lead.

The 1959-60 report of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority indicates that 60% of radioisotope production is for the export market, including shipments of labeled compounds to the U. S. For the period 1959-60 FY, British radioisotope exports (\$1.85 million) to the world were twice as large in dollar value as U. S. exports (\$0.9 million) for the same period.

The cooperative program by government and industry in Great Britain has produced the world's most advanced radiation facilities, containing 500,000 curies of Cobalt-60 -- now available to British industry for full scale trial runs of radiation processes.

GREAT BRITAIN (cont'd)

Great Britain was the first to use high level sources of radiation for commercial sterilization of medical supplies. The British have assisted Australia in installing the largest commercial process irradiator using radioisotopes in the world.

Its main function is to irradiate goat hair against anthrax. The facility now contains 500,000 curies of Cobalt-60 but is designed to safely use 3,000,000 curies.

JAPAN

Japan is actively engaged in studying and developing technology to increase the efficiency of its textile and chemical industry.

Particular emphasis has been placed on developments in the area of high intensity radiation.

It is reported that the Japanese have approximately 200 small irradiators in current use for studying the improvement of textiles and chemical processes and also for food preservation and agricultural research.

In 1959 the Japanese reported interesting work on grafting to fibers, radiation-induced chlorination of polystyrene, and electron spin resonance measurements of free radical yields from radiolysis of polymers.

The Japanese currently produce nearly all their radioisotopes except Cobalt-60 and such fission products as Cesium-137 and Strontium-90.

Their industry has projected a need for 300,000 curies of Cobalt-60 per year, beginning in 1965.

Japan's post-war textile industry has been rebuilt with modern automated equipment, incorporating radioisotope control devices not significantly in use by the U. S. textile industry.

FRANCE

The French radioisotope and radiation development program is a joint industry-government effort.

The isotope production operations are mainly aimed at meeting internal radioisotope requirements.

FRANCE (cont'd)

Cesium-137, Cobalt-60, and Tritium are still imported mainly from the United States. A pilot scale fission product separation plant is now under construction.

The French government, in cooperation with the food industry, is giving particular attention to civilian possibilities of radiation processing of food.

OTHER SELECTED FOREIGN RADIOISOTOPE PROGRAMS

COMMUNIST CHINA

On the basis of very incomplete information, indications are that Communist China is integrating radioisotope and radiation techniques throughout their growing industrial economy.

Chinese progress can be directly related to Soviet assistance in the nuclear field.

EAST GERMANY

The East German program, established in 1955, also appears to be an aggressively organized and progressive program.

Soviet aid to East Germany in the fields of nuclear physics and nuclear technology is cited as being fundamental to current progress.

WEST GERMANY

The German Federal Republic has adopted a very broad research program in radioisotope applications and presently accounts for approximately one-half of the industrial licensees in all Euratom countries.

Extensive research is underway in the whole field of food preservation.

EURATOM

Euratom has established its own integrated radioisotope bureau in cooperation with isotope producers and instrumentation manufacturers.

EURATOM (cont'd)

Policy directives are being prepared covering placement of research and development contracts with private organizations on an accelerated basis.

The six Euratom countries have about 2400 radioisotope users.

An ambitious international program is planned to produce some 30 pamphlets on radioisotope applications aimed at specific industries.

Thursday August 1, 1961

I stayed home again today. I read AEC papers sent from the office.

Wednesday, August 2, 1961 - D.C.

I sent a letter to Arthur Schlesinger (attached) commenting on his White Paper describing U.S. efforts to obtain a test ban agreement with the USSR; this is to be issued at a proper time in the future.

I called Victor O. Schmidt in California to invite him to Washington next week to discuss the possibility of his becoming a member of my immediate staff. He said he would be glad to come and discuss it.

I attended a luncheon at the Metropolitan Club arranged by Commissioner Graham to give me an opportunity to meet some of the members of the club Board of Directors; I have applied for membership in the club. The group consisted of Nelson T. Hartson, president of the Club and a senior partner of the law firm, Hogan and Hartson; W. John Kenney, treasurer of the Club and partner of the law firm, Sullivan, Shea and Kennedy; Samuel Spencer, D.C. lawyer; Harry Covington, D.C. lawyer; Dr. Allen Walker; George E. Hamilton, D.C. lawyer; Corcoran Thon of Riggs Bank; and Henry Rathbun, D.C. lawyer.

At 3 p.m. I attended a meeting of the AEC Historical Advisory Committee (of which I was a member until I became Chairman of the AEC). J. P. Baxter, III (Chairman), J. M. Blum, J. O. Cate, F. T. Miles and D. K. Price, Jr. were present. The first volume, covering the years 1939 to 1946 is essentially completed and will be available for Commission review this month. It will then be published by a commercial firm via the bid route. The writers are Richard G. Hewlett and Oscar E. Anderson, Jr.

I sent a letter to Maurice Goldhaber telling him how delighted I am that he consented to serve as Director of the Brookhaven National Laboratory.

Thursday, August 3, 1961 - D.C.

At the 9:30 a.m. Information Meeting 57 (notes attached) we discussed our response to the Panofsky Panel report on testing which will be discussed at the National Security Council meeting next Tuesday. We also discussed this afternoon's meeting of the Principals on general disarmament, the status of the AEC reorganization (which may be ready to put into effect next week), the GAC report of their last meeting (attached on July 30th), which included urging the AEC on test readiness, etc.

I had lunch with Jerry Wiesner at the White House Mess.

At 2:30 p.m. Commissioner Haworth and I attended a Meeting of the Principals to discuss further the U.S. position paper on general disarmament for the forthcoming conference, now postponed until September. The meeting was attended by Secretary Rusk (Chairman), Ambassador Arthur H. Dean, Kitchen, Anderson, Grant, Matteson, Ghebron, Ronald I. Spiers, Akalovsky, Sonnanfeldt, Weiler and Boggs (all of the Department of State); Roswell Gilpatric, General Lyman Lemnitzer, Bill Bundy, John McNaughton, Lanier and Colonel Stanton of the Department of Defense; Spofford English, Leland Haworth, George Kavanagh and me from the Atomic Energy Commission; Allen Dulles and Marengo from the CIA; Donald Wilson from the U.S. Information Agency; John McCloy, William Foster, McGeorge

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August 2, 1961

Dear Mr. Schlosinger:

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment on the proposed White Paper on the test ban treaty which you sent with your memorandum of July 28. The paper clearly represents a great deal of work and presents issues involved in this difficult area that should be set forth for better public understanding of our problems. I am providing general comments in this letter and will forward to you a copy of the draft with suggested insertions and deletions, principally in technical areas.

General areas of comment are as follows:

1. Line of Argument and Conclusions

The strength and vigor with which the arguments on Soviet intransigence are presented argue for almost no hope in the negotiations. The difficulties raised by the Soviets in almost all areas, both technical and administrative, are very strongly put forth and thus the reader is prepared for a quite different conclusion than that of hope for success in the negotiations despite the discouraging results to date.

Let me make it clear that I do not disagree with the conclusion; I merely feel that it is not entirely consistent with the text. My suggestion would be that the conclusion be separated from the text so that the President or Mr. McCloy, or whoever issues the statement, would have the flexibility of developing a conclusion which fits the circumstances and suits the objectives which obtain at that time.

2. Progress Before March, 1961

In setting forth the development of the negotiations, it is stated in several places that there had been real advances made in the two and one-half years of negotiations that preceded the new attempt under Ambassador Fann to bring the agreement to a successful conclusion. But, the

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BY L. M. Schwank DATE 5/9/89

specific areas of progress are not needed clearly. The progress consisted of agreement on a problem and a number of articles, but it must be recognized that these articles were the relatively less controversial ones.

I seem to recall that the view has been expressed that previous progress was not, in fact, adequate and that a new and vigorous effort would be made to bring the previous effort out of the doldrums. Also, later in the time of the document the case is made that there has been lack of progress.

3. Characteristics of a Test Prohibition Treaty

A test suspension treaty would be very important in providing a first step towards General International Agreement in the areas of arms control.

I am not wholly persuaded, however, that the danger of war by accident or miscalculation would be essentially reduced by a test ban agreement. One can argue, I suppose, that the numerical probability of war by accident or miscalculation is in part a function of the number of nations that have nuclear weapons. Hence, to the extent that a test ban treaty would check this proliferation of nuclear weapons technology to high countries (and that it would do so to a degree), the chance of miscalculation or accident of war would be reduced by some factor. If this is true as asserted, I believe it should be spelled out.

4. Problems

There are a very important group in conceiving the test ban negotiations. One, verifiable nations from tests would only be a problem in connection with unreported clandestine tests of large devices in large reactors.

The test negotiations are primarily concerned with what exists in stopping tests in other environments and with the prevention of weapons development, not of testing.

I do not mean to suggest that we should give any indication that we are trying to discuss or express the consequences of progress to reluctant friends. I do feel, however, that we should first of all make it clear that failure to a cessation of tests in the atmosphere and that for the part the United States has not proposed to resume testing in that environment.

Recently, I should think the President might wish to avoid becoming involved in the collateral argument (which still is under debate among scientists) as to the extent of genetic and genetic damage from fallout from nuclear tests. Certainly so say, all scientists agree that it is unethically and possibly harmful in varying degrees. Not, no one would deny that the fear of fallout is real. I would suggest that this be the focus of any comments on the effects of fallout.

Briefly, I think that while we have no present intention of ever returning to what some atmospheric tests, and most concepts of the possibility where, under certain circumstances, it would be in our national interest to do so. I believe that we should ourselves some care, consistent with our philosophy, not to overemphasize biological effects of fallout.

5. Notes in Paper Series

I believe it is not accurate to say that there can be general be easily detected. The U.S., in establishing its present position, understandably departed from the basic relationship between an agreement and the enforcement of it. In agreeing to ban all nuclear tests in other areas, we accepted from international in the proposed system for the detection of such tests. In this connection, I would suggest that the United States reduce emphasis of the testimony of scientists at the recent Vold Hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Certainly there would not support overly optimistic statements on detection of events in other areas.

Let me thank you again for the opportunity to participate in the review of the Vold paper. I think it is a splendid effort and is extremely and personally useful. I do hope that you will accept our comments in the spirit in which they are offered; namely, with the intention of being of assistance and of improving the procedure in the extremely delicate and complex situation which we face.

Sincerely yours,

Richard C. Selberg

Richard C. Selberg

Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Special Assistant to the President
and White House

cc: General Manager
General Betts (Col. Sherrill)
Dr. English

English/CMS/HB/hm

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

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August 3, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 57

8:55 a.m., Thursday, August 3, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

Meeting with the Historical Advisory Committee - The Chairman reported the discussion and said the manuscript would be distributed to the Commissioners for early review. (Secy)

NPR at Hanford - The Chairman reported on his telephone conversation with Congressman Holifield. The General Manager said the Joint Committee staff was developing information on power contracts with OVEC and TVA, the cost of one generator instead of two, etc. GE(Hanford) has come in with the possibility of a cost overrun on the reactor. The General Manager has asked for a study of this matter.
The General Manager noted the House Rules Committee was meeting today on the NPR.

Letter to Secretary Zuckert re AEC/Air Force Aerospace Organization - Mr. Granam will review the letter.

Reorganization - The Commissioners will review the additional material from the General Manager today.

Panofsky Report - The Chairman noted General Betts' memo which is under Commission review and said this matter would be discussed at an NSC meeting on Tuesday, August 8.

Meeting of the Principals Today - Dr. Haworth will attend with the Chairman.

Schlesinger White Paper - The Chairman noted that the letter and proposed revisions had been sent to the White House. (Secy)

USIA Draft Memo re Public Relations on Nuclear Test Ban - The Chairman requested staff review. (Betts - Clark)

Dr. English's Memo of August 2 on Disarmament

Test Readiness Report - The Chairman noted receipt of Gen Betts' memo and relationship of this report to the Panofsky report letter.

11. Report of the 75th GAC Meeting - Dr. Haworth will follow the recommendations of the GAC (Secy).
The Commissioners requested admonition on access and establishment of restrictive distribution on future reports. - (Secy - McDaniel)
The Chairman mentioned the desirability of a Commissioner visiting the Goddard Space Center.
12. Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Security Procedures - The letter is under review by the Chairman.
13. Secretary of Defense July 29 Letter re Transmittal of Information to NATO - (AEC 764/90)
14. General Holloway Letter of July 27 on Weapons Yields (AEC 374/76)
15. ACRS Letter of July 31 re ACRS Membership - The Commissioners requested the General Manager and Director of Regulation's recommendations. (Secy)
Mr. Naiden is to discuss with Dr. McCullough possible conflicts of interest. (GC)
16. Assignment of AEC Official to IAEA - The Commissioners agreed on the assignment and requested designation of a replacement on an "acting" basis. (General Manager)
17. MLC/NATO Trip - September 1961 - Mr. Graham said Dr. Johnson would like AEC representation. (Betts - Secy.)
18. Meeting 3:00 PM, Friday, August 4, With Congressional Representatives on Idaho Gas Tax Matter - Mr. Graham will represent the Commission. Other Commissioners are invited to attend. (Secy)
19. Rever, Spag, Pluto Hearing August 29 and 30 - Dr. Wilson will testify. The Chairman requested reference in the testimony to his letter of July 7, 1961 to Vice-President Johnson on Communications Satellites Systems - (AEC 1000/34) (Pittman)
20. AEC 1082/2 - Liquid Fluorine to the Air Force - The Chairman said he had discussed the Commission decision with Mr. Bell, who agreed with AEC's course of action.
21. House Space Committee Hearings on Project ORION - The Commissioners said AEC staff should carry this. (GC)
22. Fuel Guarantees for Egypt - The General Manager noted DIA is discussing this with Joint Committee staff now.

23. General Manager's Memo of August 1, re Hanford Air Space
24. AEC Omnibus Legislation - Mr. Olson requested a determination on the possibility of inclusion of the Commission's proposed regulatory amendments. (Naiden)
25. AEC 226/293 - Nuclear Weapons Tests - The General Manager said this was in staff review.

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Naiden
 Mr. Graham Mr. Brown
 Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
 Dr. Haworth
 Gen. Luedcke

Distribution

Commissioners
 Gen. Manager (4)
 Gen. Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary

Bundy, Adrian Fisher, Jerome Wiesner, Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., Spurgeon Keeny and Komer, representing the White House. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the U.S. draft paper "Joint Declaration on Disarmament" and a good deal of the discussion concerned the difference between two phrases, "general and complete disarmament" versus "total and universal disarmament" because some of our allies have resisted our efforts to shift from the former phrase to the latter. The two phrases have tended to be identical when translated into other languages as was demonstrated in the U.S.-Soviet bilateral conversations. As a result of the discussion, it was agreed that the term "general and complete disarmament" would be substituted for "total and universal disarmament" throughout the U.S. paper.

Another point of discussion was whether we should take the position that the U.S. and Soviet armed forces should be reduced to the 2.1 million level and whether China should be involved in this attempt at force reduction. It was agreed that the U.S. paper might refer to "appropriate levels not exceeding 2.1 million." The question of whether this should include reserve forces was discussed and it was agreed that sentence be included as follows, "Arrangements for accounting for reserve components will be on a comparable and agreed basis."

There was also a discussion of verification and whether this would count not only the weapons destroyed but would also include inspection to see that no armaments, which should have been destroyed, remain.

The meeting then turned to the problem of linkage between nuclear and delivery vehicle measures and conventional measures and the role of a cut-off of the production of fissionable material in this connection. It was agreed that the issue is of such importance that it will be discussed with the President after further discussions between the Departments of State and Defense. The discussion then turned to the provision in the U.S. paper suggesting a ban on the first use of weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear and CBR (Chemical-Biological-Radiological) weapons. Rusk said he feels this provision, in its naked form, is not wise because one can think of many areas (for example, Korea and Iran) where we would not want to be bound not to use nuclear weapons in case of a massive conventional attack. He thought a ban on first use might be acceptable if linked to progress in the establishment of an international armed force. It was agreed that the USDA would revise the "no first use" concept along the line suggested by Rusk.

McCloy then referred to a new paragraph added to make it clear that in a program limiting delivery vehicles, provision would have to be made to assure that one side did not develop a defensive system such as the AICBM System that would upset the balance in delivery vehicles resulting from disarmament. It was agreed that this provision would be further discussed by the Departments of State and Defense. McGeorge Bundy said that the President would be interested in this position paper and suggested that it be discussed with him before the allies are consulted again. McCloy said that U.S.-Soviet bilateral conversations will be resumed on September 5th, probably in New York.

Tommy Alexander, a friend of Peter's from Lafayette and his family (mother, father and brother, Bob) are visiting in Washington.

Friday, August 4, 1961 - D.C.

At the 9:30 a.m. Information Meeting 58 (notes attached) we discussed William Foster's request to the AEC to testify in favor of a bill to establish a Disarmament Agency, a letter to me from Secretary Rusk appointing me head of the

Control Envelope Quizzes
File

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

August 4, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 58

8 a.m., Friday, August 4, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

ation to IAEA Conference - The Chairman said he had received Secretary Rusk's letter designating him Chairman of the Delegation. Commissioners Graham and Haworth and Dr. Rabi will also be members of the Delegation.

Chairman's Letter to Congressman John E. Moss re Telephone Monitoring

Government Agency Bill - The Chairman said Mr. Foster had asked if the Commission would testify in support of the Bill at Hearings scheduled for late August. If AEC does testify it will be carried by Mr. Haworth.

Chairman's Letter to Secretary of Defense re Security Procedures

Letter to the Chairman dated August 2 from Mr. Bundy re Dispersal

Letter of July 31 from Gen. Hollaway re Possible Compromise of Selected Data

Meeting of the Principals August 3 - Dr. English will circulate a report on the meeting. (English)

August 3 Letter to Mr. Bundy re Panofsky Report

Letter of July 17 (AEC 664/5) from Secretary Goldberg re Questionnaire on Personnel Ceilings - Staff review and recommendations requested. (Traynor)

Meeting on EBWR and SL-1 - The Commissioners requested a report at the Planning Meeting during the week of August 7. (GM)

Letter from Gen. Luedcke to Mr. Hollifield, dated June 20 re Washington Post Article of June 16

Meetings With Industrial Representatives to Discuss Nuclear Power

Chairman - No invitations are to be issued at this time. Commissioners will discuss proposed incentives during week of August 7.

Chairman requested the Commissioners review the General Manager's report of July 27 on this subject. Noted desirability of Mr. Tremmel's participation in the meetings with industry. (Sacy)

13. 103 Letter on FY 1962 Budget and Mr. Burrows' Memo of July 21 on 103 NOD Returns - The Chairman noted these for Commissioners attention.
14. The Chairman's Letter of July 7, 1961 - AEC 1000/34 to Vice-President Johnson re Communications Satellite Systems - The Chairman said he had suggested to Mr. Welsh yesterday that copies of this be sent to all Space Council members.
15. Letter of July 26 from Deputy Secretary of State to the Chairman re Allotment of Fiscalizable Material to EURATOM - (AEC 890/67) - Commissioners to note.
16. Letters of July 27 from Secretary Gilpatrick to McClure re Disarmament- AEC 226/291 and AEC 226/292 - Commissioners to note.
17. Chairman's Letter of August 4 to Secretary Gilpatrick re Budget Cycle - Commissioners to note
18. Letter from Senator Humphrey, dated July 26 re Test Preparations - Commissioners requested preparation of a responding letter. (Betts - Clark)
19. Chairman's Discussion with Mr. Hollifield re Model for TV Program
20. Recommendation - Commissioners requested review of the Secretary's Delegation. (Secy - GW)
21. Contract Negotiations on Brvd Reactor - The Commissioners requested a report and review of the record and discussion with Mr. Was Johnson and Mr. Clarke. (GW)
22. Meeting of the International Astronomical Union in Berkeley - The Commissioners had no objection to the exception of reciprocity and not intelligence gain. (Traynor)
The General Counsel will consider the requirement for a 57(a3) determination. (GC)
23. The AEC Agenda and the Draft NRC Agenda were approved as revised. (Secy)
The Commissioners will be in the D. C. Office during the week of August 7.

REPORT

Dr. Seibers Mr. Brown
Mr. Graham Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Olson Mr. Oulahan
Dr. Morrison Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
Gen. Manager (4)
Gen. Counsel
Secretary

M. D. McCool
Secretary

U.S. Delegation to the IAEA General Conference in September, and a letter to Wiesner containing comments on the Panofsky Panel report on testing. We discussed further the reorganization plan which we now think may be put into effect next week. We also discussed Senator Humphrey's July 26th letter (copy attached) requesting information concerning an article and pictures that appeared in the San Francisco Chronicle concerning tunnel photographs at the Nevada Test Site.

At 11:30 a.m. I met with City Manager Wayne Thompson and Mayor John Houlahan of Oakland; they are interested in setting up an industrial center, perhaps centered around space technology, in collaboration with the University of California, possibly on the site of the Hercules plant in Richmond.

I then met with Elizabeth Ellen Simermeyer, my counterpart in Girls' Nation which is in session here this week.

In the afternoon I met with Dr. Lew Kowarski who described some cooperative scientific plans for members of OOEK.

Secretary Udall called me about the NPR. He said Interior had been mustering an all-out political effort with the public power people and he thought they might be getting some results. He said he thought we should get up a statement of some kind -- as a letter from the President to Holifield. I agreed that a statement from the President would be the best thing. Udall said he would talk with Holifield about it and take the lead on it. I agreed that he should do this and said that AEC would help on it in any way. I said to Udall that someone had mentioned to me that there were possibilities that the Department of Interior would be involved with public power or come out with policy statements on it; that I didn't know if this were true but if it were contemplated they should wait until this matter of the NPR is settled.

Saturday, August 5 and Sunday August 6, 1961

I spent the time at home reading AEC papers and other materials. Most of the family is sick again, with colds or the same virus that has afflicted us during the last two weeks.

Monday, August 7, 1961 - D.C.

At the 9:30 Information Meeting 59 (notes attached) we discussed a weapons program that has arisen; Holifield's letters on AEC proposals for a \$5,000,000 coal research program and new Hanford studies showing an increased efficiency for the converted NPR, and my responses to them; and other matters.

We also discussed a letter the President sent to the Director of the BOB asking him to initiate a review of present Federal policies with respect to research, management and operating contracts (copy attached).

The final differences of opinion on the reorganization between the General Manager on one hand and the Secretary and Commissioners on the other were ironed out today; so the plan can probably be effected and announced by the end of this week or early next week.

John Macy (Chairman of the Civil Service Commission) called with regard to the federal pay situation and the inequities therein, as compared with other employment, which was discussed at the last meeting of the FCST. He said they

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN
ROBERT M. JACKSON, WASH.
BANK J. SMITH, N.C.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MISS.
Elliott GRUBBS, ALABAMA
EDWARD S. MUSKIE, MAINE

KARL E. MUNDY, S. CAROL.
CARL T. CURTIS, MISSOURI
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.

WALTER L. REYNOLDS, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

July 26, 1961

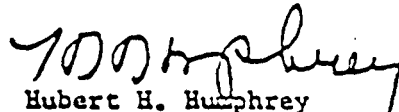
Mr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I call to your attention some tear sheets from the San Francisco Chronicle of Saturday, July 8, 1961, containing certain photographs alleging to demonstrate the tunnels being prepared for nuclear tests.

I am also informed that on Radio Station KPFA, a Mr. Panobsky is reported to have said that these pictures were old pictures released by the Commission many years ago. I would appreciate having a copy of the press release which inspired the July 7th Associated Press story from Yucca Flats, as well as any information you can give me about the pictures appearing in the San Francisco Chronicle.

Sincerely yours,


Hubert H. Humphrey

Enclosure

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

August 7, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 59

10:00 a.m., Monday, August 7, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Report on Rocky Flats Weapons Matter -
2. NSC Meeting Tuesday, August 8, on Panofsky Report
3. Letter to Congressman Holifield re Coal Gas Project (See AEC 152/147)
- Approved as revised (Secy)
4. Letter to Congressman Holifield re NPR (See AEC 696/86) - Approved
as revised (Secy)
The Commissioners requested reports on:
(a) The cost over-run, reported by the General Manager on Aug. 3,
Information Meeting 57, Item 2. (Quinn)
(b) The GE Studies regarding new design features. (Quinn)
5. Test Readiness - The Chairman noted his review
6. Schlesinger White Paper - The Chairman noted changes made by White
House staff on Saturday and availability of the paper if the
Commissioners wished to see it.
7. Letter from the President to Mr. Bell re Government Contract Policy -
The Chairman requested designation of appropriate staff to assist
him in his work on the Committee. (Ink)
8. Letter of July 29 to the Chairman from Mr. Robert C. Bledsoe re
Non-compliance with Veterans Preference Act - The Commissioners
requested a report. (Traynor)
9. Secretary's Memo of August 1 re Visit to Attack Carrier -
Mr. Graham suggested discussion with Dr. Johnson in connection
with the MLC-NATO Trip (Secy)
10. Criticality of N. S. Savannah Reactor - The Chairman noted this
is scheduled for late September and suggested Dr. Wilson attend.
(Secy)
11. New York Times Article of August 7 re House Senate Conference
Action on Space Bill

12. Mr. Graham's Meeting on Idaho Tax Case Matter - Mr. Graham reported on his meeting Friday with Senators Church and Dworshak, GAO and GSA representatives. AEC will review the Hanford procedures in preparation for another meeting. (Quinn - GC)
13. Letter to Secretary Zuckert re Air Force Aerospace Activities - Mr. Graham noted he was drafting the letter.
14. Letter to State Department re West Berlin Reactor - The Chairman said the Commissioners had approved the letter. (Secy)
15. Report on Sea Disposal - The General Manager noted a report would be submitted to the Commissioners today.
16. Discussions of GE Contract re Bryd Reactor - The General Manager has the matter under review and it is scheduled for Commission discussion on Wednesday, August 9.
17. Dr. Haworth's Letter of August 5 to Dr. Weisner on Conflicts of Interest.
18. Letter of July 21 to Dr. Harold Brown re Pluto Program - The General Manager said a response is in transit (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Graham	Dr. Fritsch
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedcke	

Distribution

Commissioners
Gen. Manager (4)
Gen. Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

August 1, 1961

900404

MEMORANDUM FOR: Hon. John W. Macy, Jr., Civil Service Commission
 Hon. Robert S. McNamara, Department of Defense
 Hon. Dean Rusk, Department of State
 Hon. Glenn T. Seaborg, Atomic Energy Commission
 Hon. James S. Webb, National Aeronautics and
 Space Administration
 Hon. Jerome B. Wiesner, White House
 Hon. Alan T. Waterman, National Science Foundation

Subject: Use of contracts for research, operating, and management purposes

I am enclosing for your information a copy of a letter which the President has sent to the Director of the Bureau of the Budget requesting the Bureau of the Budget to take the leadership in the review of present Federal policies with respect to research, management, and operating contracts. It is expected that the review is to be completed not later than December 1.

Within the Bureau of the Budget responsibility for this assignment has been placed with the Office of Management and Organization. Mr. Harold Seidman, Acting Assistant Director for Management and Organization, will be in touch with your representative shortly with respect to detailed plans for the review. Beginning about August 21 Mr. John A. Johnson, General Counsel for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, will be assigned to the Bureau of the Budget on a part-time basis and will assume immediate direction of the project.

The Bureau appreciates your cooperation and assistance on this difficult and highly important matter.

James B. Parsons
 Deputy Director

Enclosure

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
 BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. E. Osburn 6/14/86
 REVIEWED BY DATE
L. S. Parsons 6/16/86

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE: 08060

July 31, 1961

900405

Honorable David E. Bell
Director, Bureau of the Budget
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Bell:

Since the end of World War II, the Federal Government has been making extensive use of contracts with private institutions and enterprises to provide for the operation and management of research and development facilities and programs, for analytical studies and advisory services, and for technical supervision of weapons systems and other programs administered on a systems basis. Through such contracts the Government has been able to accomplish scientific and technical work essential to urgent public purposes.

In part, the use of such contracts has been made necessary by the Government's entry into new fields, such as atomic energy, missile development and space exploration, and the need for talents and services not previously employed. In part, the use of contracts has also been induced by the recommendations of the second Hoover Commission and other groups that the Government terminate activities which could better be performed for it by private enterprise. Present Federal policies with respect to contracting-out Government activities are outlined generally in Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-49, "Use of management and operating contracts", and Bureau of the Budget Bulletin No. 60-2, "Commercial-industrial activities of the Government providing products or services for governmental use".

After a decade or more of experience with such contracts, I think it would be desirable to review the effectiveness of this means of accomplishing the Government's purposes. Some of the questions that require review have been posed recently in studies and reports by several committees of Congress. I would like to have you undertake, with the assistance and cooperation of the other Federal officials most concerned, a review of the experience with respect to the types of contracts mentioned above. I am requesting the following officials to participate in the study: the Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the Chairman of the United States Civil Service Commission, the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *

AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

J. D. ... 2/22/89

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OFFICE DIARY**GLENN T. SEABORG****Chr USAEC, 1961-72****FOLDER-PAGE • 8061**

The product of the review should be recommendations to guide future executive branch action. While there is a consensus that the use of contracts is essential and appropriate to carry on certain types of Federal operations, it also appears that use of the contract device has been made necessary in part by the limitations which exist with respect to direct Federal operations. I would like to have you explore the circumstances and conditions under which contractor operations provide the most effective means for accomplishing the Government's objectives in the areas under review. I would also like to have full consideration given to the limitations which make direct Federal operations difficult, and to the development of proposals for adjustments and new concepts in direct Federal operations which would provide the Government with greater flexibility in determining whether the public interest would best be served by the use of contractor or direct Government operations.

The review should focus on the following matters: (1) the effect of the use of contractors on direct Federal operations, the Federal personnel system, and the Government's own capabilities, including the capability to review contractor operations and carry on scientific and technical work in areas where the contract device has not been used, and policies and actions needed to increase the Government's capabilities in these respects; (2) the policies, if any, that the Government should follow in controlling the salaries and fringe benefits of personnel working under a contract, and the appointment, management and dismissal of such personnel; (3) the criteria to be used in determining whether to perform a service or function through a contractor or through direct Federal operations, including any special considerations to be given to the nature of the contractor and his relationship to production contractors; (4) the policies which should apply in selecting contractors, including the organization of institutions for the sole purpose of entering into contracts with the Government; (5) the means for reviewing and supervising contractor operations, and for achieving maximum efficiency in such operations; and (6) the policies which should apply with respect to contractor fees and cost reimbursement practices on items such as overhead, facilities and equipment, and advertising.

The results of the review should be available not later than December 1.

Sincerely,

(Signed) John Kennedy

are working on what he called the "principle of comparability." They want to find out how this applies to the various departments and agencies, including the AEC; therefore, he is sending a letter, asking that someone in the AEC work with the CSC along these lines.

Dr. Wiesner called and told me that President Kennedy said that he notes our suggestion for a one-ton limit, and says this should be further considered. Wiesner and I think that this is probably a decision for the President, with our advice, and not a decision for the Principals. Wiesner would like to know what the risk of going above one ton would be in the case of such a limit, also the amount of chemical explosive involved. I told him we are preparing a test readiness paper, that I am concerned about our lack of readiness. I said we could do one or two tests in the stated ten weeks or so, but we are in no position to carry out any extensive program.

Tuesday, August 8, 1961 - D.C.

From 10 a.m. until 11:30 a.m. I attended a meeting of the National Security Council which was convened for the purpose of discussing the Panofsky Panel Report. Present were: President Kennedy, Vice President Johnson, Messrs. McNamara, Gilpatric, Lemitzer, McGeorge Bundy, Bell, Dulles, Wiesner, Foster, Panofsky, Bradbury, Dean, McCloy, Bill Bundy, Alexis Johnson (State), Walt Rostow, Schlesinger, Sorensen, Taylor, Clifton, and others, around the periphery.

After the NSC meeting, the President met with the following people in his office: the Vice President, McNamara, McCloy, Bundy and me. The President raised the question of the state of readiness. He indicated that a decision should be made on this within the next few weeks. He began by suggesting that either he would make a statement saying that, although the decision to test had not been made, we thought we should be in a position to be ready and that the AEC laboratories were proceeding to attain that position, or alternatively -- and the more he thought of it, the more he seemed to favor this -- that the AEC would go ahead and make some preparations, and at the proper time indicate that we were doing so in order to be ready for the President's decision. Bundy questioned the need to make any announcement of this kind in the immediate future, but the President continued to indicate that this might be the best course. I then made the suggestion that I give the President a memorandum listing the possible steps of readiness, in increasing order of risk, and also generally describing the situation. The President agreed to this and suggested that Bundy let us know what should be included in the memorandum.

I asked the President whether I could take this opportunity to describe to him a possible course of action, somewhat unorthodox, in case we decided to resume testing. I had the impression, and Bundy more or less confirmed this, that the President had not received a very good account of my views. I pointed out that all of the weapons work from conception of device through design and laboratory experiments are carried out under secrecy, and then we jump to an open test, which is illogical. I said the reason for this is that historically the tests were carried on above ground, and we owed it to our own people to make an announcement, and, of course, it would become known in any case.

I said that my plan would envisage the President's announcing that we feel we are free to conduct nuclear weapons tests, that we would do so if our national security demanded it, but we would not announce the tests if they were made. Bundy and McNamara agree with this position; and, when the President asked McCloy for his view, he seemed to be generally in agreement. The President suggested

that it would be impossible to carry out such tests secretly without their becoming known and published in the New York Times, and Bundy and I both said that this would just be a device to decrease the noise level; so we wouldn't have to go through the hammer blows of announcing to the world each and every test and thus be subjected to this tremendous impact in a repetitive fashion. We agreed that there would be rumors and leaks, but I pointed out that the number of people involved would be limited to those who had "Q" clearance, and Bundy pointed out that the hydronuclear tests had been carried out successfully without any leaks. The President indicated that he would give this serious consideration.

I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with John McCone. We discussed the above described testing plan, the NPR fight, the impending AEC reorganization and other matters.

At 2:15 p.m. the Commission met to formalize the reorganization as a Commission official action.

This afternoon the House voted, 235-164, for the Van Zandt motion to instruct the House members of the Senate-House Conference Committee to vote against electrical facilities for the NPR, thus, apparently, effectively killing this project.

At Commission Meeting 1763 (copy attached) held at 4 p.m., we approved the NATO Agreement for Cooperation in furnishing certain information related to nuclear weapons, approved an agreement of cooperation with the Government of Colombia (a bilateral agreement which includes furnishing, by sale or lease, U²³⁵ for research reactors), approved a Mutual Defense Agreement with Belgium, and discussed other items.

I sent my biweekly report to President Kennedy (copy attached) in which I described in general terms the impending AEC reorganization and the desire of the AEC to move its headquarters from Germantown to Washington.

Wednesday, August 9, 1961 - D.C.

Accompanied by Dwight Ink, I met with Holifield, Van Zandt, Hickenlooper, Pastore and Anderson in the Joint Committee office and explained our reorganization which is to be announced this Saturday. They all agreed to the value of the plan.

I had lunch at the University Club with Victor Schmidt and Howard Brown. Schmidt is here to discuss the possibility of joining my staff. I discussed this in detail with him and will make him an offer.

Dr. Wenk called me to say he appreciated the information (memorandum attached) sent to him by Dr. Haworth and Neil Naiden regarding conflict of interest. He said there would be a meeting this afternoon in the White House with Mike Feldman and Dutton on this subject. The point of view developing is that we have a valid point, and they now want to discuss the techniques of handling it from here. As yet, they don't know what the solution is. Dr. Wenk then went on to discuss the meeting of the Federal Council of Science and Technology to be held next Tuesday at which two subjects will be discussed: 1. the conflict of interest, and 2. a complicated proposal on oceanography. I said that in view of Haworth's interest in the conflict of interest matter and in view of my own plans not to be in the office very regularly next week, it might be better for Dr. Haworth to attend the meeting and represent AEC on both subjects and that Dr. Haworth would arrange directly with Wenk for the oceanography briefing that Wenk offered to give.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager
 Harold L. Price, Acting Director
 of Regulation

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: August 8, 1961
 Approved A.R. Luedecke
 A. R. Luedecke - H. L. Price
 Date 8/10/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1763, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1961, 4:00 p.m.,
 ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1753, 1754, 1755, 1756, 1757, 1758 and 1759
 Approved, as revised, subject to Commissioner Haworth's comments.
2. AEC 604/55 - Draft Federal Radiation Council Memorandum to the President
 Deferred.
- ✓ 3. AEC 1067/7 - Review of Navy Instructions for Management of Radioactive Materials, Wastes, and Accountability of Special Nuclear Material
 Approved. (Lowenstein)
4. AEC 1037/10 and AEC 1037/11 - AEC Policy on Exchanges with the Soviet Bloc
 Deferred.

The Commissioners suggested Commissioner Haworth discuss with the staff recommendations on AEC policy on exchanges with non-Soviet Nationals. (Traynor)

The Chairman requested consideration of revised machinery for authorizing visits of Soviet Bloc Nationals. (Traynor)

- ✓ 5. AEC 901/33 - Visit of Soviet National to Oak Ridge National Laboratory
 Approved. (Abrahams)
- ✓ 6. AEC 901/32 - Employment of Polish National at BNL
 Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the JCAE be revised to note the various advantages anticipated from the exchange, and to note that the policy of reimbursement is non-discriminatory as to nationality. (Abrahams)

7. AEC 1084/1 - Revision of AEC Manual Chapter 4124
"Conduct of Employees"

Discussed.

The Commissioners requested the paper revised in accordance with discussion at the meeting, and reviewed with the Commissioners prior to August 31, and subsequently scheduled for formal approval. (Traynor - Naiden - McCool)

- ✓ 8. AEC 764/91 - NATO Agreement for Cooperation

Approved as revised.

The Commission noted that the information to be communicated to NATO will not be made available to operational sites for operational units, since the channel for the transmission of such information is the national bilateral Agreements, and that the JCAE will be so informed. (Wells)

9. AEC 764/92 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization Security Program

Discussed.

Commissioner Graham requested the date of the report on the NATO security program. (Waters)

- ✓ 10. AEC 1055/1 - Agreement for Cooperation with the Government of the Republic of Colombia

Approved. (Wells)

- ✓ 11. AEC 1064/1 - Mutual Defense Agreement with Belgium

Approved. (Wells)

A. R. Luadocke
August 8, 1961

- 3 -

- ✓ 12. AEC 1033/4 - Third International Conference on Peaceful
Uses of Atomic Energy

Approved. (Gardner)

13. AEC 890/68 - Long-Term Fuel Assurances

Discussed.

The Commissioners requested their views be sought on this matter individually. (Wells)

Other Business

H. R. 8140

The Commissioners requested a draft statement of the AEC's position on H. R. 8140 be forwarded to the Bureau of the Budget for concurrence prior to transmittal to Congress.

(Paider)

US DOE ARCHIVES
826 US ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION

DC FILE

Attention GT Seaborg (326764)

130
Re Buweekly Report

August 8, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. State of Readiness at Nevada Test Site (NTS) - ~~_____~~

As I indicated to you during our conversation in your office this morning, I will send to you by the end of this week a letter outlining our present state of readiness at NTS -- or really the lack of it -- to resume testing of nuclear weapons on short notice, if and when you should decide to authorize them. The letter will include steps which could be taken prior to a decision to resume testing. We would list these steps in order of increasing risk of public disclosure.

2. Reorganization of the Staff of the Commission - ~~_____~~

In May, I initiated a study of the operating and developmental organization of the Commission reporting to the General Manager. (The Commission had previously, on March 16, 1961, caused an internal separation of its licensing and regulatory functions on the one hand, and the operational and developmental activities on the other. The position of Director of Regulation was established, reporting directly to the Commission. The operating activities remained under the General Manager.)

The new study of the operating organization under the General Manager has now been completed, and we propose certain changes which represent needed improvements. These changes will constitute the first major change in the operating organization since 1948. These internal organizational changes are intended:

- (a) To facilitate the flow of policy matters from the staff for action by or approval of the Commission;

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/EG
Carol Walker 2/29/88
FORWARDED BY
J. Diaz 2/29/88

I call this matter to your attention at this time for two reasons: First, a plan to move the Atomic Energy Commission Headquarters back to the District of Columbia could possibly be construed as inconsistent with renewed emphasis on Civil Defense and dispersal. Secondly, unless adequate space could be found for the Commission in the District of Columbia in the relatively near future (the National Bureau of Standards would be an ideal site as a permanent move), we will probably have to expand our present "H" Street office as an interim measure. This may draw some criticism in light of the new and modern facilities available at Germantown. Unfortunately, they are too remote for the efficient conduct of the business of the Atomic Energy Commission.

4. Fifth International Atomic Energy Agency Conference -
~~INTERNATIONAL~~

DOE ARCHIVES

The Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency convenes in Vienna on September 24th through October 6th. Dean Rusk has asked if I would serve as Chairman of the United States Delegation. I would be honored to do so if this is your wish. I have suggested to Mr. Rusk that he also submit to you the names of Commissioners John Graham and Leland Haworth to serve as my alternates. If my schedule permits, I also plan to visit my counterparts in London (Sir Roger Makins) and Paris (E. Perrin) and President Hirsch of EURATOM in Brussels. I have also been invited to visit the Yugoslavian atomic energy laboratories in Belgrade, and I anticipate an invitation from Professor Vasily Emschyanov, Chairman, State Committee of the Council of Ministers of the USSR on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, to visit Moscow. The latter possibilities are under consideration, and I would advise you further before accepting them.

My present schedule would be to leave the United States on or about September 15th and return to Washington on or about October 2nd.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

FCS:gl

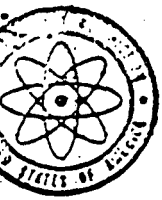
Distribution: -

Cys 1A & 2A - addressee via

- Mr. Frederick Dutton

3A - ~~McGeorge Bundy~~
The President

The White House



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

August 28, 1961

OFFICE DIARY DC
 GLENN T. SEABORG
 Chr USAEC, 1961-72
 FOLDER-PAGE 08075

MEMORANDUM FOR: CHAIRMAN SEABORG
 COMMISSIONER GRAHAM
 COMMISSIONER WILSON
 COMMISSIONER OLSON
 COMMISSIONER HAWORTH
 GENERAL MANAGER

900410

SUBJECT: H. R. 8140 - CONFLICT OF INTEREST

1. Last week, Dr. Edward Wenk, Jr., Executive Secretary, Federal Council for Science and Technology, requested Dr. Haworth to comment on a proposed amendment to H.R. 8140, purporting to provide a mechanism whereby scientific personnel in the Government could be granted an exception from Section 207 of the proposed bill upon the determination of the head of a department or agency that "the national interest will not be adversely affected thereby". The language of the proposed proviso would only apply "in connection with a Government research project or program in a scientific field."

2. At Dr. Haworth's suggestion, this office prepared two revised proviso's in answer to Dr. Wenk's request. The first version was designed to broaden the exception along the lines of the President's message and legislation introduced in April 1961, as follows (proposed deletions are in brackets, new language underscored):

"Provided. That nothing in subsections (a) and (b) prevents an individual, having been so employed, from acting as attorney or agent, or appearing personally, in connection with [a Government research project or program in a scientific field] a particular matter as defined in subsections (a) or (b), as the case may be, if the head of such individual's former department or agency shall, in accordance with Presidential regulation, certify in writing that the national interest will not be adversely affected thereby."

3. The second version was designed to broaden the proposed proviso solely with respect to scientific or technological matters, as follows:

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
 BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. E. ... 6/15/86
 REVIEWED BY: *S. ...* DATE: 6/14/86

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG

Chr USAEC, 1961-72

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"Provided. That nothing in subsections (a) ~~or (b)~~ prevents an individual, having been so employed, from acting as attorney or agent, or appearing personally, in connection with a Government research and development project or program in a scientific or technological field if the head of such individual's former department or agency shall, in accordance with Presidential regulation, certify in writing that (1) a Government project or program in a scientific or technological field is involved and (2) the national interest will not be adversely affected thereby."

4. These proposals were submitted to Dr. Wenk on August 25, 1961, Dr. Wenk met later that day with the Assistant Attorney General, Lee of Legal Counsel, Department of Justice and with the Deputy Chief Counsel to the President, Mr. Myer Feldman. As a result of a conference Dr. Wenk reported to me today:

a. The first proposed version, broadening the exception along the lines of the President's original bill, is not possible at the present time because of the extent to which the Department of Justice has committed itself on the proposed Caller bill.

b. The second version is unacceptable in its entirety, except that the Department of Justice is willing to expand the exception to cover "a Government research and development project or program in a scientific field". Dr. Wenk states that the Department of Justice will construe the words "scientific field" to include "technological field".

5. Dr. Wenk characterizes the change noted above as not representing Administration's position. He believes that a hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee may be held at the end of this week or just after Labor Day. He indicated that the Department of Justice may desire Commission to testify in support of the amendment.

Courts Oulehan
Courts Oulehan
Acting General Counsel

I listened to a tape recording made by General Electric at San Jose of an AEC-G.E. contract negotiation session for the Byrd Reactor; we suspect the session may have been "bugged" by G.E. Lyman Fink called me about this incident which he labeled an unfortunate mistake. He said he wanted to apologize and that he would give us a full written report on it and that he would give me his personal assurance that nothing like this would happen again. I told him I would look forward to receiving the report.

I received a letter (copy attached) from Bundy today regarding testing.

Thursday, August 10, 1961 - D.C.

Accompanied by General Luedecke, I met with Congressman John R. Pillion in his office. We discussed the nuclear weapons situation, the test ban negotiations and the general AEC budget situation. As a member of the Appropriations Committee, he wants to put money in the FY 1962 budget for testing. He urged us to maximize development of the dirtiest possible weapons. I emphasized the importance of the University of Illinois Materials Laboratory and Isotopes program in the '62 budget.

I sent a memorandum on Test Readiness -- the present status and future improvement -- to Bundy, Ed Murrow and Pierre Salinger. This was done in response to President Kennedy's request of Tuesday (copy attached).

At 2:30 p.m. I chaired an AEC-MLC Meeting at which we discussed the need for uranium by the military, the declassification of plutonium isotopic composition, the LRL weapons program, improving security procedures, weapons safety rules, the JCAE-NATO report, and the DOD long-range forecast for weapons and special nuclear materials.

At 4 p.m. I met with Arthur Biemiller, George Taylor and Paul Hutchins of the AFL-CIO. They urge that the AEC appoint a labor-management advisory committee.

At 4:30 p.m. Jerry Luntz and Bob Adamson of Nucleonics came in to discuss the NPR controversy and its effect on my plan to consult industry with respect to the future of nuclear power. I told them that this had introduced at least a temporary stop to this program and told them if properly handled I wouldn't mind if they quoted me on this. We also discussed the desalination program, and I told them about our talks with Secretary Udall and proposed plans for funding. We discussed the communications satellite program and said the main issue with respect to SNAP in this connection is whether the launch vehicle and the SNAP power device and the electronics would come out even (be available simultaneously) for the most advanced communications satellites some years hence; I told them if done properly, they could quote me on this. I complimented them on running a very good magazine which seemed to please them.

I wrote a letter (attached) to Harvey White concerning introducing a bill to Congress in support of the Lawrence Memorial.

Friday, August 11, 1961 D.C.

At 10 a.m. I went to the White House to meet with Mac Bundy, Pierre Salinger and Dan Wilson (Assistant to Ed Murrow) to discuss my Test Readiness memo dated August 10th; Howard Brown accompanied me. It was decided to undertake certain minimal preparations and then in about a month to evaluate the possibility of further preparations.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE 08083

August 8, 1961

938 8/19/61

MEMORANDUM FOR

The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman
Atomic Energy Commission

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED *
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

J. Diaz 2/22/89
*Ltr. Nsc Graboske TO
DOE, OCTP Siebert
dated 2/10/89

Bahn 2/22/89

The President strongly agrees with your proposal that a plan be prepared showing the different kinds of preparations the Atomic Energy Commission could take for a resumption of tests, and he has asked me to send you this memorandum suggesting some of the things which it would be helpful for him to have clear in his mind as he considers the general problem.

We have two objectives: the first is to be ready to move promptly toward a resumption of militarily useful tests at such time as the President may decide to order them. But our second objective is to have as little public attention as possible given to any such preparations, especially during the period between now and the close of the U N General Assembly, in November or December. They obviously cannot have all that we want here, and the question is how to get the best arrangement, on balance.

My guess is that what we are dealing with essentially here is a public relations problem, and some things which look big in a technical sense may be relatively quiet in a public relations way. I therefore suggest that you prepare a pretty detailed picture of the specific things that would need to be done and the specific time lags which they entail. We might then sit down with Pierre Salinger and Ed Murrow and see if we cannot work out together a program that it would be sound to submit to the President for comment.

Of course, you and I understand that all preparations would be stand-by preparations, and that the President does not at present

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG

Chf USAEC, 1961-72

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wish to be in the position of requiring such preparations to be taken. The initiative is coming from you, as a matter of prudent forward planning.

Will you let me know as soon as you are ready to sit down on this one?

McGeorge Bundy
McGeorge Bundy

107B

August 10, 1961

Dear Mac:

Enclosed is a discussion paper on the question of test readiness. It is intended to provide a basis for our discussions with Pierre Salinger and Ed Murray which you propose in your letter of August 5.

In brief, the paper: (1) describes the present limited state of readiness at WTS; and (2) identifies specific preparations which could be made prior to a decision to resume testing and rank these activities in order of the degree of risk of public disclosure.

The main thrust of the paper is contained in the Summary, Table I thereto, and the section immediately following entitled "Increased Readiness Position". However, the "Background" and the "Present Readiness Position" sections contain information helpful in fully appreciating the problem. I would suggest you glance over them as your time permits.

This paper is an essential companion piece to the AEC and DOD letters of July 19 and 26 to Secretary Suss and Mr. McCloy, copies of which you have. Because our readiness studies afforded a second closer look at the time schedules indicated for a "short-term" test program, it now appears very doubtful that all -- or even a substantial portion -- of the 13 events identified for the short-term program could be completed within the time scale initially estimated. And, this situation won't change appreciably unless specific preparations are undertaken at the test site: procurement and physical activity at the site itself and test device availability are the principal limiting factors. What has happened is this: The sensitivity of even talking about test readiness caused us to limit the discussions to a relatively few people in the Washington Headquarters. Now, as we have commenced to consult our field organization, the many details upon which a test series must finally be based are being uncovered. By analogy, the situation might be compared with the relative

Mr. McGeorge Bundy

- 2 -

simplicity of an architect's conceptual drawing as distinguished from the problems which develop when detailed engineering design is commenced. This, it seems to me, is all the more reason for taking some concrete steps toward readiness at the earliest practical time. We must keep in mind that our experience in underground testing is limited and plans to confine testing to the underground -- while offering some operational and distinct international policy advantages -- introduces a whole new dimension in pre-test preparations.

If the President could be assured that a meaningful test series could be conducted on relatively short notice, he could be provided a much greater degree of flexibility in dealing with the broader policy questions he must decide. He does not have that flexibility now with our present state of readiness.

I am prepared to sit down with you at any time and I would hope that this could be within the next day or two.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

Enclosure *sw/s/rd*

READINESS POSITION FOR WEAPONS TESTING

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

SUMMARY

Only very limited preparations have been made at the Nevada Test Site (NTS) to permit the conduct of a meaningful series of weapons tests on short notice, if and when a decision should be made to proceed. The present readiness position of the U.S. for possible weapons test resumption is based largely on construction and other preparations made available as a result of previous test operations, and a limited previous test readiness program in 1959-60 (Succotash), which was abandoned shortly after it was authorized. In addition, the physical activities conducted more recently under the Vela Uniform (Seismic) program could, if the weapons program were given priority, provide a limited number of locations for weapons tests at NTS.

The present condition of AEC readiness to resume testing permits only a few (perhaps four) of the initial test shots to be done with reasonable assurance that significant diagnostic information would be obtained. There are actions which need to be undertaken to carry out the schedule proposed for the short-term program of weapons testing by the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission.

Some of the actions involve a minimum risk of public disclosure. These are primarily detailed administrative and technical preparations for the tests and the procurement of necessary and highly specialized cables and additional specialized diagnostic equipment. The procurement of the cables presently appears to be the determining factor in any schedule. Initiation of action now may assist not only in relieving an extremely tight schedule

but also may shorten the schedule to some slight extent.

A second group of actions could also be undertaken to increase our readiness position. These actions would involve new activities or activities distinctly related to weapons tests which would increase the risk of public disclosure. They would include the construction of new underground sites, extensions of existing tunnel complexes, and drilling new holes. Although these activities could probably be carried out on a crash basis after a decision to resume testing had been made, ordinary prudence would seem to require that they be undertaken prior to such a decision in order to have greater assurance that the schedule would be met.

Table I lists the possible actions, together with the specific tests affected. Further distinction is made in the Table as regards the risk of public disclosure.

August 10, 1961

Dear Harvey:

I want to thank you for your letter of August 4. I am certainly glad to learn that you are fully recovered from your eye operation and are back to normal.

I hope that you and Adeline enjoy your well deserved trip to Alaska.

I am sorry to learn that the Regents are still undecided on the Lawrence Hall of Science. I thought that a decision was to be made at the July meeting, but apparently these plans were changed. I realize the extreme importance of the meeting on October 18, but unfortunately my schedule does not allow me to attend. Perhaps you will let me know if you feel that I could usefully make some phone calls or write another letter.

I have kept in touch with Congressman George Miller, and I have not urged him to submit the bill. As you know, the draft proposal of the bill is clearly predicated on the University "committing \$6,000,000 of its own funds," and I don't think that it would be honest to officially submit the bill until we have a firm position on this. It is also somewhat predicated upon a building schedule which implies that at least some planning would be under way by this Summer. I might also add that in my letter to the Advisory Committee on Ernest O. Lawrence Memorial of April 17, 1961, my language, "introduced a bill to Congress for its support," was meant to describe what we have actually done -- that is, our contacts with Congressman George Miller and the California delegation, and the dispersal of your "Draft of Proposal to the Congress of the United States of America....." It would appear now, in view of the October meeting, that the earliest date for introducing the Bill formally in Congress would have to be in the next session. This, of course, will not hold up the project in any way.

2.

Please let me know if there is any way that I can help for my interest in this enterprise has not diminished in the least, and I think that it would be a shame and a great loss if this should somehow fall by the wayside.

With best regards,

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. Harvey E. White
Director
Ernest Orlando Lawrence
Hall of Science
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

GIS:mc

Glenn T. Seaborg

The Laboratory Directors were in town today to be briefed on the reorganization; I greeted them briefly in their meeting. The Operations Office Managers were informed of the reorganization yesterday as were the key supervisory and administrative personnel; the announcement will be made tomorrow.

I was interviewed by Joseph Alsop. We discussed, off the record and not for attribution, the advantages to the Russians in developing the 100-megaton nuclear bomb, which Khrushchev mentioned the other day; his theory that the main reason for the delay in resumption of nuclear testing is due to the adverse effect it would have as related to the Berlin crisis; and his views that the delay of the resumption of nuclear testing in deference to the coming meeting of the United Nations is nonsense.

I had lunch at the University Club with Lee Haworth, Spof English, Jerry Tape, John Swartout, Norman Hilberry and Harold Fidler.

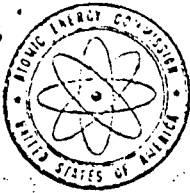
I called Bundy and told him I would like for the President to be informed concerning an idea that had originated with Commissioner Graham and which had been further developed in discussions within the Commission. The idea is to create in the area between Berlin and West Germany an international area to house scientific activities. It would include such items as the huge USSR/U.S. accelerator which is being contemplated but which would probably expand from such bilateral arrangements to more universal ones involving many countries, and perhaps involving the United Nations; and, in the case of atomic energy items, the IAEA. Other items, such as a very high flux reactor, space research activities and expensive astronomical facilities, such as radiotelescopes, might be included. The time has come when the world needs a rather large area to house such international scientific activities. This whole idea would give the President the opportunity to make a creative suggestion in connection with the Berlin crisis which would be appreciated by most of the countries in the world. (Attached is a letter to the President on this.)

At 3:30 p.m. I met with J. Cal Callahan of Morris Knowles, Inc., at the request of E. J. Stahr (Secretary of the Army) to be briefed on the large Greer Limestone Mine near Morgantown, West Virginia. The OCDM, the DOD and Department of Interior are all aware of this site and its primary advantage would be the civilian defense possibilities. Mr. Callahan presented the concept of constructing a nuclear reactor in the mine in connection with research and development studies on coal gasification. I indicated that for this coal gasification work his primary contact should be with the Department of the Interior.

George White and William Price of General Electric called on Commissioners Graham and Haworth and me to explain the tape recording incident at San Jose. I expressed great concern over it.

I sent a reply (copy attached) to Senator Humphrey's July 26th letter (attached August 4th) concerning photographs taken of a tunnel at the Nevada Test Site.

I sent a letter to President Kennedy informing him of my plans to be away from the office during the latter part of August to vacation with my family and rest. I stated I would be available at any time should the need arise.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

DO FILE

AUG 11 1961

Dear Senator Humphrey:

The Associated Press photographs and article which accompanied your letter of July 26, 1961, resulted, as the article implies, from a visit to the Nevada Test Site by Marvin Miles, aviation editor, and Larry Sharkey, photographer for the Los Angeles Times.

This visit, at Miles' request, took place on June 29. At that time there were no restrictions on photographing the tunnel and related unclassified areas of the Nevada Test Site. I am informed that the photographs you asked about were taken by Mr. Sharkey during the June 29 visit. On July 13, at the request of the President, I directed that appropriate instructions be issued to preclude such photography of the tunnel and related areas of the test site, by news media or by the public, until further notice.

Neither the Associated Press article nor the visit by Miles and Sharkey was inspired by any public announcement by the Atomic Energy Commission. To the contrary, Mr. Miles was told that the AEC was not promoting any coverage of the test site and that we consider reports on the site to be a very sensitive matter. He was asked to take extra care that nothing in his report indicate or imply that the Commission is not wholeheartedly supporting the Administration in its efforts to obtain a workable test ban treaty. Mr. Miles pointed this out in his story, but the Associated Press version failed to do so. For your information, I am enclosing this and a second article by Mr. Miles, with accompanying pictures.

Sincerely yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

cc: Chairman

cc: R. X. Donovan, OCL (2)

W. B. McCool, GMS

General Manager

Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate

Enclosures

August 11, 1961

Personal and Confidential

Dear Mr. President:

My purpose in writing is to advance an idea that could possibly be useful in bringing about some relief to the Berlin situation. Conceivably the idea could be expanded to a point where it might represent a possible solution to the dilemma.

The idea is this: International science may well have reached the point where a portion of the globe should be set aside for large-scale international scientific projects. We are already exploring with the Soviet Union the possibility of entering into a bilateral arrangement for the joint construction and operation of a large-scale accelerator and possibly a high flux nuclear research reactor. These discussions have not reached the point of considering sites for these projects - but we anticipate that there may be some difficulty in finding neutral sites which also meet technical requirements for adequate space.

If Berlin and enough territory in that portion of East Germany which separates West Germany from Berlin could be dedicated to international scientific activities under the United Nations, it might afford a dignified solution to the Berlin crisis and, at the same time, represent a dramatic and constructive step toward world peace and toward the advancement of science. One could conceive of this neutral zone as being another "Switzerland" for world science.

There are numerous other scientific projects of international interest which could be undertaken in such an area. They could include projects in radioastronomy, experiments in the use of radioisotopes, and even joint activities in the exploration of space. While they might be initiated on a bilateral basis with the Soviet Union, I would envisage that they would soon be expanded to participation by many other nations throughout the world. Possibly the International Atomic Energy Agency would become the appropriate organ to administer this multilateral program for the United Nations.

I commend this idea to your attention. I believe that it would have the support of scientists throughout the world, and it may well be the kind of idea that statesmen and diplomats -- now desperately seeking just one fresh idea that might contribute to the relief of the Berlin situation-- would welcome and support.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Saturday, August 12, 1961

W. O. Milligan, Director of Research, Welch Foundation, Houston, Texas, on whose Scientific Advisory Board I serve, visited me. We discussed the 80-inch variable energy, Thomas-type cyclotron that Texas A & M is now considering building, using their own funds plus Welch Foundation funds (50%) and AEC or NSF Funds (50%) for a total of about \$6 million. We discussed the prospects for finding a suitable director and other key personnel; this would be a chemists' machine.

Sunday, August 13, 1961

I spent the day reading and repairing things around the house. I read a stack of AEC reports.

Monday, August 14, 1961

My vacation began today. I went shopping for furniture in downtown Washington with Pete (and Helen for the first part of the tour). We had Mr. and Mrs. (Albert and Marjorie) Alexander and their sons Tom and Bob, our Lafayette neighbors, over to dinner.

Tuesday, August 15, 1961

I went shopping and did repairs around the house. I read AEC papers.

Wednesday, August 16, 1961

I drove Mother to Hilma's where she will spend a day or two.

I spent the day at home but read some AEC papers and worked on my Actinide Elements article for the Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology.

Thursday, August 17, 1961

Although I was still on vacation I attended a meeting with the President at the White House that started at 4 p.m. Also attending were Rusk, McNamara, Lemnitzer, Gilpatric, Dulles, McGeorge Bundy, McCloy, Dean, Foster, Conger, Keeny, Fisher and Wilson.

The first item for discussion was the test ban. It centered around the question of lowering the threshold (that is, the present 4.75 seismic limit) in the projected test ban treaty, particularly after the passage of some time, perhaps a year, or, at the close of the moratorium period. Dean suggested lowering it below the 4.75 limit, or perhaps eliminating the threshold. I pointed out the meaning of eliminating the threshold, that is, it would violate the basic U.S. position that the treaty should deal with enforceable measures. Keeny emphasized that there is a substantive difference between lowering the threshold and eliminating it. It was finally agreed, however, to take my suggestion to lower the threshold to the limit of scientific capability. This implies redistribution of seismic stations in the USSR, and perhaps adding 100 or 200 unmanned stations in order to get to a low limit. Numbers as small as tens of tons were mentioned. Dean agreed to the lowering of the threshold to the limit of scientific capability rather than eliminating it, and said that he will discuss the matter along these lines with Holifield tomorrow.

The President then went on to discuss the announcements that might be made in

about a month after Dean returns from Geneva. At one stage he suggested that the AEC make an announcement in about a month that they are beginning to make preparations for testing. Bundy suggested, as an alternative, that this might be a part of the President's announcement. I explained again, very briefly, the plan whereby tests would be part of the overall secret weapons development and that the tests would include VELA, Plowshare and weapons. The President suggested that the DOD and the AEC get together to come up with a program of tests, and both McNamara and I reminded him that this had already been done. At another stage, the President suggested that McNamara, Rusk and I work on an announcement and a plan for such an announcement in connection with test preparedness. I believe, however, in the course of the discussions this did not wind up as a commitment.

The next topic was disarmament. The main issue was the question of linkage between conventional disarmament and the means for delivery of nuclear weapons. The DOD wants this linkage, whereas State Department doesn't want it in the present document under discussion. It was agreed to solve this by recording in the minutes of the meeting that this is the ultimate aim, but it will not be recited in the document which will also have propaganda value for interim use.

McCloy mentioned that Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, although he had wanted manpower reduction to 1.9 million and a definition of aggression and subversion, and no linkage of the items mentioned above, agreed to the document. I mentioned the ambiguity of the language suggested by McCloy, referring to a test ban agreement which says "the agreement" pointing out that there would be no "the agreement" at this stage. It was decided that language such as "an effective agreement" or equivalent would be substituted.

The main reason for the State Department's viewpoint on a number of these items is the fact that the Indians are going to introduce a resolution in the United Nations banning tests. Unless we improve our position in some of these respects, such a resolution could be carried, but the State Department feels that with the inclusion of some of these items in the August 11th version of the disarmament agreement the resolution can be defeated.

After the meeting I talked with Bundy; I asked him to tell Bell about the need to transfer VELA funds for the test readiness program which he agreed to do. I asked him to discuss with the President the possibility of the President's making the announcement on the test preparedness program instead of the AEC, and he agreed. He said this is a subject that several of us should spend an hour discussing. I mentioned the plan for the International Science Center in East Germany about which I had written the President (attached on August 11th) and he said this was among the items being discussed in this connection.

Friday, August 18, 1961

In the morning I played golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Pete, Dave and Steve.

I went into the office for a short while in the afternoon and then attended a meeting of the Space Council in the Vice President's office in the Executive Office Building. Others attending, besides the Vice President, were Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, Jim Webb, Ed Welch, Harold Brown, Hugh Dryden and others. We discussed the comparative progress of the U.S. and the USSR in military and non-military space programs, including projections as to future progress. DOD and NASA are working very well together. Military applications of man in space or large payloads in space are not clear.

Saturday, August 19, 1961

I ordered some suits at the tailor's and did some other shopping. In the afternoon I drove my mother to Friendship Airport where, at 5:30 p.m., she boarded a United Airlines DC-8 Jet to Los Angeles, thus ending her visit with us. Pete, Dave, Steve, Eric and Dianne accompanied me to the airport and back.

Sunday, August 20, 1961

Pete, Dave, Steve, Eric and I went to the Indian Springs Country Club to see the Carling Open. Gay Brewer won with 277.

Monday, August 21 - Wednesday, August 23, 1961

I drove my family and Helen Brough, to Skyland Lodge at Shenandoah National Park. We hiked and visited the Luray Caverns. We came home by way of Charlottesville, where we visited Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's home. We also visited Chancellorsville, where Stonewall Jackson was fatally wounded.

Thursday, August 24, 1961

We took Lynne's friend, Helen Brough, to the station where she boarded a train for her home in Connecticut.

In the afternoon we drove to Ocean City, Maryland, where we stayed at the Oceanic Motel until Sunday, August 27th.

Friday, August 28, 1961 - D.C.

I spent the day at the office catching up on various phases of my work.

I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Ted Merkel of Livemore and Commissioner Wilson.

In the afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m., I gave the opening statement at the three-day JCAE hearings on ROVER, SNAP and PLUTO. I emphasized ROVER; Commissioner Wilson will give statements on SNAP and PLUTO.

Jack Horton called today to tell me that Southern California Edison had invited the San Diego Gas and Electric Company to join them on their proposed plant -- partly because the plant would be in their territory. SDG&E has accepted. Mr. Horton feels this may be helpful from the standpoint of the attitude of General Shoup who was concerned that, if the Southern California Edison plant were located on the Base, there would be similar requests from others. Also, there are Navy installations in San Diego, and the Navy has always expressed an interest and concern regarding the power supply there. I mentioned the NPR situation and its effect on their project and described my feeling that they have been wrong in opposing it. He said he understands this and is sorry it turned out this way; however, he said that they are not too comfortable about some of the things that have been emanating from the Department of Interior and from elsewhere. He said there are a lot of people in various places who are pushing very hard for what would amount to a TVA in the West. I said that the Commission never had any tendency in that direction; and he said he never had any ideas that the Commission was so inclined, but, still, they weren't so sure about some of the other agencies.

Chancellor George Beadle called regarding the matter of a Director for ANL. He is thinking of Al Crewe for the job, but there are difficulties because Al is not a U.S. citizen. He has now decided to apply for U.S. citizenship and in the meantime Beadle would appoint Roger Hildebrand for a specific period of time with Al Crewe as his associate. At the end of that period, and with the citizenship cleared up, Al would become Director. I said this sounds fine to me.

Tuesday, August 29, 1961

I worked on AEC papers and on an article for the HEW Journal on Higher Education at home. In the afternoon I went shopping with Peter.

Wednesday, August 30, 1961

I spent the day at home continuing what is supposed to be my vacation.

About 6 p.m. I received a phone call from Mac Bundy saying that a Russian news release had been issued that stated the Russians had decided to resume nuclear testing. This was followed by phone calls from Wiesner, McNamara and Howard Brown, relating to the question of how soon the AEC could perform a nuclear weapons test, what tests should be made and under what circumstances, what should go into a presidential press release, etc. The Russian announcement came at 7 p.m. as scheduled. I sent to Bundy a description of the plan to carry on testing under conditions of normal weapons secrecy (copy attached).

Thursday, August 31, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended a meeting with the President in the Cabinet Room. Others present were: Vice President Johnson, McNamara, Lemnitzer, Harold Brown, Murrow, Rusk, Bohlen, Bundy, Schlesinger, Taylor, Wiesner, Scoville, Dulles and Sorensen. The meeting opened with the President's calling on Dulles to begin with any pertinent comments that he might have. After a brief description of the receipt of the information that the Russians were going to resume testing prior to the actual announcement at 7 p.m. yesterday, Dulles described the method that had been used in announcing Soviet tests in the past.

He said that the Soviets had not announced them themselves, but the United States had announced them either via the White House (and this was limited to the first few tests, or the most important tests) or, more generally, via the AEC. Dulles thinks, however, that the Soviets may now start to announce the tests as they occur. In the past we often made two announcements -- a rather immediate one based on the acoustic and seismic data and then a later one based on the data obtained from atmosphere sampling. He estimated that the United States had announced some 50 to 60 Soviet tests.

The President suggested that perhaps a method of procedure would be to have the AEC make an announcement that they are preparing for testing in order to be ready in case the decision is made to resume testing. This would have the advantage of avoiding a direct commitment so soon after the Russian announcement, which would negate some of our propaganda advantage, but at the same time it would reassure people in the United States and our Allies that we are not standing still.

Murrow argued strongly for waiting a while -- perhaps a few weeks -- before making any statement that we had decided to resume testing in order to let the Soviet announcement take the maximum effect around the world.

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABCRG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE 08110

August 30, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

900434

Dear Mac:

As I indicated to you on the telephone, I had reduced to writing my thoughts on a plan for announcing the resumption of testing -- should the President find it necessary to make such a decision. Actually, the plan is essentially the one that you and I talked about on one or two occasions recently, the last being on August 17, when we met with the President. There was some reference to such a plan at this meeting.

I don't believe the development that we talked about on the telephone this evening necessarily changes what I consider to be the merit of this plan. It may affect the timing, however.

You also inquired how soon we would be able to commence, and from the way you phrased your question, I had the impression that you were more or less hoping that the answer would be that we could commence rather soon -- primarily for strategic and not necessarily for technical reasons. There are certain things that we could do rather quickly -- say in one or two weeks. For example, we could fire shelf items such as the DAVY CROCKETT and the primary of the MARK-43. On such short notice, however, these would have to be on a "go, no-go" basis -- indeed, this would be the only purpose of the test since adequate diagnostic instrumentation could not be replaced and made operative in time.

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I would like to stress again, however, the penalty which we would pay if we proceed on this basis. The events that I have described above and others I have not mentioned have the advantage of early readiness, but the disadvantage of interfering with subsequent tests which are far more

WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE

8/30/61
G. T. Seaberg
10/10/86

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 08111

important. As you know, there are only a limited number of underground sites now available. It is for this reason that I would suggest that consideration be given to a planned and coordinated program in accordance with the capability indicated in my letter to the Principals (Secretary Rusk) dated July 19, 1961. This program was carefully coordinated with the Department of Defense and could be commenced in about four or five weeks.

In connection with the subject of readiness, I suggest you might wish to refer back to my memorandum of August 10. I think the discussion there is still relevant in helping to understand the problems that are involved in preparing for, and conducting a meaningful series of tests.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

Encl:

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

DO FILE

August 23, 1961

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

MEMORANDUM FOR FILE:

The purpose of this memorandum is to record some personal and tentative thoughts with respect to a plan for the announcement of a decision to resume nuclear weapons testing -- if the President should find it necessary to make this decision; and for the subsequent conduct of such tests, including scientific research and peaceful uses detonations using nuclear devices.

The object of the plan is to minimize adverse public reaction both at home and abroad, even though I believe the President has succeeded in shifting the burden of responsibility for the success or failure of the talks to the Soviets.

The plan is based on a premise: nuclear weapons testing is a defense activity and as such does not impose upon the President an obligation to disclose the actual conduct of specific individual tests. Rather, I believe the United States must have the choice to disclose or conceal defense activities, including nuclear weapons testing, depending upon whether disclosure is in the interest of our national security or inimical to it. While there may be practical reasons for the announcement of specific tests -- such as the need for international cooperation from scientific research stations throughout the world -- this is a matter of choice and not of duty.

I should also note that the plan deals not with the decision per se, whether or not to resume testing, but rather with the announcement of the intention to resume and the announcement of specific tests as they may be held.

I would assume that if the President decides to authorize the resumption of nuclear tests he would honor the commitment made by former President Eisenhower on December 29, 1959, that, "Although we consider ourselves free to resume nuclear weapons testing, we shall not resume nuclear weapons tests without announcing our intention in advance of any resumption."

However, I do not believe that there is a corresponding obligation to announce each individual test even though we might elect to do so under particular circumstances.

If no progress is made with the Soviets following Mr. Dean's return to Geneva, or if other developments should urge a change in our present posture, the President might wish to pursue the following course. State publicly:

1. That the United States has exhausted all efforts to reach agreement with the Soviet Union on an adequately safeguarded nuclear test ban treaty;
2. That the United States is, accordingly, making preparations for the resumption of testing of nuclear weapons;
3. That the United States will conduct weapons tests whenever it finds that it is in our national interest to do so;
4. That such tests will be conducted in the underground where the explosion will be fully contained so that there need be no fear of radioactive fallout;
5. That the United States will also conduct nuclear scientific research detonations and peaceful uses explosions with nuclear devices;
6. That the conduct of nuclear weapons tests is a defense activity and that there will be no further announcement of the conduct of individual tests if disclosure would appear to be inimical to our national security; and
7. That even though the United States will now make the essential preparations for the conduct of nuclear weapons tests, and will conduct them at sometime in the future if it is in our national interest to do so, the United States, nevertheless, stands ready, as it has for the past three years, to enter into an adequately safeguarded treaty with the Soviet Union.

Thus, under the foregoing plan the policy decision with respect to the probable resumption of testing would be announced, but there would be no corresponding obligation to announce the conduct of individual tests.

No doubt the conduct of underground nuclear activity at Novaya would become known. It would be assumed that such activities

involve nuclear weapons testing -- since under this plan the President would have announced our intentions for probable resumption. It would not be known specifically whether such tests involved seismic research or peaceful uses explosives, or were actually nuclear weapons tests, or perhaps a combination of all three; the difficulty of knowing would be enhanced by the fact that all three categories could be used to give seismic information. Specific knowledge as to the category of nuclear explosion would be known only to a relatively small group of people on a need to know basis, each of them would have the necessary security clearance carrying with it a statutory obligation to safeguard the information.

There would be considerable speculation at first, but with a consistent policy of "no comment" based on the principle that nuclear weapons tests are defense activities, curiosity should decline and nuclear tests activities should come to be accepted in the same category as other secret defense activities. This plan would require the special cooperation of nearby universities with seismic detection equipment, but this could be arranged possibly by means of specific contracts for participation in the seismic program.

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Rusk favored a statement now in order that the impression not be created that the President is indecisive on this matter.

The Vice President tended to agree that there shouldn't be any immediate announcement that we have decided to resume testing but also pointed out that it wouldn't hold very long since Gore, Symington and Mansfield had made speeches this morning.

In connection with the proposed discussion with Congressional leaders, McNamara recommended that he say we have a bomb in the stockpile which can be delivered by our current aircraft and that we see no requirement for bombs of 60 - 80 - 100 megatons. He wanted to report that we believe we could build a 50-megaton bomb within the delivery capability of currently available aircraft and based on currently known technology so that further testing would not be required. We could also build a 100-megaton bomb deliverable by the B-52, but it would have to be based on a new design which would require testing. A question was then raised as to whether or not we could say we are primarily interested in a new test series to be concentrated on tactical weapons; but Dr. Brown pointed out that some of the devices now proposed for early test have to do with Minuteman and Polaris warheads, which would certainly be for strategic purposes.

McNamara then proposed a somewhat different response. He stated that our response should now stress the fact that we are strengthening our military preparations in connection with Berlin such as calling up an Army Division and other similar actions. He also stated that he had just reviewed the Nike-Zeus development program; he would be prepared at this time to recommend that a decision be made to produce the Nike-Zeus weapon system on a somewhat limited production base to provide for protection for some 9 to 10 cities at roughly \$2.5 billion cost. He stated that he could meet the FY 1962 commitment to such a program out of his current budget and that the remaining funds would be spread over the next few years. The production program would not begin to provide actual protection until about four years from this time.

The primary conclusion of the meeting was to hold back on any decision or announcement until the President had been able to discuss the subject with Congressional leaders, making an effort to assess, in the course of that discussion, how realistic it would be to expect those most vocal in urging the resumption of tests not to stir things up too badly over the next few days. It was proposed at one point that we announce that the decision is to be made at the next NSC meeting, presumably on Tuesday of next week; but his suggestion was rejected on the basis that it would focus too much attention on that meeting and result in a build-up of interest that would be detrimental to the position we would like to present to the world public.

As the time was drawing near for the Congressional leaders to come in for the meeting which was immediately to follow, the President summarized by saying that he would present to the Congressional group the idea that the AEC was being directed to prepare to resume testing, but that no announcement would be made along these lines until at least after Labor Day weekend in order that we might have maximum propaganda value accruing to the United States as a result of the USSR action.

The next meeting was held from 10:45 to 11:40 a.m. and was attended by the President, the Vice President, McNamara, Rusk, Lemnitzer, Bundy, Senators Mansfield, Jackson, Fulbright, Gore, Kuchel, Symington, Dirksen, Russell,

Saltonstall, Pastore, Humphrey, Congressmen Holifield and Halleck and other Congressional leaders. McCloy came in about the middle of the meeting.

The President opened the meeting by saying that he was directing the AEC to make preparations for the resumption of testing so that they could conduct tests, certainly before the end of September, but that he also wanted to explore with them the possibility of deriving the maximum propaganda benefit by the U.S. from the recent Russian announcement to resume testing, refraining from making an announcement so soon after the Russian announcement.

Russell made the opening statement by saying that this was a God-given opportunity to exploit the maximum propaganda value, and he suggested that we should delay any announcements as to the resumption of testing in order to have maximum benefit.

Gore inquired as to the reaction in Western Europe, and Murrow said that it generally had been one of revulsion to the Russian action and was favorable toward the U.S. He mentioned the possibility of bringing the question to the United Nations, particularly with respect to arguing against testing in the atmosphere. He seemed generally to be favoring waiting before the U.S. makes any announcement on the resumption of testing.

Jackson asked whether the Soviet announcement at this time might not reflect some weakness in the Soviet Union, such as, Khrushchev's having internal difficulties or difficulties with China. He also mentioned the possibility that the reason for their step was that they have a new spectacular device which they want to test and which has been developed as far as it can be by testing clandestinely.

Dulles replied by saying he saw no sign of any rift in the government of the Soviet Union. Humphrey suggested that perhaps Khrushchev just gave in to the pleas and pressures of people in the Soviet Union who would be pressuring him to resume testing, pointing out this has been the situation in the United States also and that it has taken tremendous forbearance on the part of the President to resist these pressures.

Dirksen said he thought the Soviet Union had taken this step in order to impress the maximum amount of fear on the world and, hence, to gain respect on this basis.

Symington said that he wanted to reiterate what he had been saying all along and that was he believed they had been testing clandestinely.

Gore said he thought their goal was world intimidation, that they wanted to break the will of the world to resist and, in particular, the will of the Western European Allies. He thought that the President should state that the U.S. has a superior stockpile of weapons and that there is no need for alarm because of the Soviet announcement.

The President suggested that McNamara might hold a press conference in which he would state bluntly that the U.S. has a stockpile of nuclear weapons from three to seven times greater than that of the Soviet Union, and, in general allay the fears of our own people and Allies. He again raised the possibility of the AEC's making an announcement that the President had directed the AEC to get ready for testing.

Jackson reiterated that he thought we should go about this quietly for the next few days and that the AEC shouldn't make any announcement now. Russell said it

would be better to make an announcement denouncing the Soviet action, speaking of it as a crime against humanity, etc. Holifield then spoke on several points: that we had the capability of building a 50- or 100-megaton bomb; that we hadn't seen fit to do so; that he was concerned about the effect on Great Britain of any long period of silence in which we wouldn't indicate our intentions; that we should be careful to leave open the possibility of atmospheric testing, and that any public announcement concerning resumption of testing should be made within a few days.

McCloy indicated that he was puzzled by the Russian action. Khrushchev had told him the Soviet Union wouldn't test until after the U.S. had started to test. Something had changed his mind. Perhaps this was the desire to build up fear throughout the world with reference to the 100-megaton bomb. He thought the U.S. should defer announcement of the resumption of testing, but that in the announcement we should leave open the possibility of atmospheric testing eventually. He said that he thought we should give some time to trying to figure out just what was motivating the Russians in the direction they are taking. The Vice President indicated he thought the Soviet action might be a reaction to their failure to intimidate the U.S. in the Berlin situation. Symington indicated that he was in favor of McNamara's having a press conference to indicate the greater nuclear capability of the U.S. as compared with the Soviet Union.

I raised the question of whether the 100-megaton bomb might not have terrible consequences if exploded in the ocean near some of our populous centers by creating a tidal wave, etc. McNamara and Lemnitzer felt that this was not a serious matter, that this already could be done with some of the smaller weapons.

The President thanked the Congressional leaders. The meeting broke up with the general consensus that the AEC would make preparations for the resumption of testing (and the President reiterated this) but that there wouldn't be any announcement until after Labor Day weekend in order that we might have maximum propaganda benefit. There seemed to be agreement that everyone concerned would defer comment in response to questioning from newspapers as best he could.

Another meeting took place from 11:45 a.m. to 12:45 p.m. Present were McCloy, Dulles, McNamara, Lemnitzer, Rusk, Murrow, Bundy, Bohlen, Harold Brown, Scoville, Fisher, John Foster and I. The President came in at the end of this meeting. The time was spent in preparing a draft of a statement that the President might make at the end of this meeting. I made the point that the agreed upon program, wherein the AEC does undertake preparations for testing, has in it the inherent possibility of a leak; hence, it would become known that we are doing so, and, in any case, commits us to such a program; although we might get past the Labor Day weekend without a leak, serious preparations couldn't go on very long before becoming known.

I also made a plea for following the carefully prepared program which the DOD and the AEC had outlined rather than a crash program. However, it was decided not to make this decision today, and it was decided that we would direct our laboratories to prepare for the three types of tests that McNamara and I had discussed yesterday, namely, the proof testing of the DAVY CROCKETT in about two weeks; the testing of the second device in about four weeks; and, the testing of the third device in about six weeks.

I had lunch with John Foster and Commissioner Wilson at the Metropolitan Club. I spent the afternoon in the office, devoting my time largely to the testing matter; I spent the evening at home working on AEC papers.

Friday, September 1, 1961

I took Steve and Eric to Ben Murch school to register them, and Steve and I played a few holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club. I am still ostensibly on vacation.

About 4 p.m. I received word that the Russians had detonated a nuclear weapon of intermediate size early this morning. I received a phone call at home from President Kennedy asking how soon the AEC could conduct a weapons test; I said in about one or two weeks but not in such a manner as to derive all the desired information. Luedecke and Betts, at my request, are leaving today for Albuquerque to ascertain first hand our capabilities to start testing within a very short time. I made many phone calls in order to ascertain our capability in order to keep the President informed.

Saturday, September 2, 1961 - D.C.

From 12:45 p.m. to 1:30 p.m. I attended a meeting with the Secretary of State in his Conference Room at the State Department. Also present were McCloy, Dean, Mac Bundy, Scoville, Gilpatric, Murrow, Cleveland, Harold Brown and General Wheeler.

Rusk said that the President (who is in Hyannisport) had called him to suggest that the United States, together with Great Britain, probably should propose to the USSR an agreement that there might be no testing in the atmosphere.

Gilpatric mentioned the need for testing in the atmosphere in connection with anti-ICBM tests, and Brown said this was our most important reason. Brown also mentioned the testing of the hardness of our missile launching sites and the effect of electromagnetic radiation on these sites.

The effect of such a treaty on Plowshare was also mentioned, but it was agreed that the stakes were so high this might be relatively unimportant. It was agreed that the effect of such an agreement on weapons development would be quantitative rather than qualitative, at least up to some 10-megatons, and that the Russians would be impeded more than the U.S. if they must stay underground. On an effects test, it would be difficult to determine who would be impeded most. It was thought desirable to place a five-day limitation on the USSR answer to the proposal.

McCloy was somewhat skeptical of the possible gain to this proposal from the standpoint of the neutrals; but he thought maybe from the standpoint of increasing our security, it was worthwhile. It was the general agreement that we should proceed to make such a proposal (copy attached).

From 1:30 p.m. to 2 p.m. Secretary Rusk, Gilpatric, Bundy, McCloy and I discussed the procedure on the release pertaining to the above matter. It was decided that Rusk would clear it with the President later today; the members of the Joint Committee would be informed and the release probably would be made tomorrow.

Sunday, September 3, 1961

I worked on AEC papers and also on a Physical Review paper, covering Vic Viola's thesis, to be authored by Viola, Darrah Thomas and me, entitled, "Angular Distribution from Heavy-Ion-Induced Fission."

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

September 3, 1961

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Hyannis, Massachusetts)

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom propose to Chairman Khrushchev that their three governments agree, effective immediately, not to conduct nuclear tests which take place in the atmosphere and produce radioactive fallout.

Their aim in this proposal is to protect mankind from the increasing hazards from atmospheric pollution and to contribute to the reduction of international tensions.

They urge Chairman Khrushchev to cable his immediate acceptance of this offer and his cessation of further atmospheric tests.

They further urge that their representatives at Geneva meet not later than September 9 to record this agreement and report it to the United Nations. They sincerely hope that the Soviet Union will accept this offer, which remains open for the period indicated.

They point out that with regard to atmospheric testing the United States and the United Kingdom are prepared to rely upon existing means of detection, which they believe to be adequate, and are not suggesting additional controls. But they reaffirm their serious desire to conclude a nuclear test ban treaty, applicable to other forms of testing as well, and regret that the Soviet Government has blocked such an agreement.

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Monday, September 4, 1961 - Labor Day Holiday

I learned at about 4 p.m. today that Russia has conducted another atmospheric test (1 p.m. this morning, Washington time) of low KT. Bundy called to say that President Kennedy wants me to announce this one, and I prepared a short press release which was issued by Duncan Clark at about 5 p.m. I also talked to Bundy expressing strong arguments for carrying out our planned, reasoned program for testing, if the President decides to resume, rather than a crash program just to prove our strength and capability. I am to prepare a memorandum along these lines to discuss with Bundy and possibly the President tomorrow or soon thereafter.

Tuesday, September 5, 1961 - D.C.

I met with President Kennedy in his White House office from 11 a.m. to 11:50 a.m. Others present were: Mac Bundy, General Taylor, Harold Brown, Ros Gilpatric and General Betts. The discussion centered on the question of the yield of the first test. The President did not want to accept any delay beyond September 15th, but he was concerned that the disparity between the planned test and the first Soviet test at over 100 KT would invite such adverse comment as to be unacceptable. He wanted a much larger test, if possible. I informed him that although we have the device capability to conduct tests, such a large yield test done in the very short time frame of less than two weeks would jeopardize the availability of the rest of the tunnel complex in which such a shot might be carried out. The President accepted my recommendation that such a large yield test not be conducted in the very early time frame indicated.

The President then asked what possibility existed to do a test at a larger yield. General Betts recommended that a warhead be considered for the first experiment. The President was informed that this experiment could be conducted within two weeks, i.e., by Friday, the 15th, if approval was given immediately to go ahead with preparations. He was informed that this would be in the nature of a proof-test of a warhead which would apply to the Terrier fleet air defense guided missile, as well as to other tactical weapons. The President accepted this recommendation and instructed us to take the necessary steps to carry out this test on the 15th of September. The President was informed that this action would result in a general increase of activities at the test site and that, since these steps could not be hidden from the public view, it would become obvious that deliberate steps were being taken at the site to prepare for testing. The President said he was aware of this but that he was prepared to accept whatever press reaction might follow.

It was pointed out to the President that John McCone had been on a television program yesterday, at which he was asked questions about the U.S. position with respect to nuclear weapons testing. McCone's answers coincided with the general position being taken by the present administration. The President then expressed a desire to have McCone discuss this problem with him and a meeting was arranged for tomorrow morning, September 6th.

The President then raised the question as to the relative merits of in-atmosphere as opposed to underground testing. A discussion followed during which Harold Brown and I assured him that most of the development tests now proposed for a test program could be conducted underground. The President was informed that underground tests would prove to be much more expensive than testing in the atmosphere.

At about 1 p.m. we learned that the Soviets tested a third device in the atmosphere early this morning. This was announced by the AEC immediately. This Russian test resulted in President Kennedy's announcing, at 5 p.m., after clearance with the appropriate parties, the immediate resumption of underground nuclear testing by the United States. (Copy of announcement is attached.) I sent a memorandum to Bundy describing the AEC position on the proposed test program (copy attached).

Wednesday, September 6, 1961 - D.C.

The Commissioners met this morning to review the U.S. test position, the plan to appoint Roger Hildebrand the acting director of Argonne while waiting for Al Crewe to get his U.S. citizenship, the testimony for Senate Appropriations hearings on the FY 1962 budget, scheduled for Friday, and the situation of negotiations with the Bureau of the Budget on the FY 1963 budget. We learned that the House Appropriations Committee cut 6.79 million dollars from the FY 1961 budget.

I had lunch with John McCone at the Metropolitan Club. He saw the President this morning and said he will publicly support the President's position of refraining from atmospheric testing.

I told Neil Naiden that I had reached Byron White, Deputy Attorney General, last night regarding Bill 8140 on conflict of interest, particularly as it would apply to scientists employed by and serving as consultants to the AEC. White said he would discuss it with Katzenbach today.

The Soviets exploded another device in the atmosphere early today at a place east of Stalingrad; this test was announced by the AEC. It is possible that the Soviets may have exploded still another device today at Semipalatinsk.

At 4 p.m. I presided at Information Meeting 64 (notes attached) during which we covered many items that had come up during the last three weeks when many people have been on vacation. Among the items we discussed were a letter from Gilpatric (copy attached) concerning the proposed Defense Agreement with the Belgian Government, and a letter from Sir Roger Makins (copy attached) regarding purchase by the U.S. of plutonium from Great Britain.

At 5 p.m. I was visited by Mikhail N. Smirnovsky (Minister Counselor of the Russian Embassy, acting for Ambassador Menshikov, who is out of the city) and Sergei N. Stubar (Counselor of the Russian Embassy), who brought me three letters (copies attached) from Emelyanov. One was in reply to my letter to him of March 3rd and said the Soviets were willing to proceed with reactor and waste disposal exchanges on a basis close to his initial position which was unacceptable to AEC. Another letter said he will be glad to meet me at the IAEA meeting in Vienna in September. The third letter advised John Hall that Emelyanov would be unable to receive me in Moscow in September, at the time suggested by Hall, since he plans to attend the Pugwash Conference and Board meeting in Vienna. (Emelyanov did not attend the Pugwash Conference.)

I had dinner at the Blue Room in the Pentagon with Harold Brown, John Rubel, Gerald Johnson, Jack Ruina, Eugene Fubini, John Jackson and Admiral Charles Martell.

IMMEDIATE RELEASE

SEPTEMBER 5, 1961

Office of the White House Press Secretary

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY

In view of the continued testing by the Soviet Government, I have today ordered the resumption of nuclear tests, in the laboratory and underground, with no fallout. In our efforts to achieve an end to nuclear testing, we have taken every step that reasonable men could justify. In view of the acts of the Soviet Government, we must now take those steps which prudent men find essential. We have no other choice in fulfillment of the responsibilities of the United States Government to its own citizens and to the security of other free nations. Our offer to make an agreement to end all fallout tests remains open until September 9.

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OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf DSAEC 1961-72
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SEP 5 1961

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er Mac:

Since our meeting with the President last Thursday, I have had an opportunity to review further our test readiness posture and to consider relative merits of the various test programs which have been suggested.

Secretary McNamara proposed a "two weeks, four weeks, six weeks" test schedule providing for testing of the DAVID CROCKETT, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] devices with first detonation to be scheduled for September 14th. I concurred in the feasibility of this proposed program. This program is still feasible but full authorization to proceed must be made today if these dates are to be met.

The following comments with respect to this proposed program are pertinent:

Time available for preparations is inadequate to assure obtaining necessary diagnostic information on any of the devices to assure that the tests might not have to be repeated.

Critical supply of cable and instruments would be depleted with resultant delay in undertaking further tests.

Necessity to withdraw certain labor crafts, particularly electricians, from other programs would result in delay in those programs (EDVE2 and PLUTO).

Expected yield from these three devices is [REDACTED]. It is highly unlikely that any of them would be detected off-site. The world would probably only know they had been fired by our announcement of the fact.

The Soviets have tried hard to picture us to the world as having made continuous preparations for testing and being ready to start at the very first opportunity. They surely would take full advantage of any announcement by us of an almost immediate test detonation to further this line.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
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BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

REVIEWED BY

DATE

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H. Richmond 6/9/86
Carl W. [unclear] 6/9/86

Mr. McGeorge Bundy

- 2 -

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
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f. Preparatory actions which would be necessary in order to proceed would be tantamount to a public announcement since such actions would most likely become known and widely noted in the press. Our intention to conduct tests would be clear even in the absence of an announcement.

I have also further investigated the feasibility of conducting a test detonation with a yield of sufficient magnitude to assure detection at great distances. There is only one underground location now available in the Nevada Test Site at which such a device could be detonated. Use of this location without an additional four to five weeks of preparation would seriously jeopardize the entire tunnel complex. Resulting probable damage to other locations is estimated to require up to five months to repair. Preparation for the test would require use of most of our available resources and little other preparatory work could be undertaken.

In light of the above I strongly recommend that if a test program is to be undertaken we proceed with the short-range program outlined in Enclosure 3 to my letter of July 19th to Secretary Rusk, modified as may be necessary to accommodate practical considerations of implementation. The President, in the event he decides to proceed with testing, might announce that he has directed that such a program be undertaken possibly somewhat along the lines covered in my memorandum for files of August 23 and enclosed with my memorandum to you of August 30,

Cordially,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

009007



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

September 6, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 64

4:00 p.m., Wednesday, September 6, 1961 - Chairman's Office, DC

1. Conflict of Interest - Mr. Naiden reported on the resolution of agreed language.
2. Draft Memorandum on Nuclear Test Program - Approved as revised. (GM) - (Brown)
3. Chairman's Statement at IAEA
4. Letter to Chairman Holifield re Exchange Soviet Student Visit to AEC Facilities - The Commissioners approved the letter. (Brown - Secy)
5. General Manager's Memorandum re Bureau of the Budget August 26 Letter on '63 Budget Estimates
6. AEC 1050/8 "Report of Tape Recording of Contract Selection Board Meeting" - The General Manager said a response to Chairman Holifield was in preparation. (Nelson)
7. AEC 881/27 "Fuel Element Extrusion Plant at Adrian, Michigan" - The General Manager said a letter for the Chairman's signature had been given to Dr. Wilson for review.
8. GAO Letter re Contract Award to Minneapolis-Honeywell
9. AEC 1041/11 "Safety Responsibilities Applicable to Special Nuclear Materials & Reactors" - Noted as in staff. (Secy)
- ✓ 10.
- ✓ 11.
12. AEC 764/94 - Safety and Control of Nuclear Weapons Assigned to NATO - Noted as in staff. (Secy)
13. AEC 781/123 "Transmittal of Information to Canada" - Noted as in staff. (Secy)
14. Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Hearing on Conflict of Interest

15. Chance-Vought Briefing on Pluto Program - To be scheduled later. (Secy)
16. Request to the Government of Sweden for Lease of Heavy Water - The Commissioners approved the request. (Wells)
17. Joint Committee Hearing on the Raw Materials Program in November
18. Letter from Interdepartmental Committee on Security re Development of Detection Devices - Noted as in staff. (Secy)
19. General Betts' August 28 Memorandum re Mark 47 Program
20. General Manager's Letter to Mr. Ramsey re Questions at Indemnity Hearings
21. General Manager's September 5 Memorandum re Commissioner Graham's Query on Contract with Nuclear Services, Inc.

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Naiden
Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedcke	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

9/6/61

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 009016

SEP 1 1961

228 9/6/61

Dear Glenn:

I have your letter of August 17, 1961, which advised of the conditions upon which the Commission had concurred in the initialing of the proposed Agreement for Cooperation for Mutual Defense Purposes [redacted] pursuant to Sections 91c and 144b of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.

I appreciate your willingness to proceed expeditiously with the extension of the security review to site level in order that atomic information may be transmitted as necessary to allow the [redacted] forces to obtain an operational capability with nuclear weapons. I believe the extension of the survey should be conducted by the State-Defense Military Information Control Committee with Atomic Energy Commission participation and suggest that you initiate appropriate action with that Committee. The Department of Defense member of the Committee has been informed of your requirement for an extension to the survey and will be prepared to cooperate with your representative in this regard.

I understand that members of our respective staffs have discussed means of providing you with reasonable assurance as to the adequacy of security arrangements that will be employed to protect the Restricted Data contained in weapons that will be placed at sites in support of NATO forces. I hope that the Department and the Commission can establish means at an early date of providing you with whatever assurance you require with regard to those weapons for support of [redacted]. If we can be of any further assistance to you or your staff in this matter, the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) will be available for that purpose.

Sincerely,

Roswell Gilpatric 009016

DEPUTY

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

SecDef Cont. No. 5-558

BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
Reviewed by [signature] 11/5/67
DATE
REVIEWED BY
LHM O.A.S.B. Referring to Doc. 62
Gilberg dated 9/11/87
11/27/87

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 009017

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE Letter UKAEA, Makins to AEC, Seaborg

Dated 6/26/61 "Under The Agreement ..."

0900448

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

W. Trench
Name

7/22/87
Date

009017

TRANSLATION

The Chairman of the State
Committee of the USSR Council
of Ministers
for the Utilization of Atomic Energy

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Moscow

"--" August 1961

(Editorial note: This letter was not further dated)

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I heartily thank you for your attention. At present, I feel better and hope that my health will permit me to be present at the meeting of the Board of Governors and at the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna this September, and I shall be glad to meet you there.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

V. Emelyanov

Professor G. T. Seaborg
Chairman of the U.S.
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, U.S.A.

140

The Chairman of the State
Committee of the USSR Council
of Ministers
for the Utilization of Atomic Energy

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Moscow

"--" August 1961

(Editorial note: This letter was not further dated)

Respected Mr. Hall:

I have received your communication concerning the plans of the visit of Dr. Seaborg to Europe and the Soviet Union. I will be happy to meet him in Moscow. Unfortunately, in September it seems I shall not be in Moscow. I have not decided finally if there are going to be any changes. But from the 5th to the 18th or the 19th of September I'm going to be in the USA in the Pugwash Conference (however, I am not sure that I shall be able to go).

As you know, on the 22nd of September there is a meeting opening of the Board of Directors in Vienna and so that I can be there in time I must go out of Moscow the 19th of September. Therefore, I shall not be able to meet Dr. Seaborg in Moscow in the period designated in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/

V. Emelyanov

(Translation of address
for Mr. Hall not received
with translation)

Chairman of State Committee
on the Council of Ministers USSR
on Utilization of Atomic Energy

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Moscow

"9" August 1961

Dear Professor Seaborg:

My reply to a number of questions brought up in your letter of March 3, 1961 has been somewhat delayed. This happened not because we have encountered any difficulties in fulfilling the Memorandum of cooperation concluded between our organizations, but because our point of view with respect to time and forms of fulfillment differ slightly from the wishes expressed previously by Mr. McCone. In this letter I would like to touch upon certain sections of the Memorandum, which have not been carried out up to this time.

1. On the Exchange of Delegations of Scientists Specializing in the Field of Nuclear Power Reactors, Including the Breeder Reactors (section "exchange of visits")

I still hold the opinion, which was expressed in my previous letters to Mr. McCone, that it would be advisable to have the exchange of scientists' visits to become familiar with power reactors with nuclear superheating, at a somewhat later date, after the completion of construction of the Beloyarsk atomic power plant and after we have acquired sufficient operating experience.

However, trying to meet your wishes we are ready to receive, on a reciprocal basis, a delegation of American scientists after the end of vacation period, in November, to acquaint them with: the fast-neutron reactor BN-5; the project of a fast-neutron power reactor; and the Beloyarsk atomic power plant which is now in the construction stage.

For their own part, the Soviet scientists have expressed the desire to visit the United States in January 1962 and to acquaint themselves with: the Enrico Fermi reactor; with new projects for fast-neutron reactors; and with the EBR-2 reactor.

The length of visit for the two installations could be 2 days each.

2. On the Problem of Disposal of Radioactive Wastes (section "Joint Work")

This section offers favorable possibilities for fruitful cooperation between

American and Soviet scientists in one of the most important fields of atomic energy. I believe that Soviet and American scientists could meet and discuss the method of approach to the solution of this problem and to outline possible means for a mutual solution of it.

If you consider it to be desirable to have a preliminary exchange of delegations of scientists specializing in radioactive wastes disposal, we would have no objections to this. We are ready to receive, on a reciprocal basis, a delegation of American scientists, and to acquaint them with: the equipment of the Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences, USSR; the First Atomic Power Station; and with the equipment for purifying air from aerosols at the Atomic Energy Institute imeni I. V. Kurchatov.

The most convenient time would be in January 1962, with the length of the trip at about 10 days.

The delegation of Soviet scientists can arrive in the United States in November 1961 for the same period of time to familiarize themselves with the installations at the Argonne National Laboratory; Brookhaven National Laboratory; Oak Ridge National Laboratory; and the National Reactor Testing Station, Idaho Falls.

3. On Exchange of Information

We have no objections to publishing the abstracts of the works of Soviet scientists, which will be forwarded to you in accordance with the Memorandum.

I fully agree with you that the cooperation and reciprocal visits of scientists working in the field of utilization of atomic energy will serve the cause of mutual understanding and will establish friendly relations between our two nations.

Sincerely yours,

V. Yemel'yanov

To Professor G. Seaborg
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, USA

Thursday, September 7, 1961 - D.C.

Dan Wilkes arrived from Berkeley last night. He will help me with speeches, including the IAEA speech, and will accompany me to the General Conference in Vienna and other points in Europe.

I presided over Commission Meeting 1765. We approved a set of Weapons Systems Safety Rules and a set of proposed Air Force Safety Rules. We discussed safeguards for research quantities of special nuclear materials abroad and approved research quantities of special nuclear materials. Attached is action summary for Regulatory Meeting 114.

At 2:15 p.m. I was interviewed by John Steel of Time magazine. We talked about the Russian and American testing situation, and he explored the possibility of using me for a cover story in connection with the resumption of testing. I was not enthusiastic about this possibility and told him that, in view of my forthcoming trip to Europe, my schedule would be very tight but I could probably be available to some extent.

I had an appointment with John Turkevich who has just returned from a two-and-one-half months' stay in Russia, where he tried to delineate and clarify the lines of scientific communication which have been very tangled. He said it was his impression that Emelyanov was in the space program and, in particular, the Titov program. He feels that the Russians are far behind the U.S. in scientific and economic advancements which could account for their present intransigence. This, of course, leads to a situation in which their weakness increases their danger to us and the world.

Apparently, the Soviets did not explode a second bomb yesterday, according to the latest evidence.

Friday, September 8, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before the Public Works Subcommittee of the Senate Appropriations Committee on the FY 1962 budget. We appealed for the restoration of some money (about \$6 million for low energy physical and materials research items) that had been cut out by the House Appropriations Committee. The matter of the NPR electrical generation facilities is not yet settled.

At 2 p.m. I attended a meeting with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.

Later in the afternoon I met with Dr. Francis Perrin (High Commissioner of the French Atomic Energy Commission) and Mr. F. de Laage (Attache of French Embassy for atomic energy). Algie Wells and Larry O'Donnell of the Division of International Affairs were also present. Dr. Perrin reviewed the French atomic energy program and renewed requests for U²³⁵ and Pu and for cooperation in their submarine reactor project.

Dan Wilkes had dinner with the family tonight.

Saturday, September 9, 1961

I worked on AEC papers, particularly the FY 1963 budget, at home today. I received word from President Kennedy at Hyannisport of his approval of the letter I sent him yesterday outlining in detail our underground nuclear testing program.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Harold L. Price, Acting Director
of Regulation

DATE: September 7, 1961

Approved *HLP*

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

Date 9/7/61
Harold L. Price

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 114, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1961,
11:15 a.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

1. AEC 132/42 - Organization and Location of Compliance Field Staff
Approved. (Low)

2. AEC-R 82 - Request for Export of Byproduct Material to Russia
Approved, as revised, subject to Department of State concurrence.

The Commission requested assurance from the New England Nuclear Corporation that the results obtained from research will be published and that reprints will be furnished to the applicant.
(Lowenstein)

3. AEC-R 4/9 - Amendments to Part 9 "Public Records" and Part 20 "Standards for Protection Against Radiation"
Approved.

The Commission requested recommendations regarding incident reporting requirements. (Lowenstein)

4. AEC-R 24/5 - Proposed Regulation to Protect Against Radiation in the Shipment of Irradiated Fuel Elements
Approved. (Lowenstein)

5. AEC-R 83 - Proposed Revision to Clarify Requirements with Respect to Licensing of Reactor Operations
Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested paragraph 2 of Appendix "A" be revised to reflect the discussion at the Meeting. (Lowenstein)

Sunday, September 10, 1961

I worked on the speech that I plan to give next Wednesday at the Federal Bar Association in Washington.

I received word of the fifth Soviet atmospheric nuclear explosion early this morning in Novaya Zemlya (Arctic area). The AEC announced this Soviet test.

Monday September 11, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Commission meetings 1766 where we discussed FY 1963 budget estimates. The Commission agreed to accept as a basis for the consideration of the FY 1963 Budget the General Manager's minimum of \$2.719 billion, as related to the BOB's recommended figure. Copy of action summary attached of Commission meeting 1767. Gerry Johnson briefed us on some new weapons requirements, as they affect the 1963 budget, that DOD is developing.

I had a drink with Clark Kerr at the University Club; we mainly discussed the latest developments at the University of California.

Tuesday, September 12, 1961 - D.C.

Jerry Wiesner called and said he had been worrying whether the Commission was pressing ahead fast enough on its nuclear weapons testing program. I told him that I thought we were. I also told him about the need to have a policy on public information with respect to the September 15th test and the program in general. I suggested that the Friday test be announced -- but there should be no newsmen present at the test -- and that the Governor of Nevada, as well as State and U.S. Public Health Service people, be invited to the test and that the question of future announcement and presence of newsmen be kept open. I also told him I would like to have a go-ahead from the President to brief Chairman Holifield of the JCAE on the testing program. He called me back in a couple of hours and advised me that the President had said it would be all right to notify the Joint Committee but had asked that I not do it until tomorrow.

I presided at Commission Meetings 1768 and 1769 (action summaries attached) at which the main item of discussion was the FY 1963 budget.

Spurgeon Keeny called in the early afternoon and said the President had decided on the procedure for U.S. nuclear weapon testing. The first test, on September 15th, will not be publicly announced prior to its detonation but will be announced by President Kennedy after the fact. The press will not be admitted. Subsequent tests will probably not be announced. This plan essentially follows my recommendations.

Accompanied by Arnie Fritsch, I flew to Chicago on Union Carbide's Viscount, where I was the after dinner speaker (on the transuranium elements) on the presentation of the "Hall of Elements" Exhibit by Union Carbide to the Chicago Museum of Science and Industry. Lenox R. Lohr, President of the Museum, and Birny Mason, Jr., President, Union Carbide Corporation, participated in the program (guest list attached).

We returned to Washington this evening.

My biweekly progress report (copy attached) went to the President today.

Reduction:

	<u>Thousands</u>
62-A-6 NPR Generating Facility.....	<u>\$35,000</u>

Net reduction to Minimum Budget \$24,225

Physical Research

Commissioner Haworth suggested the following tentative revisions to the Minimum Budget:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reduction</u>	<u>Addition</u>	<u>Total</u>
Accelerator Development	\$	\$2,700	\$2,700
Atomics International		800	800
Math & Computer Research		335	4,500
Princeton-Penn Accelerator		300	5,800
Cambridge Accelerator		500	7,500
Off-site High Energy Physics (exclusive of \$2.7 design studies)		500	10,000
BNL High Energy Physics	500		19,750
ANL High Energy Physics	2,000		10,000
Chemistry		2,500	47,500
Nuclear Structure (exclusive of new machines)		2,384	25,000

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedcke, General Manager

DATE: September 12, 1961
Approved A. R. Luedcke
A. R. Luedcke
Date 9/12/61

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

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1768, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1961,
10:15 A.M., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

- ✓ 1. AEC 25/160 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules
Approved. (Petts)
- ✓ 2. AEC 973/56 & AEC 973/57 - U. S. Position for Fifth General Conference of the IAEA
Approved as revised.

The Commission requested the proposed food irradiation program be reviewed with Commissioner Graham. (Wells)

The Commission requested the Chairman's opening statement before the Fifth General Conference of the IAEA be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (Wells)

- ✓ 3. AEC 1070/8 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates
Isotopes Development Program
Discussed. (Burrows)

The Commission agreed to the minimum budget with the inclusion of the recommended budget level of \$390,000 for the Isotopes Technology Laboratory, and further consideration of Commissioner Haworth's forthcoming recommendations for possible increases in the minimum budget.

Commissioner Haworth inquired if the irradiation source machine included in Construction item 63(1) of the Budget Estimates would also be used for solid state physics research.

- Fluorshare Program
Discussed. (Burrows)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. S. Luedcke, General Manager

DATE: September 13, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, *Secretary*

Approved

A. S. Luedcke

Date

9/14/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1769, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1961,
2:10 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

✓ 1. Adrian, Michigan Extrusion Press
The Commission:

- a. Agreed that extrusion press No. 7 should be moved from Adrian, Michigan to the Fernald AEC plant;
- b. Agreed to have Bridgeport Brass Company operate the press at Fernald on an interim basis pending securing the extrusion services on a competitive basis from private industry;
- c. Agreed as an alternate to consider any proposal by Bridgeport Brass for the purchase of press No. 7 under terms whereby Bridgeport would bear the cost of its relocation to the Bridgeport facilities, but not involving a guarantee by AEC to cover the relocation costs and subsequent operating contracts, and that recommendations for consideration of such a proposal would be subject to the concurrence of the General Counsel;
- d. Noted that barring Bridgeport participation, GS at Hartford could provide the necessary billet extrusion service on an interim basis pending the development of such capabilities at Fernald;
- e. Noted that the excess press No. 6 at Adrian will be disposed of by taking competitive bids; and
- f. Noted that the announcement of the availability of press No. 6 will include a notice of AEC intention to request competitive proposals for uranium extrusion.

2. Centrifuge Development Program

The Commission:

- a. Approved the negotiations of a cost plus fixed fee contract with the AI Research Division of the Garrett Corporation for performing development work on Advanced Gas Centrifuge units in its own facility at an annual level of approximately \$750,000;
- b. Noted that such contracts will be extended annually to provide for at least 3 years effort; and
- c. Noted that the JOAE will be informed of this action by appropriate letter.

THE HALL OF ELEMENTS
Museum of Science and Industry
September 12, 1961

Table List
Dedication Dinner

Speaker's Table

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Bishop Charles Wesley Brashares
Mr. Lenox R. Lohr
Dr. George W. Beadle
Mr. Birny Mason, Jr.
Mr. J. Harris Ward
Dr. Robert E. Wilson
Rear Admiral Ira H. Nunn, USN

Table 1

Metz, Mr. C. J.
Carlson, Mrs. Evelyn F.
Collins, Mr. & Mrs. William F.
Lehman, Mr. & Mrs. B. W.
Caveny, Dean Charles C.
Lubera, Dr. Thaddeus J.

Table 2

Campbell, Mr. G. Murray
Fitzpatrick, Mr. & Mrs. C. J.
McGraw, Mr. Max
Burnett, Mr. & Mrs. Muscoe, Jr.
Winn, Mr. W. S.
Sykes, Mr. George

Table 3

Kahler, Mr. & Mrs. William V.
Rutherford, Mr. James E.
Smith, Mr. Solomon B.
Shanklin, Mr. J. F.
Cummings, Mr. & Mrs. Tilden
Zwiener, Mr. Kenneth V.

Table 4

Beadle, Mrs. George W.
Coggeshall, Dr. Lowell T.
Hardt, Dr. & Mrs. Robert E.
Marsh, Mr. Ernest S.
Rodger, Mr. & Mrs. John H.
Crew, Dr. William H.

Table 5

Lohr, Mrs. Lenox R.
Brashares, Mrs. Charles Wesley
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs. Orlando W.
Cooke, Mr. & Mrs. John D.
King, Mr. & Mrs. Willard L.

Table 6

Burgess, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth F.
Swift, Mr. Harold H.
Carpentier, Hon. Charles F.
Graham, Mr. & Mrs. Donald M.
Weinberg, Mr. Alvin M.
Stewart, Mr. Don

Table 7

Stahl, Mr. & Mrs. H. Bruce
Cromer, Mr. Sylvan
Larson, Mr. C. E.
Collinsworth, Mr. & Mrs. E.
Vliet, Mr. & Mrs. Elmer B.

Table 8

McCaffrey, Mr. & Mrs. John L.
McBride, Mr. & Mrs. Robert
Donnelly, Mr. James L.
Donoghue, Mr. George T.
Livingston, Mr. & Mrs. Fark

Table 9

Meyer, Dr. Karl A.
Medici, Mr. & Mrs. H. R.
McKinney, Mr. & Mrs. Peter T.
McKinney, Mr. Harris
Ashley, Mr. Frederick J.

Table 10

Remer, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore G.
Caples, Mr. & Mrs. William G.
Bogert, Mr. & Mrs. Gilbert P.
Aishton, Mr. & Mrs. Richard A.

Table List -- Page 2

Table 11

Endicott, Mr. DeWitt
McDowell, Mr. & Mrs. Remick
Cushman, Mr. & Mrs. Robert S.
Willis, Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin C.
MacMaster, Mr. Daniel M.

Table 12

Logelin, Mr. & Mrs. Edward C.
Downs, Mr. & Mrs. James C., Jr.
Wildish, Mr. & Mrs. T. E.
Dunbar, Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth A.

Table 13

Collins, Mr. & Mrs. John F.
Mitchell, Mr. J. Bruce
Finkl, Mr. & Mrs. Charles W.
Anderson, Mr. & Mrs. E. T.
Martin, Mr. Alfred C.

Table 14

Berdis, Mr. & Mrs. Albert J.
Lillis, Mr. & Mrs. M. F.
Martin, Mr. & Mrs. Richard
Bliss, Mr. & Mrs. Robert M.

Table 15

Gotaas, Dr. & Mrs. Harold B.
Reilly, Col. & Mrs. John A.
Jaicks, Mr. & Mrs. Frederick G.
Gallaher, Mr. John A.
Burks, Mr. G. E.

Table 16

Brown, Mr. Howard
Castor, Mrs. C. Robert
McLorraine, Mr. & Mrs. F. J.
Menking, Mr. & Mrs. Louis
Pietz, Mr. & Mrs. Vernon J.

Table 17

Paulsen, Mr. & Mrs. E. L.
North, Mr. & Mrs. John
Cole, Dr. Wayne
Riley, Mr. & Mrs. William J.
Schloerb, Mr. Lester J.

Table 18

Haine, Mr. & Mrs. E. A.
Boyle, Mr. & Mrs. Austin
Bradley, Mr. & Mrs. Rupert T.
Blaine, Mr. & Mrs. George A.

Table 19

Ryan, Dr. John F.
Watson, Mr. David R.
Bennewitz, Mr. & Mrs. Robert H.
Jefferson, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore B.
Kesler, Mr. H. F.
Lobstein, Mr. Melville C.

Table 20

Goodrich, Mr. Paul W.
Purcell, Mr. & Mrs. F.
Wiltjer, Mr. & Mrs. A. J.
Hewitt, Mr. & Mrs. A. G.
Harper, Mr. Clarence

Table 21

Haynie, Mr. & Mrs. Roscoe G.
Beecher, Dr. William J.
Schenk, Mr. Bernard H.
Burpo, Mr. & Mrs. Howard L.
Bachner, Mr. E. F., Jr.

Table 22

Volwiler, Dr. & Mrs. Ernest H.
Messenger, Mr. & Mrs. A. A.
Eden, Mr. & Mrs. Jack L.
Conerty, Mr. & Mrs. Joseph A.

Table 23

Fox, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
Orr, Mr. & Mrs. J. G.
Burns, Dr. & Mrs. Harold E.
Dudderar, Mr. & Mrs. F. H.

Table 24

Kramer, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
Tucker, Mr. & Mrs. Randall B.
Johnson, Dr. & Mrs. William A.
Heffernon, Mr. & Mrs. C. A.

Table List -- Page 3

Table 25

Karrer, Mr. & Mrs. A. H.
Lederer, Dr. & Mrs. Edwin A.
Begando, Dr. & Mrs. Joseph S.
Horgan, Miss Patricia
Johnson, Mr. Robert I.

Table 26

Klein, Mr. & Mrs. Hugh E.
Eselgroth, Mr. & Mrs. Theodore W.
Lovelace, Mr. & Mrs. C. H.
Mitchell, Mr. & Mrs. William F.

Table 27

Owens, Mr. & Mrs. Thomas
Ruston, Mr. & Mrs. Sterling
Berollatti, Mr. & Mrs. Louis
Hooper, Mr. & Mrs. H. H.

US DOE ARCHIVES	
326 US ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	
RG	
Collection	GT Sealov (324744)
Box	136
Title	Bweekly Report

September 12, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Information Plan of Resumption of Testing.

My understanding of your decision concerning the information aspects of the resumption of testing is as follows:

- a. There will be no announcement in advance of the first shot on Friday, September 15;
- b. A brief announcement will be issued by the White House following the initial shot. There will probably be no pre-shot or post-shot announcements of subsequent detonations, although this could be reviewed on a case-by-case basis after the series commences;
- c. There will be no news media permitted to witness the initial shot. This same policy will probably be pursued as the underground series progresses;
- d. The Governor of Nevada, and possibly some Public Health officers, will be permitted to attend the initial shot.

2. JCAE Hearings Held. (UNCLASSIFIED)

Since my last report to you on August 8, 1961, members of the Commission and staff have appeared before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to discuss:

- a. Legal problems involved in the basing of U.S. nuclear submarines overseas;
- b. The agreement with France for cooperation in the military uses of atomic energy;
- c. Arrangements with NATO for custody of U.S. nuclear weapons;
- d. The AEC's raw materials procurement program;

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
 BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OS
 Carol Wilson
 J. Diaz 2/29/88

- e. The status of development of the ROVER nuclear rocket, the SNAP systems for nuclear auxiliary power, and the FLUTO nuclear ramjet.

3. General Conference -- International Atomic Energy Agency.
(UNCLASSIFIED)

I am honored that you have appointed me as the United States Representative at the Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency which commences in Vienna on September 25. I am now completing my itinerary and will inform you of it as soon as it is firm.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

DOE ARCHIVES

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Wednesday, September 13, 1961 - D.C.

Mr. Graham presided at Information Meeting 66 (notes attached) held at 10:15 a.m. Items discussed were the Elk River Project, Dr. Gerry Johnson's NATO trip, the test program and the JCAE Hearing on Soviet and U.S. test programs, scheduled for tomorrow.

I sent a letter (copy attached) to Chairman Holifield of the JCAE informing him of our immediate test plan.

Both Time and Newsweek want me as the subject of a cover story; but I intend not to agree, since I don't want an association in this way with the resumption of nuclear testing, which would surely be their aim. Also, "Meet the Press," "Today," and numerous other TV programs have requested me to appear; but I have declined them all, saying I have a very heavy schedule, which, of course, is true.

In mid-afternoon I spoke on "The Atom and the Law" at the annual convention of the Federal Bar Association in the Grand Ballroom at the Mayflower Hotel. This was part of a General Session on "New Directions in Government Law," presided over by Major General Charles L. Decker and in which I was followed by talks by James Webb, Najeeb Halaby, Ellis Stahr and Joseph Charyk.

William C. Foster came in at about 4 p.m. and told me that the President's advisers are suggesting that he (the President) make a dramatic proposal in a speech to the United Nations which he probably will do about September 21st. (He gave me a copy of two of the proposals -- copy attached.) He said Rusk had asked him to check with me, not so much for concurrence, but to see if there was any violent adverse reaction. I said I couldn't register a violent adverse reaction. I took this occasion to describe to Foster the proposal for an international science zone encompassing West Berlin and a certain amount of the area between there and West Germany. I said I thought this would be a good dramatic proposal for the President to make in his speech also and that it was independent of the other suggestions. Foster seemed to be favorably impressed by the idea and said that he would try to get the proposal before the President.

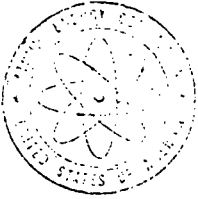
The Commission met at 4:10 p.m. (Meeting 1770, attached) to approve a program of fifteen tests through February 1962, preparatory to sending a letter to President Kennedy requesting approval of the program. This program includes the three immediate tests already approved by the President.

Thursday, September 14, 1961 - D.C.

I testified in executive session before the JCAE on the U.S. testing program, especially the first three tests, the planned dates and the public information policy. Holifield and I then held a press conference during which we made only general statements of U.S. policy on underground testing and commented on Soviet testing. Many reporters, photographers, and TV cameramen were present.

Dr. Frank Spedding (Director, Ames Laboratory) and I had lunch together at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I met with Dr. Lombard Squires of the du Pont Company (a wartime Plutonium Project friend) in my office from 2:45 p.m. to 2:55 p.m. He wanted to tell me that he and Bill Mackey had met with the Executive Committee of the Du Pont



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

UNCL. BY DOE
 NOV 86

September 13, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 66

10:15 a.m., Wednesday, September 13, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Garrett Corporation Financial Position
2. Elk River Project - Mr. Graham mentioned Mr. Price's report on the status and Mr. Hollingsworth said the General Manager would report on the matter shortly. (GM)
3. Dr. Johnson's NATO Trip - Mr. Graham said Dr. Johnson was considering departure on September 14 or 15 and that the NATO Briefing for the Commissioners and Joint Committee is scheduled for October 2. Mr. Naiden is to consider the desirability of Mr. Parks' attendance. (GC)
4. AEC 1041/11 "AEC/DOD Responsibilities under Section 91B of the Atomic Energy Act" - Mr. Graham requested early transmittal of our letter to the White House. (GM)
5. Idaho Gas Tax Matter - The Commissioners requested an early report. (GC)
6. Joint Committee Hearing on Soviet and U. S. Test Program, at 10:00 A.M., Thursday, September 14 - The Commissioners will attend.
7. AEC 1077/5 Test Program - This matter is scheduled for consideration at 4:00 PM today.
8. AEC 1050/8 "Report of Tape Recording of Contract Selection Board Meeting" - The Commissioners requested a report by Friday, September 15. (GM)

Present

Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Mr. Naiden	
Mr. Hollingsworth	

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager(4)
 General Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary

September 13, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Dear Chat:

I tried to reach you by telephone this morning but you apparently were on the House Floor. My reason for calling, and now my reason for writing, is to inform you of the developments in the test schedule which may affect your planning. While this anticipates somewhat our meeting tomorrow morning, I am concerned that things are happening so fast that unless I advise you promptly the participation of the Committee in certain of these events might be handicapped.

Yesterday the President finally approved the program and schedule for the first three events.

I should emphasize at the outset that the President has placed great stress on the absolute need for avoiding advance disclosure of the schedule or content of the test series. There will be no pre-shot announcement of the first event and there will be no press admitted to the Test Site for it. There will be a post-shot announcement by the President.

The first shot, a two kiloton ~~shot~~ shot will occur on Friday, September 15. This and subsequent shots in the short term series are underground detonations. The first shot will be followed shortly by an ~~shot~~ ~~shot~~. This will be followed on October 10 by an ~~shot~~ device yield between ~~shots~~. The above three events have been specifically approved by the President. There is a possibility that he may also approve the testing of a ~~shot~~ on October 1st, yielding ~~shots~~.

The Commissioners are not planning to be present for the first one or two events. General Betts will be there, of course. The President also has approved attendance by the Governor of Nevada.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

009042

REVIEWED *J. Diaz* 6/11/82
K. Schmidt 6/9/86

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE 009043

- 2 -

The point of all this is that if the Committee wishes to be represented at the first event by a member or members, or by the Committee staff, you needed to know of the above schedule at the earliest possible time subsequent to its approval.

I would like to stress again, however, the importance that the President has attached to the necessity of avoiding any pre-shot disclosure. For your information, there will probably be no public announcements of subsequent events -- pre or post shot. This is something we can discuss tomorrow however.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Chat Holifield
Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

009043

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Document # 900169

TITLE OF DOCUMENT DRAFT Proposal for use in President's
Statement on Disarmament in UNGA.
2 pages. No Date.

This document requires further classification review and has been removed from this folder.

Jeffrey B. Harw
Name

8/20/86
Date

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth,
Acting General Manager

DATE: September 13, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved *R.E. Hollingsworth*
R.E. Hollingsworth
Date 9/14/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1770, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1961,
RCCM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE, 4:10 p.m.

SYMBOL: SECY:WLM

Commission Decisions

1. AEC 1077/5 - Test Program

✓

Approved as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the President be revised to enunciate only the firm short-range program, and to suggest the Commission be allowed flexibility to make minor program changes. (Betts)

The Chairman requested venting considerations be included in the forthcoming report on underground vs. atmospheric tests. General Betts said this report would be available this week end. (Betts)

The Chairman requested pertinent seismologists be invited to participate in a seismic research program beginning with item three. (Betts)

The Commission requested dispatch of the letter to the Federal Radiation Council be postponed. (Durham)

The Chairman said he would explore the need to establish an expanded program *for planning purposes.*

at this time
PSB

Items of Information

1. Intelligence Report
2. House of Representatives' Rejection of Conference Report on the AEC's Appropriations Bill

Company yesterday, and it was decided that the company would like to take on an additional project or projects beyond their present responsibility, either as a separate contract or as an adjunct to their present contract.

He said they would have liked to have been in on the development of the nuclear rocket, but they realize this particular project is so far along it may not be feasible and, therefore, they would like to be considered for other projects. I told him to have the proper person write me a letter containing this information.

In the afternoon the Commission met (Meeting 1771 - action summary attached) to continue considerations of the FY 1963 budget.

Friday, September 15, 1961 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 67 (notes attached).

The United States resumed nuclear testing with an underground shot at 1 p.m., ANTLER (2.5 KT), at 10 a.m., Las Vegas time today. I called President Kennedy about five minutes later to inform him of the successful test. Salinger was informed about the same time and he announced it to the press at 1:08 p.m. About an hour later we received word that some venting had occurred, resulting in small amounts of radioactivity being released outside the tunnel; still later we learned that this had reached areas outside the test site. The shot's yield exceeded expectations by about a factor of three. The venting seemed to have been caused by some follow-up chemical explosions. About 4 p.m. General Luedecke and I went to see the President to explain the venting; Wiesner, Salinger and Schlesinger were also present. We met with him in the Lincoln Bedroom where he had been taking a nap. We informed the President that it was not a serious matter but could be misunderstood if it became public. The President took it very well. As a separate matter of knowledge, President Kennedy decided that the AEC should make a post-shot announcement of tomorrow's test.

I discussed with Sorensen and Schlesinger the idea of the President's mentioning in his forthcoming U.N. speech the creation of an International Area for Science between West Berlin and West Germany in East German territory.

We sent the the President today for his approval a proposed AEC test program through next February.

We approved a letter to the President (copy attached) concerning DOD-AEC responsibilities for health and safety in connection with activities involving special nuclear material.

The Commission met twice (1772 and 1773 -- action summaries attached) to discuss the FY 1963 budget.

Holifield called in the late afternoon regarding the authorization bill. He said they decided to accept the House deletion of the NPR electrical facilities provided I would agree to withhold financial support of the Southern California Edison project until the next session of Congress; I agreed to do so. The Appropriation Bill with NPR deletion then passed the Senate.

Saturday, September 16, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Commission Meeting 1774 (action summary attached) on the FY 1963

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: September 14, 1961
(Revised September 16, 1961)

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *[Signature]*

Approved *[Signature]*
A. R. Luedecke
Date 9/16/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1771, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1961,
3:15 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

✓ AEC 1070/8 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates
Discussed.

Special Nuclear Materials

The Commission approved the revised minimum budget for Special Nuclear Materials - Plant Acquisition and Construction of \$56,675,000, contingent upon the weapons development program.

Weapons Program

The Commission approved the following changes to the Minimum Plant Acquisition and Construction budget:

	<u>In Thousands</u>
. 63(1) Weapons Production, Development and Test Installations.....	\$10,000
63(11) Hydraulic Centrifuge, Sandia, Albuquerque, New Mexico.....	700
63(17) Supply and Personnel Building, Los Alamos, New Mexico.....	752
Total Additions to Minimum Budget*	6,450
New Total FY 1963 Program.....	\$26,855*

Plowshare Program

The Commission approved the recommended operating budget for FY 1963 of \$11,360,000

*Contingent upon the weapons development program.

A. R. Luedecke

- 2 -

September 14, 1961

The Commission requested preparation of a letter to the President for dispatch on September 15, 1961, recommending the Plowshare Program be permitted to participate in the \$30.0 million funded for the FY 1962 weapons program and contingent upon Presidential approval, the approval of the Congressional appropriation committees will be sought. (Kelly)

Isotope Development Program

The Commission approved the total FY 1963 operating Budget of \$9.1 million.

The Commission requested distribution within the total program be reviewed with the individual Commissioners. (Burrows)

The Commission requested the Grain Irradiator proposed for use in foreign countries be deleted as a foreign assistance project. (Burrows)

The Commission approved the following Plant Acquisition and Construction Budget for FY 1963:

63(1)	Addition to High Intensity Radiation Development Laboratory, Brookhaven National Laboratory.....	\$ 600
63(2)	Isotopes Technology Laboratory, Oak Ridge National Laboratory.....	390
63(3)	Marine Products Development Laboratory.....	<u>600</u>
	Total.....	<u>\$1,590</u>

Physical Research

Operating Budget

Physics & Mathematics.....	<u>\$116,600</u>
High Energy Physics.....	84,000
Nuclear Structure.....	25,000*
Extra Nuclear Prop.....	1,500
Physical Isotope Sep.	1,600
Math & Computers.....	4,500

165

* Excluding Low Energy machines.

A. R. Lusdecke
Meeting 1771 (Revised)

September 16, 1961

- 3 -

Physical Research

Operating Budget - Cont.

Chemistry.....	\$49,700
Metallurgy.....	24,000
Controlled Thermonuclear.....	26,500
Other Equipment.....	<u>4,500</u>
Total.....	<u>\$221,300*</u>

*Excluding Low Energy machines.

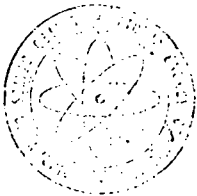
Commissioner Haworth said he would discuss coordinated interdepartmental funding of low energy machines with the National Science Foundation and other interested agencies. (Secretariat)

Plant Acquisition and Construction

The Commission approved the Minimum Construction Budget with the following changes:

63(13) Transuranium Proc. Plant, ORNL...	\$14,000
63(19) Corporation Yard, IRL.....	1,800
62-g-5 Physics Bldg, U. of Chicago.....	800
Argonne National Laboratory (ECS)	3,000
Grand Total.....	\$78,200**

**Exclusive of items 63(10) and 63(11). Research machines for MIT which will be the subject of future determination.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

September 15, 1961

INFORMATION SETTING 67

10:30 a.m. Friday, September 15, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. U.S. Announcement of Soviet and U.S. Nuclear Tests. - The Chairman said he would discuss this matter with the President.
- 2. Letter to the President on Test Program. - The General Manager said the letter would be available for review this morning.
- 3. Letter to the President on RPD-250 Responsibilities under Section 91 of the Atomic Energy Act. - In the Chairman's office for review.
4. Chairman's Discussion of U.S. Test Program with Sir Roger Makins. - The General Manager said a report on the matter would be available to the Chairman today.
5. The Chairman's Statement for the IAEA General Conference in Vienna.
6. Bridgport Brass Proposal re Extrusion Press at Adrian, Michigan. - The General Manager will discuss this matter with the Commission during the week of September 18.
- 7. Joint Committee Query re 144b Agreement with the French. - The General Manager said a letter to the President with a proposed reply would be transmitted today. *Jim Cunningham*
8. September 15 Meeting with Secretary Alexis Johnson re President Reaction to U.S. Tests. - The General Manager said Mr. Ink would report on the result of the meeting.
9. Washington Post September 15 Article re Krishna Varma's Comments on U.S. and Soviet Tests.
10. General Manager's Report on Damage to Bendix' Kansas City Plant by Hurricane Carla.
11. Commissioners Attendance at Lebanon and Peru Atomic Energy Exhibits. The Commissioners said they could not attend.

12. Extension of Monsanto Contract for Mound Laboratory. - The Commissioners agreed the contract should be extended to November 30. (General Manager)
13. Contract for Bvrd Reactor. - The Commissioners approved the General Manager's determination subject to Dr. Wilson's review. (General Manager)
14. Idaho Gas Tax Matter. - Mr. Oulahan said a report would be submitted shortly.
15. Conflict of Interest. - Mr. Olson suggested that Dr. Haworth discuss this matter with General Counsel. The Chairman suggested the desirability of discussion with Chairman Holifield.
16. Report on Wire Tapping Case. - 1050/3 Report of Tape Recording of Contract Selection Board Meeting. The General Manager said the report will be available today.
17. Report on Atomic International-General Dynamics Contracts. - The Commissioners said they would wish to see the inspection report. (General Manager)
18. Agenda for the week of September 18 approved.

Present

Dr. Saaberg	Mr. Oulahan
Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson	Mr. McCool
Mr. Olson	
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedcke	

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager (4)
 General Counsel
 Secretary

SEP 15 1961

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE 009055

Dear Mr. President:

In my letter to you of June 30, 1961, requesting your approval of certain directives relating to the production of special nuclear material and weapons during 1962, I mentioned that the Department of Defense and the Commission also had under consideration specific language which would set forth the arrangements between the two agencies for responsibility for health and safety.

It was our intent to recommend that this language be included in a directive from you to the Commission. Such a directive would clarify the present ambiguity under the Atomic Energy Act concerning the Commission's responsibilities with respect to protection of public health and safety from activities involving special nuclear material or utilization facilities held by the Department of Defense pursuant to directives of the President under Section 91b of the Atomic Energy Act.

You will recall that because of the same ambiguity in the area of atomic weapons held by the Department of Defense, you identified in your letter of May 3, 1961 to the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy the responsibilities of the Commission with respect to nuclear weapons held by the Department of Defense.

The text of a proposed directive has now been prepared and the Commission has been advised in a letter dated August 29, 1961 from the Deputy Secretary of Defense, copy of which is enclosed, that it is satisfactory to the Department of Defense. This proposed directive is also satisfactory to the Atomic Energy Commission. While this directive is in more detail than your statement concerning responsibility in the nuclear weapons field, the purpose and intent of the clarification of responsibilities within the Government is the same.

It is, therefore, recommended that you approve the following directive:

"Responsibility will rest with the Department of Defense for identifying and resolving health and

009055

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 09056

safety problems relating to the operation of utilization facilities, or to special nuclear material for use therein, which are held by the DOD pursuant to directives of the President under Section 91b of the Atomic Energy Act. In view of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the AEC will participate in the identification and resolution of these problems as a matter of responsibility. In this connection, the Department of Defense or the appropriate Military Department will prepare, issue, and enforce safety standards, procedures or instructions applicable to the location and operation of utilization facilities and to special nuclear materials for use therein. Advice and assistance will be obtained from the AEC on the safety aspects of the design of utilization facilities and in the preparation or amendment of safety standards, procedures or instructions relating to location and operation of utilization facilities and to special nuclear material for use therein, and comment or concurrence shall be obtained from the AEC as to their adequacy. Any disagreement as to safety aspects, arising as a result of comment by the AEC, which cannot be directly resolved by the two agencies will be referred to the President for decision."

While the report on the NATO trip of the Ad Hoc Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was not addressed to matters concerning safety outside of the nuclear weapons field, the Committee is also very interested in the question of responsibility for safety with respect to military reactors. In view of this interest, if you approve the directive, you may wish to inform the Committee.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Endorsement:

The recommendation contained in the foregoing letter is approved; and the Commission and the Department of Defense are hereby directed to take the actions necessary to implement the recommendation. 009056

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedacke, General Manager

DATE: September 15, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedacke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date 9/15/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1772, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1961,
12:10 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

AEC 1070/8 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

✓ Discussed.

Biology & Medicine

The Commission approved the following budget for
Biology & Medicine Operating Expenses:

	<u>In Millions</u>
On-sites.....	\$44.9
Off-site.....	26.9
Total.....	\$71.8

The Commission approved the recommended budget for
Biology & Medicine Plant Acquisition & Construction
of \$6.06 million. (Burrows)

Community

The Commission approved the minimum budget for Community
Operating Expenses of \$9.56 million, and the recommended
budget for Plant Acquisition & Construction of \$2.787 million.

The Commission noted that the expenditure of the requested
\$.6 million for the White Rock Elementary School at Los Alamos
was contingent upon the rate of development of the White Rock
community.

The Commission also noted their action in approving funds
for the White Rock Elementary School would not commit the
Commission to further educational assistance. (Burrows)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Memorandum

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth, Deputy General Mgr. DATE September 15, 1961

Approved

R. E. Hollingsworth
R. E. Hollingsworth

Date 9/15/61

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

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1773, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1961, 4:00 P.M.,
ROOM 1113-3, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECV:JCH

Commission Decisions

AEC 1070/3 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Program Direction and Administration

The Commission approved the maximum Operating Budget of \$52,415,000. (Barrows)

The Commission approved the minimum Plant Acquisition and Construction budget of \$100,000. (Barrows)

The Commission requested a staff review of personnel, ceiling levels within the total authorized requirements strength of 2,069 employees. (Hollingsworth)

Commissioner Graham requested a study of methods to offer to certain AEC employees special technical training. (Tackman)

Commissioner Graham requested a report on the possibility of an interdepartmental technical training program for unemployed. (Tackman)

The Commissioners requested the need for additional space in H Street Office be discussed with the EOB. (Tackman)

NSA Authorization

The Commission noted the inclusion of the NSA in the FY 1963 authorization request would be subject to Presidential determination. (Barrows - Secretary)

Revisions to Action Summary of Meeting 1771

The Commission noted the Plant Acquisition and Construction budget for special nuclear materials and weapons program would be contingent upon Weapons Development program and the Plant Acquisition and Construction budget for physical research of OTR-2 which does not include items 63(10) and 63(11). Research machines for WDM which will be the

R. E. Hollingsworth

- 2 -

September 15, 1961

Item of Information

The Senate accepted the House's FY 1962 AEC Authorization Bill.

Executive Session

Commission Business

- 1. Letter to the President on the Test Program
Approved. (Secretary)
- 2. Letter to the President on the Plowshare Program
Approved for transmittal on September 18, 1961. (Secretary)

attached on 18th.

Item of Information

Report on Atmospheric - Underground Testing

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedcke, General Manager

DATE: September 16, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedcke

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

Date 9/16/61

UNCL. BY GSE
NOV 66

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1774, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1961,
10:15 a.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

AEC 1070/8 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Reactor Development Program

Operating Budget

1. Civilian Power Reactors

The Commission approved the following changes in the minimum budget:

	<u>In Thousands</u>
EBWR.....	\$ 200
Boiling Water Reactor.....	4,000
Sodium Graphite Reactor.....	7,447
New Total.....	\$76,056

Commissioner Haworth requested a review of total contracts allocated to Atomics International as related to AEC's FY 1963 Budget. (Burrows)

2. Cooperative Power Reactor Demonstration Program

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$13,226,000 and deleted footnote 2/- In addition, \$1.5 million is included in Goods & Services on Order.

3. Duration

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$4,000,000 with a total obligation of \$5,000,000 as recommended in minimum budget.

4. Merchant Ship Reactors

The Commission approved the recommended budget of \$7,100,000 which included a combined budget for water cooled and general R&D of \$1,200,000.

The Commission requested the equipment costs be separated from N.S. SAVANNAH research and development budgeted at \$2,395,000. (Burrows)

5. Army Power Reactors

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$11,700,000, subject to receipt of requested safety rules. (Pittman - Burrows)

6. Naval Propulsion Reactors

The Commission approved the recommended budget of \$96,300,000.

7. Rocket Propulsion Reactors

The Commission requested consideration be given to a parallel program for development of a separate engine concept. (Pittman)

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$74,600,000.

8. Missile Propulsion Reactors (Pluto)

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$2,500,000.

The Commission requested the transmittal letter to the EOB point out that Pluto follow-on costs budgeted at \$5,000,000 may require additional funds subject to rate of program development. (Burrows)

9. Satellite and Small Power Sources (SNRP)

The Commission approved the following changes in the minimum budget:

In thousands

Other devices.....	\$ 900
SNRP 4.....	2,041
High Power Space System.....	6,000
Max Total.....	\$48,000

budget.

Jerry Wiesner called to discuss details on the proposed testing release (copy attached). I called him back later to alert him to the shot scheduled for about 1 p.m. today and to advise him of another large Russian detonation. I said if we announced our shot today it would give us the natural opportunity to show the contrast between our shot and that of the Russians.

The AEC detonated its second nuclear device, SHREW, in Nevada at 3:45 p.m., EDT. This was a very small yield device that was apparently completely contained underground. We announced this shot, as well as the Russian shot.

I spent the afternoon on the matter of these announcements and the venting of yesterday's test; although the amount of radioactivity beyond the Test Site is negligible, there is concern that its existence might become known and be misunderstood in view of the President's statement that there was no fallout. We feel that this statement is still technically correct. I worked on possible press releases in the event that explanations are needed to counteract incorrect newspaper stories (which have not yet appeared).

Sunday, September 17, 1961

Helen, Dave, Steve and I had brunch at the Mayflower Hotel and then drove to Baltimore to attend the Baltimore Colts-Los Angeles Rams football game in the Municipal Stadium, as guests of Ed and Bobbe Pauley. Other guests included Senators Clint Anderson, Clair Engle and John Sparkman and their wives, Congressman and Mrs. Chet Holifield, George Miller, Jeff Cohelan, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Day, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Fay, Senator Henry Jackson and his friend, Helen Hardin (Clint Anderson's secretary) and many others. The Colts won, 27-20.

Monday, September 18, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Information Meeting 68 (notes attached) at which the main topics of discussion were letters to the President on the test program, extra funding for the Plowshare program and the joint DOD/AEC report on atmospheric-underground testing.

I also presided at Commission Meetings 1775 and 1776 (action summaries attached) on the FY 1963 budget.

I signed the letter to President Kennedy (copy attached) that requested more funds for the Plowshare program in the present fiscal year (1962) by getting permission to shift funds pending possible submission of a supplementary budget when Congress reconvenes in January.

I worked on the DOD/AEC paper on the pros and cons of atmospheric testing; this paper is due in the President's hands by tomorrow. Also, due tomorrow is the letter to the President informing him of plans for testing beyond February 1962.

I also worked on a new statement to be used for informing the public of the venting of last Friday's test; it explains that radioactivity released after the shot is negligible.

I had lunch at the White House Mess with members of PSAC.

NUCLEAR TESTING PROGRAM TO BEGIN ON _____

A joint Atomic Energy Commission-Department of Defense program of nuclear tests to strengthen the defenses of the Free World will begin underground at the Commission's Nevada Test Site on _____.

The program will be carried out in accordance with President Kennedy's September 5 announcement of the United States' intention to resume underground nuclear tests "in fulfillment of the responsibilities of the United States Government to its own citizens and to the security of other free nations." The Soviet resumption of extensive nuclear tests has made this step necessary.

In addition, as the program progresses, the tests will be utilized to provide as much information as possible in support of the U. S. Programs to study the use of nuclear detonations for peaceful purposes (Plowshare) and to investigate means of detecting and identifying nuclear explosions for possible use in policing an international nuclear test control system (Vela).

The testing program will make use of a system of tunnels constructed at the Nevada Test Site in 1957 and 1958 and maintained and extended since that time, primarily in connection with the Vela program.

The radioactivity produced in the underground detonations is expected to be contained, with no release to the atmosphere. It is unlikely that a detonation will breach the surface, but if this occurs, only a small fraction of the radioactivity will be released. There will be no hazard off the site,

and no measurable contribution to world-wide fallout such as is resulting from the recent Soviet nuclear tests.

Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Sandia Laboratory will participate in the testing program, which will be directed by the Office of Test Operations of the Commission's Albuquerque Operations Office.

Representatives of news media will (will not) be permitted on the test site to observe the initial test. (Arrangements will be made, however, for them to visit the site to view a later test.)



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

*Answers 1
 Files*

UNCL. BY DOE
 NOV 86

September 18, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 68

10:25 a.m., Monday, September 18, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Personnel Matter - The Commissioners requested recommendations from the General Manager.
2. Letters to the President - The Chairman discussed the status of the following letters which are to be dispatched prior to his departure to Vienna:
 - a. Follow on test program
 - b. Extra funding for the Plowshare Program
 - c. Chairman's discussions with Sir Roger Makins
 - d. Joint BOD/AEC report on atmospheric-underground test. (Secy)
3. Personnel Grades - The Commissioners said no review was to be made and any proposed changes would be a matter of their discussion. (GM - Secy)
4. Meeting With the Bridgport Brass Officials - The Commissioners said the General Manager and staff should take care of this matter.
5. Letter re Revised Authorization Bill
6. Letter to Etienne Hirsch re Cooperative Program - Dr. Haworth will review prior to the Chairman's signature. (Secy)
7. Letter to Chairman Holifield re GE Recording Matter - The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to Mr. Cordiner. (GM)
8. Brookhaven Area Office Manager - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation.
9. Consultant Fee for Previous ACRS Member
10. FY 1962 Budget Estimates - The General Manager said he hoped to have BOB/AEC comparative figures available tomorrow, assuming completion of consideration of the budget today. The Commissioners requested an extension of reporting to the BOB of the 1962 budget project. (GM)

Present

Dr. Seaborg Gen. Ludwick
 Mr. Graham Mr. H. Kennedy
 Dr. Wilson Mr. Henderson
 Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
 Dr. Haworth

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager (4)
 General Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 85

12/1/8

TO : A. R. Inedochke, General Manager
FROM : W. B. McCool, *W. B. McCool*

September 18, 1961
APPROVED *A. R. Inedochke*
A. R. Inedochke
Date 9/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1775, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1961, 11:30 a.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYNOPSIS: SECY:MM

Commission Decisions

✓ AFD 1070/8 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Reactor Development

Operating Budget

10. General Reactor Technology

The Commission approved a budget of \$63,000,000 and requested staff recommendations on project allotments. (Fittman)

11. Advanced Systems R&D

The Commission approved the budget of \$37,265,000 including the recommended budget of \$16,490,000 for the Lithium Cooled Project. (Burruss)

12. Nuclear Safety

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$25,000,000. (Burruss)

13. Airplane Provision Reactors

The Commission approved the minimum budget of -0-. (Burruss)

14. Operational Services

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$1,300,000. (Burruss)

15. Other Capital Requirement

The Commission approved the minimum budget of
\$5,000,000. (Burrows)

Civilian Power Reactors

The Commission revised the approved Civilian Power
reactor budget as follows:

Fast Breeder Reactors - Other.....\$6,700,000
Revised Total.....\$78,156,000
(Burrows)

Coal Research

The Commission requested notation in the transmittal
letter to the BOB of additional funds for coal research
in the FY 1962 added by Congress, and the impact of its
possible continuation in FY 1963. (Burrows)

Plant Acquisition and Construction Budget

The Commission approved the following changes in
the minimum budget:

63(4) Cooperative Program.....\$60,000,000
Revised Total.....\$102,900,000

*The Commission requested the addition to the
Cooperative Program be the subject of policy discussion
between AEC, the White House, BOB, and JOAE, and
so footnoted in the FY 1963 Budget Estimates as sub-
mitted to the BOB, and noted in the transmittal letter.
(Burrows)

The Commission requested that you review project
63(21) Characterization - Add and report on your findings
Tuesday, September 19.

Other Expenses

Personnel Appointments to Regulatory Organization

Approved. (Tackman)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedcke, General Manager

DATE: September 18, 1961

(Revised September 19, 1961)

Approved *A. R. Luedcke*
A. R. Luedcke

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

Date 9/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1776, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1961, 3:35 P.M.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

✓ AEC 1070/3 - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Training, Education and Information

Operating Budget

The Commission approved the minimum budget with the following changes:

	<u>In Thousands</u>
New Total.....	\$20,276
<u>Operation of Courses</u>	800
<u>Fellowships</u>	1,750
<u>Equipment Grants</u>	3,500
<u>Faculty Training</u>	2,100
<u>Other Expenses of Training</u>	500
<u>International Conferences, Exhibits, Services and Other Assistance</u>	1,300
<u>Information Services and Materials</u>	4,050
<u>New Categories and Activities</u>	2,200

The Commission requested a report for discussion on the future objectives of the Puerto Rican Nuclear Center and direction of the Project. (Wells)

Plans Acquisition and Construction Budget

The Commission approved the minimum budget of \$225,000,000.

W. B. McCool

The Commission requested, subject to the Chairman's concurrence, that participants in courses on Industrial Applications be charged the following tuition rates:

Industrial	\$100 per week
Foreign and government.....	50 per week
University students.....	waiver (Cera)

Selected Resources

The Commission approved \$6.0 million for ANL Computer Physical Research Program.

Reactor Development

The Commission approved \$1.8 million for construction of Project 63(21) Cafeteria - ANL, resulting in a total Reactor Development Construction Budget of \$104.7 million.

SEP 13 1961

Dear Mr. President:

The Atomic Energy Commission has been reviewing its program, called Plowshare, for developing peaceful explosives in the light of the recent decision to resume nuclear weapons testing. The Plowshare program has great potential in both scientific and industrial fields, but unfortunately has been adversely affected by the test ban negotiations because Plowshare utilizes nuclear explosive devices. However, the resumption of weapons testing removes the concern that existed while the negotiations were continuing.

We believe that it is highly desirable, therefore, to proceed with this program. You may recall that the level of funding for Plowshare was given serious consideration in connection with the Fiscal Year 1962 budget. It was decided to limit the budget request for this program to \$6.5 million for Fiscal Year 1962 in view of the uncertainty of the program because of the Geneva negotiations. This will permit continuing the laboratory research and development work and execution of one planned experiment. It is Project Gnome, a five kiloton nuclear detonation in an underground salt medium near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The present readiness time for this experiment is December 1961. (I would, of course, seek your specific approval before the actual conduct of the experiment, which would include the detonation of the nuclear device). But, this is about the extent of what can be accomplished with present funds. We would not be able to undertake other important Plowshare projects. The development of nuclear explosives with special characteristics, such as low cost and ultra-cleanliness, is particularly important. The development of these devices could be significantly accelerated with an additional \$4.0 million this Fiscal Year.

We would like, therefore, subject to your approval, to utilize some of the funds otherwise available to the Commission to carry out this development program. Since we would, in effect, be borrowing from other essential programs, a supplemental appropriation in this amount would probably be required in the next session of Congress. A supplemental appropriation will be required to fund nuclear weapons tests to be carried out during

Mr. President

- 2 -

Fiscal Year 1962 and this can be considered a part of that appropriation. This Plowshare device effort would be conducted so that it would not detract from our weapons testing capability.

I have talked with Mr. Stants, Deputy Director, Bureau of the Budget, about this program and he is aware that I am sending you this letter.

Your approval is requested to proceed with the Plowshare program on the basis outlined above and with the understanding that we would seek your specific approval for the detonation of the nuclear devices involved.

Respectfully yours,

September 1, 1961

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Approved: _____

ECDrown/hz
9/18/61

Tuesday, September 19, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Commission Meeting 1777 (action summary attached) at which we approved the letters to the President on atmospheric and underground testing and the follow-on test series. Later in the afternoon the Commission met again, Meeting 1778 (action summary attached), to give final consideration of the FY 1963 budget.

I talked on the phone with Bundy regarding the venting problem on our test last week and told him my present view is just to hold the press release so that it would be available in the event the matter should come up during my absence in Europe. I said I have discussed with Dr. Wiesner whether or not we should announce each Russian test. I stated my view that we should not issue a release on those tests of very low yield, say, below 1-megaton, which would not be picked up by Japan, for instance. On our own tests, I said I felt that we should say that "another" test has been conducted, rather than numbering each one.

I had lunch at the White House Mess with members of PSAC.

Irene Benik, Dr. Wiesner's secretary, called and said the President had signed our test schedule. However, the President said that, while he endorsed it, he was not happy with the February 1962 date for the completion of the tests and he said the program must be speeded up.

Wednesday, September 20, 1961

I flew on Pan American Airlines flight no. 100 (leaving New York at 10 a.m. and arriving in London at 9:30 p.m.) with Howard Brown, Dan Wilkes and Cecil King. We were met by Carl Walske (USAEC Scientific Representative, London). We stayed at the Dorchester Hotel.

Thursday, September 21, 1961

I met with Sir Roger Makins, Sir William Penney, Sir Claude Pelly and Sir Alan Hitchman of the U.K. Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA), plus Howard Brown, Cecil King and others, to discuss the U.S. weapons testing program, U.S.-U.K. collaboration on reactor development, including nuclear submarines, U.S.-U.K. positions at the forthcoming IAEA meeting in Vienna, etc. Sir Roger Makins raised the question of U.K. use of the Nevada Test Site, if they should decide to resume testing, and also discussed the possibility of resuming atmospheric testing.

I had lunch at the General Services Club with Sir Roger Makins. From 2:15 p.m. to 2:45 p.m. I met with Sir Harold Watkinson (U.K. Minister of Defense), along with Makins and Walske. Watkinson warned me that Her Majesty's Government would not now support the U.S. on resumption of atmospheric testing (as they had on underground testing). Watkinson said the U.K. would stand behind the U.S. to the limit in any showdown with the USSR.

From 3 p.m. to 3:40 p.m. I met with members of the UKAEA at their Board Meeting. Sir Roger Makins, Sir William Penney, Sir Alan Hitchman, Sir Leonard Owen, Sir Claude Pelly, Sir John Cockcroft, Sir James Chadwick, David Pierson (Secretary) and others were present. We discussed the economics of nuclear power, differences between the USAEC and the UKAEA, etc.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Insdaco, General Manager

DATE: September 19, 1961

FROM : M. B. McCool, *M. B. McCool*
 Approved: *A. R. Insdaco*
 Date: 9/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1977, TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1961, 11:30 a.m.,
 ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WEM

Commission Business

1. AEC 1041/12 - Safety Standards and Instructions Applicable to Military and Civilian Personnel
 Deferred.
2. AEC 1054/1 - Revision of AEC Manual Chapter 4124 "Contract of Employees"
 Deferred.

You said you would submit a revised staff paper for future consideration.

Executive Session

- ✓ 1. Letter to the President on Atmospheric and Underground Testing
 Approved as revised. (Betts)
- ✓ 2. Letter to the President on the Follow-on Test Series.
 Approved as revised. (Betts)
3. Venting Statement.

The Chairman requested the development of realistic figures for future reference. (Betts)

Items of Information

1. Commissioner Olson's Meeting with FEA Officials.
2. Commissioner Olson's Meet with the Vietnam Ambassador.
3. Commissioner's Schedule.
4. AEC Arrangements on Soviet and U. S. Test Shots in the Outermost Regions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DCS
NOV 88

TO : A. R. Luadecke, General Manager

DATE: September 19, 1961.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved: *A. R. Luadecke*
A. R. Luadecke

Date: 9/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1778, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1961,
2:40 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY: JCH

Commission Decisions

✓ AEC 1070/S - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Approved as revised.

The Commission approved the FY 1963 Budget Estimates of:

Operating	\$2,562,500,000
Plant Acq. & Constr....	<u>278,200,000</u>
Total	<u><u>\$2,840,700,000</u></u>

The Commission approved the following programmatic breakdown;

Operating Expenses
(In Millions)

Operating Costs

Raw Materials	\$ 512.2
Special Nuclear	550.5
Weapons	573.6
Reactor Development	491.3
Physical Research	224.9
Biology and Medicine	71.8
Training and Information	20.3
Isotopes	9.1
Flowshare	11.8
Community	9.6
Program Direction	62.4
Security Investigations	6.0
Other Costs	4.1
Total Costs	<u>\$2,547.6</u>
Less: Revenues	<u>-26.7</u>
Net Costs	<u>\$2,520.9</u>

10/18/61-63

Operating Expenses Cont'd
(In Millions)

<u>Changes in Selected Resources</u>	\$ 41.6
Total Obligations	<u>\$2,562.5</u>
<u>Expenditures</u>	<u>\$2,500.0</u>

Plant Acquisition and Construction

Plant Obligations

Raw Materials	\$ 0.1	(or less)
Special Nuclear	56.7	
Weapons	23.9	
Reactor Development	104.7	
Physical Research	77.1	
Biology and Medicine	6.1	
Training and Information	0.2	
Isotopes	1.6	
Community	2.8	
Administration	0.1	
Total	<u>\$ 270.2</u>	
Expenditures	<u>\$ 300.0</u>	

(Burrows)

The Commission approved the proposed letter of transmittal to the Director of the Budget, revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (Burrows)

I worked on a letter to President Kennedy describing the UKAEA proposal to use the Nevada Test Site and Sir Harold Watkinson's observations on atmospheric testing. Later I toured London, especially the Piccadilly Circus area, with Dan Wilkes. I had dinner at the Boodle's Club with Makins, Penney, Pelly, Hitchman, Cockcroft, Sir Solly Zuckerman, Jones (U.S. Minister to the U.K.), Sir Ormsby-Gore and others. Sir Ormsby-Gore believes the French effort to develop nuclear weapons is hopeless and also believes the U.K. effort must eventually be dropped due to great expense and impossibility of keeping up. We also discussed the need for Western Europe to rely absolutely on the U.S. through NATO in the future.

Friday, September 22, 1961

I had breakfast at the Dorchester Hotel with Homi Bhabha, Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission. He deplored the Soviet resumption of nuclear testing and the way it was done. We explored the basis of his opposition to Eklund as Director General of the IAEA. Possibly he will lessen his opposition on the basis of my suggestion that the Director General following Eklund (in two to three years) should be from some developing country of Asia, Africa or South America, possibly from India. He will change his plans and come to Vienna before I leave and will arrange for me to see Arthur Lall (India's Ambassador to Austria and member of the IAEA Board of Governors).

I flew to Athens with Brown, Wilkes and King on British European Airways flight no. 292, via Rome, (leaving London at 12:40 p.m. and arriving in Athens at 7 p.m.).

Before I left London I signed my letter to the President, which was typed at the U.S. Embassy (copy attached).

I had dinner and spent the evening with Queen Frederika* and King Paul at their country estate (about 20 miles outside of Athens, where they spend 98% of their time). Also present were Prince Constantine, Princess Sophia and her fiancé Prince Don Juan of Asturias (Spain)** and Princess Irene. I received the strong impression that the King and Queen intend that Greece should be the staunch ally of the U.S. The Queen strongly hopes the U.S. will not resume atmospheric testing.

I visited the Acropolis, climbed to the top, and walked around the ruins. I spend the night aboard the USS Independence.

*The Queen had visited the University of California at Berkeley when I was Chancellor there, and I had the pleasure of showing her around then and hosting a luncheon in her honor at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory on November 25, 1958. On learning that I would be going through Athens on this trip, she hospitably invited me to join the family that evening and arranged for me to be met at the airport.

**On August 30, 1962, I was visited in my Washington office by the Prince and Princess, who were traveling around the world on their honeymoon.

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
CM USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10035

London, England
September 21, 1961

900527

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President,

Today during my discussions with the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority some provocative questions were raised by the Authority regarding the nuclear weapons testing program of the United States. In general, the discussions confirmed our expectation that UKAEA scientists were giving consideration to the possible resumption of testing by the U.K., and moreover indicated a UKAEA interest in collaboration with the U.S. In both instances, however, they made clear that their tentative expression of interest was based on technical considerations and subject to policy determination by EG.

Specifically, three points were raised in this subject area:

First, the possibility of detonating one small-yield U.K. device in the current U.S. underground series at the Nevada Test Site. This would be a [redacted] for the Skybolt. It is reportedly a version of our [redacted] device now scheduled for about 1 October. Their device will be ready in October and available for testing thereafter. I have not had an opportunity to assess the impact on our own test schedule nor to study and weigh the possible mutual technical benefits, if any. However, this would probably mean the elimination of one of our own devices. What this would cost us - or conceivably gain us - in terms of schedule or essential weapons data, would need to be studied carefully. The presumption was that if this one event were possible, there would be continued collaboration in 1962.

Secondly, their Christmas Island site which, as you know, is due south of Hawaii, about midway between Hawaii and Tahiti, has apparently been kept in state of readiness and possibly, therefore, could be activated in advance of the Pacific Proving Ground, now under Air Force jurisdiction (for other purposes). This came up in connection with their inquiry about our intentions to resume testing in the atmosphere. I advised that our current policy was to confine tests to the underground but that at some point in the future our national security might require tests in the atmosphere. (In this same connection, Defense Minister Sir Harold Watkinson, during a meeting arranged at his request, volunteered that the present mood of the British people is such that EG would not be able to support US tests in the atmosphere, unlike their support for underground tests. He noted, however, that events could change this attitude.) I did not explore with the UKAEA the possibility of using Christmas Island and it is not clear whether the thought had occurred to them. I should make it clear that I am not at this time advocating the use of their site.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. HAMBURG 6/23/84
REVIEWED BY DATE

J. Sullivan 7/1/86

10035

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Thirdly, the UKAEA expressed interest in collaborating in the U.S. seismic research program. (This had been contemplated earlier during the test ban negotiations.) Collaboration would involve communicating some restricted data, including yield information. They advise that U.K. seismic equipment is available for installation in the United States.

There has not been an opportunity to explore the technical advantages or disadvantages of such collaboration either with our AEC laboratories or the Department of Defense, but I have initiated such studies. Because of the possible political implications of these discussions, and having in mind that I shall not return until after the Vienna Conference (about October 5), I felt I should communicate the foregoing developments to you for your information. I will keep you advised as our evaluational progresses. Meanwhile, no commitments on either side were made.

The tone of the meetings was friendly and cooperative. Weapons testing was, of course, but one of the several areas covered. For example, we discussed our respective positions on policy matters expected to arise at the forthcoming IAEA Conference in Vienna, and I am pleased to report that we seem to be in general agreement.

Cordially,

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

cc: Chris. Henderson

OFFICE ▶				10036
SURNAME ▶				
DATE ▶				



Visit of Queen Frederika of Greece
to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley
November 25, 1958

L to R: Queen Frederika, E. McMillan (Director of the Laboratory) and Seaborg



Visit of Prince Juan Carlos and Princess Sophia
to the Washington Office
August 30, 1962

L to R: Lynne Seaborg, Prince Juan Carlos, Princess Sophia, Seaborg,
David Seaborg, and Peter Seaborg

Saturday, September 23, 1961

The USS Independence left port at about 8 a.m.; we spent the morning visiting the Radar Mapping Center, the Combat Intelligence Center, etc. I had lunch with Vice Admiral David L. McDonald (Commander of the 6th Fleet), Rear Admiral William E. Ellis (Commander of the USS Independence) and other officers of the Independence, and Brown, Wilkes and King.

In the afternoon we witnessed a stirring air demonstration of fire power involving F8U, A3D, A4D, F3H, AD6, etc., Navy planes. This included air drops (by various recently perfected methods) of conventional bombs and rockets (simulating nuclear weapons). The USS Independence carries about 4,000 men. It is the largest ship in the world.

Sunday, September 24, 1961

I visited the arsenal of the USS Independence. During the afternoon we passed through the Dardanelles, which we found very pleasant. It was a sunny day and many Turks were out watching us from the shore. We took some pictures.

At 5:30 p.m. we transferred to the USS Springfield via "High Ride" (a double chair seat that ran along ropes suspended between the two ships). I made the transfer with Dan Wilkes. We had dinner with Captain Ercetin of Turkey.

Monday, September 25, 1961

We arrived in Istanbul at about 8 a.m. We had a marvelous view of Istanbul, including St. Sophia, the Blue Mosque, etc. Brown, Wilkes, King and I went ashore by motorboat at about 8:15 a.m., then were driven by car on a wild ride to the Istanbul Airport. We flew on Pan American Airlines flight no. 1 (leaving Istanbul at 9:30 a.m. and arriving in Vienna at 10:45 a.m.). We visited the offices of the U.S. Mission to the International Atomic Energy Agency and I worked on some papers. I had lunch with Harry Smyth, Isidor Rabi, John Hall, Bill Cargo and Lee Haworth at the Sacher Hotel. I took an hour's ride in the Embassy car with Lee Haworth and saw the Danube, huge parks that used to be Royal Estates, etc.

At 4 p.m. I met with Bert Goldschmidt and the French delegation, Makins and the British delegation, and Wershof and the Canadian delegation, plus Hall, Cargo, Smyth, Rabi and Haworth, to plot the strategy for Sigvard Eklund's selection as Director General.

At 6 p.m. I met with Vasily Emelyanov (head of the USSR delegation), Rabi, Smyth, Hall and Haworth. Emelyanov agreed to have a meeting, limited to U.S. and USSR representatives, to discuss a huge joint accelerator. He indicated absolute opposition to Eklund, based on past history of the Director Generalship (Cole's election), and general dislike of Eklund. He was quite emotional and said he has resigned as USSR representative to the IAEA because of this and related matters. He will continue to administer the Soviet end of the McCone-Emelyanov Exchange Agreement, however. Emelyanov said scientists in Russia were unanimously in favor of my appointment as Chairman of the USAEC.

I received a copy of President Kennedy's fine address to the United Nations Assembly in New York this morning offering controlled disarmament (copy attached).



Aboard the USS Independence in Mediterranean, September 23, 1961

L to R: Rear Admiral Ellis, Seaborg, Vice Admiral McDonald

Address in New York City Before the General Assembly of the United Nations. *September 25, 1961*

Mr. President, honored delegates, ladies and gentlemen:

We meet in an hour of grief and challenge. Dag Hammarskjold is dead. But the United Nations lives. His tragedy is deep in our hearts, but the task for which he died is at the top of our agenda. A noble servant of peace is gone. But the quest for peace lies before us.

The problem is not the death of one man—the problem is the life of this organization. It will either grow to meet the challenges of our age, or it will be gone with the wind, without influence, without force, without respect. Were we to let it die, to enfeeble its vigor, to cripple its powers, we would condemn our future.

For in the development of this organization rests the only true alternative to war—and war appeals no longer as a rational alternative. Unconditional war can no longer lead to unconditional victory. It can no longer serve to settle disputes. It can no longer concern the great powers alone. For a nuclear disaster, spread by wind and water and fear, could well engulf the great and the small, the rich and the poor, the committed and the uncommitted alike. Mankind must put an end to war—or war will put an end to mankind.

So let us here resolve that Dag Hammarskjold did not live, or die, in vain. Let us call a truce to terror. Let us invoke the blessings of peace. And, as we build an international capacity to keep peace, let us join in dismantling the national capacity to wage war.

This will require new strength and new roles for the United Nations. For disarmament without checks is but a shadow—and a community without law is but a shell. Already the United Nations has become both the measure and the vehicle of man's most generous impulses. Already it has provided—in the Middle East, in Asia, in Africa this year in the Congo—a means of holding man's violence within bounds.

But the great question which confronted this body in 1945 is still before us: whether man's cherished hopes for progress and peace are to be destroyed by terror and disruption, whether the "foul winds of war" can be tamed in time to free the cooling winds of reason, and whether the pledges

of our Charter are to be fulfilled or defied—pledges to secure peace, progress, human rights and world law.

In this Hall, there are not three forces, but two. One is composed of those who are trying to build the kind of world described in Articles I and II of the Charter. The other, seeking a far different world, would undermine this organization in the process.

Today of all days our dedication to the Charter must be maintained. It must be strengthened first of all by the selection of an outstanding civil servant to carry forward the responsibilities of the Secretary General—a man endowed with both the wisdom and the power to make meaningful the moral force of the world community. The late Secretary General nurtured and sharpened the United Nations' obligation to act. But he did not invent it. It was there in the Charter. It is still there in the Charter.

However difficult it may be to fill Mr. Hammarskjold's place, it can better be filled by one man rather than by three. Even the three horses of the Troika did not have three drivers, all going in different directions. They had only one—and so must the United Nations executive. To install a triumvirate, or any panel, or any rotating authority, in the United Nations administrative offices would replace order with anarchy, action with paralysis, confidence with confusion.

The Secretary General, in a very real sense, is the servant of the General Assembly. Diminish his authority and you diminish the authority of the only body where all nations, regardless of power, are equal and sovereign. Until all the powerful are just, the weak will be secure only in the strength of this Assembly.

Effective and independent executive action is not the same question as balanced representation. In view of the enormous change in membership in this body since its founding, the American delegation will join in any effort for the prompt review and revision of the composition of United Nations bodies.

But to give this organization three drivers—to permit each great power to decide its own case, would entrench the Cold War in the headquarters of peace. Whatever advantages such a plan may hold out to my own country, as one of the great powers, we

reject it. For we far prefer world law, in the age of self-determination, to world war, in the age of mass extermination.

III.

Today, every inhabitant of this planet must contemplate the day when this planet may no longer be habitable. Every man, woman and child lives under a nuclear sword of Damocles, hanging by the slenderest of threads, capable of being cut at any moment by accident or miscalculation or by madness. The weapons of war must be abolished before they abolish us.

Men no longer debate whether armaments are a symptom or a cause of tension. The mere existence of modern weapons—ten million times more powerful than any that the world has ever seen, and only minutes away from any target on earth—is a source of horror, and discord and distrust. Men no longer maintain that disarmament must await the settlement of all disputes—for disarmament must be a part of any permanent settlement. And men may no longer pretend that the quest for disarmament is a sign of weakness—for in a spiraling arms race, a nation's security may well be shrinking even as its arms increase.

For 15 years this organization has sought the reduction and destruction of arms. Now that goal is no longer a dream—it is a practical matter of life or death. The risks inherent in disarmament pale in comparison to the risks inherent in an unlimited arms race.

It is in this spirit that the recent Belgrade Conference—recognizing that this is no longer a Soviet problem or an American problem, but a human problem—endorsed a program of “general, complete and strictly an internationally controlled disarmament.”

It is in this same spirit that we in the United States have labored this year, with a new urgency, and with a new, now statutory agency fully endorsed by the Congress, to find an approach to disarmament which would be so far-reaching yet realistic, so mutually balanced and beneficial, that it could be accepted by every nation. And it is in this spirit that we have presented with the agreement of the Soviet Union—under the label both nations now accept of “general and complete disarmament”—a new statement of newly-agreed principles for negotiation.

But we are well aware that all issues of principle are not settled, and that principles alone are not enough. It is therefore our intention to challenge the Soviet Union, not to an arms race, but to a peace race—to advance together step by step, stage by stage, until general and complete disarmament has been achieved. We invite them now to go beyond agreement in principle to reach agreement on actual plans.

The program to be presented to this assembly—for general and complete disarmament under effective international control—moves to bridge the gap between those who insist on a gradual approach and those who talk only of the final and total achievement. It would create machinery to keep the peace as it destroys the machinery of war. It would proceed through balanced and safeguarded stages designed to give no state a military advantage over another. It would place the final responsibility for verification and control where it belongs, not with the big powers alone, not with one's adversary or one's self, but in an international organization within the framework of the United Nations. It would assure that indispensable condition of disarmament—true inspection—and apply it in

stages proportionate to the stage of disarmament. It would cover delivery systems as well as weapons. It would ultimately halt their production as well as their testing, their transfer as well as their possession. It would achieve, under the eyes of an international disarmament organization, a steady reduction in force, both nuclear and conventional, until it has abolished all armies and all weapons except those needed for internal order and a new United Nations Peace Force. And it starts that process now, today, even as the talks begin.

In short, general and complete disarmament must no longer be a slogan, used to resist the first steps. It is no longer to be a goal without means of achieving it, without means of verifying its progress, without means of keeping the peace. It is now a realistic plan, and a test—a test of those only willing to talk and a test of those willing to act.

Such a plan would not bring a world free from conflict and greed—but it would bring a world free from the terrors of mass destruction. It would not usher in the era of the super state—but it would usher in an era in which no state could annihilate or be annihilated by another.

In 1945, this Nation proposed the Baruch Plan to internationalize the atom before other nations even possessed the bomb or demilitarized their troops. We proposed with our allies the Disarmament Plan of 1951 while still at war in Korea. And we make our proposals today, while building up our defenses over Berlin, not because we are inconsistent or insincere or intimidated, but because we know the rights of free men will prevail—because while we are compelled against our will to rearm, we look confidently beyond Berlin to the kind of disarmed world we all prefer.

I therefore propose, on the basis of this Plan, that disarmament negotiations resume promptly, and continue without interruption until an entire program for general and complete disarmament has not only been agreed but has been actually achieved.

IV.

The logical place to begin is a treaty assuring the end of nuclear tests of all kinds, in every environment, under workable controls. The United States and the United Kingdom have proposed such a treaty that is both reasonable, effective and ready for signature. We are still prepared to sign that treaty today.

We also proposed a mutual ban on atmospheric testing, without inspection or controls, in order to save the human race from the poison of radioactive fallout. We regret that that offer has not been accepted.

For 15 years we have sought to make the atom an instrument of peaceful growth rather than of war. But for 15 years our concessions have been matched by obstruction, our patience by intransigence. And the pleas of mankind for peace have met with disregard.

Finally, as the explosions of others beclouded the skies, my country was left with no alternative but to act in the interests of its own and the free world's security. We cannot endanger that security by refraining from testing while others improve their arsenals. Nor can we endanger it by another long, uninspected ban on testing. For three years we accepted those risks in our open society while seeking agreement on inspection. But this year, while we were negotiating in good faith in Geneva, others were secretly preparing new experiments in destruction.

Our tests are not polluting the atmosphere. Our deterrent weapons are guarded against accidental explosion or use. Our doctors and scientists stand ready to help any nation measure and meet the hazards to health which inevitably result from the tests in the atmosphere.

But to halt the spread of these terrible weapons, to halt the contamination of the air, to halt the spiralling nuclear arms race, we remain ready to seek new avenues of agreement, our new Disarmament Program thus includes the following proposals:

—First, signing the test-ban treaty by all nations. This can be done now. Test ban negotiations need not and should not await general disarmament.

—Second, stopping the production of fissionable materials for use in weapons, and preventing their transfer to any nation now lacking in nuclear weapons.

—Third, prohibiting the transfer of control over nuclear weapons to states that do not own them.

—Fourth, keeping nuclear weapons from seeding new battlegrounds in outer space.

—Fifth, gradually destroying existing nuclear weapons and converting their materials to peaceful uses; and

—Finally, halting the unlimited testing and production of strategic nuclear delivery vehicles, and gradually destroying them as well.

v.

To destroy arms, however, is not enough. We must create even as we destroy—creating worldwide law and law enforcement as we outlaw worldwide war and weapons. In the world we seek, the United Nations Emergency Forces which have been hastily assembled, uncertainly supplied, and inadequately financed, will never be enough.

Therefore, the United States recommends

that all member nations earmark special peace-keeping units in their armed forces—to be on call of the United Nations, to be specially trained and quickly available, and with advance provision for financial and logistic support.

In addition, the American delegation will suggest a series of steps to improve the United Nations' machinery for the peaceful settlement of disputes—for on-the-spot fact-finding, mediation and adjudication—for extending the rule of international law. For peace is not solely a matter of military or technical problems—it is primarily a problem of politics and people. And unless man can match his strides in weaponry and technology with equal strides in social and political development, our great strength, like that of the dinosaur, will become incapable of proper control—and like the dinosaur vanish from the earth.

vi.

As we extend the rule of law on earth, so must we also extend it to man's new domain—outer space.

All of us salute the brave cosmonauts of the Soviet Union. The new horizons of outer space must not be driven by the old bitter concepts of imperialism and sovereign claims. The cold reaches of the universe must not become the new arena of an even colder war.

To this end, we shall urge proposals extending the United Nations Charter to the limits of man's exploration in the universe, reserving outer space for peaceful use, prohibiting weapons of mass destruction in space or on celestial bodies, and opening the mysteries and benefits of space to every nation. We shall propose further cooperative efforts between all nations in weather prediction and eventually in weather control.

We shall propose, finally, a global system of communications satellites linking the whole world in telegraph and telephone and radio and television. The day need not be far away when such a system will televise the proceedings of this body to every corner of the world for the benefit of peace.

VII.

But the mysteries of outer space must not divert our eyes or our energies from the harsh realities that face our fellow men. Political sovereignty is but a mockery without the means of meeting poverty and illiteracy and disease. Self-determination is but a slogan if the future holds no hope.

That is why my Nation, which has freely shared its capital and its technology to help others help themselves, now proposes officially designating this decade of the 1960's as the United Nations Decade of Development. Under the framework of that Resolution, the United Nations' existing efforts in promoting economic growth can be expanded and coordinated. Regional surveys and training institutes can now pool the talents of many. New research, technical assistance and pilot projects can unlock the wealth of less developed lands and untapped waters. And development can become a cooperative and not a competitive enterprise—to enable all nations, however diverse in their systems and beliefs, to become in fact as well as in law free and equal nations.

VIII.

My Country favors a world of free and equal states. We agree with those who say that colonialism is a key issue in this Assembly. But let the full facts of that issue be discussed in full.

On the one hand is the fact that, since the close of World War II, a worldwide declaration of independence has transformed nearly 1 billion people and 9 million square miles into 42 free and independent states. Less than 2 percent of the world's population now lives in "dependent" territories.

I do not ignore the remaining problems of traditional colonialism which still confront this body. Those problems will be solved, with patience, good will, and determination. Within the limits of our responsibility in such matters, my Country intends to be a participant and not merely an observer, in the peaceful, expeditious movement of nations from the status of colonies to the partnership of equals. That continuing tide of self-determination, which runs so strong, has our sympathy and our support.

But colonialism in its harshest forms is not only the exploitation of new nations by old, of dark skins by light, or the subjugation of the poor by the rich. My Nation was once a colony, and we know what colonialism means; the exploitation and subjugation of the weak by the powerful, of the many by the few, of the governed who have given no consent to be governed, whatever their continent, their class, or their color.

And that is why there is no ignoring the fact that the tide of self-determination has not reached the Communist empire where a population far larger than that officially termed "dependent" lives under governments installed by foreign troops instead of free institutions—under a system which knows only one party and one belief—which suppresses free debate, and free elections, and free newspapers, and free books and free trade unions—and which builds a wall to keep truth a stranger and its own citizens prisoners. Let us debate colonialism in full—and apply the principle of free choice

and the practice of free plebiscites in every corner of the globe.

ix.

Finally, as President of the United States, I consider it my duty to report to this Assembly on two threats to the peace which are not on your crowded agenda, but which causes us, and most of you, the deepest concern.

The first threat on which I wish to report is widely misunderstood: the smoldering coals of war in Southeast Asia. South Viet-Nam is already under attack—sometimes by a single assassin, sometimes by a band of guerrillas, recently by full battalions. The peaceful borders of Burma, Cambodia, and India have been repeatedly violated. And the peaceful people of Laos are in danger of losing the independence they gained not so long ago.

No one can call these “wars of liberation.” For these are free countries living under their own governments. Nor are these aggressions any less real because men are knifed in their homes and not shot in the fields of battle.

The very simple question confronting the world community is whether measures can be devised to protect the small and the weak from such tactics. For if they are successful in Laos and South Viet-Nam, the gates will be opened wide.

The United States seeks for itself no base, no territory, no special position in this area of any kind. We support a truly neutral and independent Laos, its people free from outside interference, living at peace with themselves and with their neighbors, assured that their territory will not be used for attacks on others, and under a government comparable (as Mr. Khrushchev and I agreed at Vienna) to Cambodia and Burma.

But now the negotiations over Laos are reaching a crucial stage. The cease-fire is at best precarious. The rainy season is coming to an end. Laotian territory is being used to infiltrate South Viet-Nam. The world community must recognize—and all those who are involved—that this potent threat to Laotian peace and freedom is indivisible from all other threats to their own.

Secondly, I wish to report to you on the crisis over Germany and Berlin. This is not the time or the place for immoderate tones, but the world community is entitled to know the very simple issues as we see them. If there is a crisis it is because an existing peace is under threat, because an existing island of free people is under pressure, because solemn agreements are being treated with indifference. Established international rights are being threatened with unilateral usurpation. Peaceful circulation has been interrupted by barbed wire and concrete blocks.

One recalls the order of the Czar in Pushkin's “Boris Godunov”: “Take steps at this very hour that our frontiers be fenced in by barriers. . . . That not a single soul pass o'er the border, that not a hare be able to run or a crow to fly.”

It is absurd to allege that we are threatening a war merely to prevent the Soviet Union and East Germany from signing a so-called “treaty” of peace. The Western Allies are not concerned with any paper arrangement the Soviets may wish to make with a regime of their own creation, on territory occupied by their own troops and governed by their own agents. No such action can affect either our rights or our responsibilities.

If there is a dangerous crisis in Berlin—and there is—it is because of threats against the vital interests and the deep commitments of the Western Powers, and the free-

dom of West Berlin. We cannot yield these interests. We cannot fail these commitments. We cannot surrender the freedom of these people for whom we are responsible. A "peace treaty" which carried with it the provisions which destroy the peace would be a fraud. A "free city" which was not genuinely free would suffocate freedom and would be an infamy.

For a city or a people to be truly free, they must have the secure right, without economic, political or police pressure, to make their own choice and to live their own lives. And as I have said before, if anyone doubts the extent to which our presence is desired by the people of West Berlin, we are ready to have that question submitted to a free vote in all Berlin and, if possible, among all the German people.

The elementary fact about this crisis is that it is unnecessary. The elementary tools for a peaceful settlement are to be found in the charter. Under its law, agreements are to be kept, unless changed by all those who made them. Established rights are to be respected. The political disposition of peoples should rest upon their own wishes, freely expressed in plebiscites or free elections. If there are legal problems, they can be solved by legal means. If there is a threat of force, it must be rejected. If there is desire for change, it must be a subject for negotiation and if there is negotiation, it must be rooted in mutual respect and concern for the rights of others.

The Western Powers have calmly resolved to defend, by whatever means are forced upon them, their obligations and their access to the free citizens of West Berlin and the self-determination of those citizens. This generation learned from bitter experience that either brandishing or yielding to threats can only lead to war. But firmness and reason can lead to the kind of peaceful

solution in which my country profoundly believes.

We are committed to no rigid formula. We see no perfect solution. We recognize that troops and tanks can, for a time, keep a nation divided against its will, however unwise that policy may seem to us. But we believe a peaceful agreement is possible which protects the freedom of West Berlin and allied presence and access, while recognizing the historic and legitimate interests of others in assuring European security.

The possibilities of negotiation are now being explored; it is too early to report what the prospects may be. For our part, we would be glad to report at the appropriate time that a solution has been found. For there is no need for a crisis over Berlin, threatening the peace—and if those who created this crisis desire peace, there will be peace and freedom in Berlin.

x.

The events and decisions of the next ten months may well decide the fate of man for the next ten thousand years. There will be no avoiding those events. There will be no appeal from these decisions. And we in this hall shall be remembered either as part of the generation that turned this planet into a flaming funeral pyre or the generation that met its vow "to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war."

In the endeavor to meet that vow, I pledge you every effort this Nation possesses. I pledge you that we shall neither commit nor provoke aggression, that we shall neither flee nor invoke the threat of force, that we shall never negotiate out of fear, we shall never fear to negotiate.

Terror is not a new weapon. Throughout history it has been used by those who could not prevail, either by persuasion or

example. But inevitably they fail, either because men are not afraid to die for a life worth living, or because the terrorists themselves came to realize that free men cannot be frightened by threats, and that aggression would meet its own response. And it is in the light of that history that every nation today should know, be he friend or foe, that the United States has both the will and the weapons to join free men in standing up to their responsibilities.

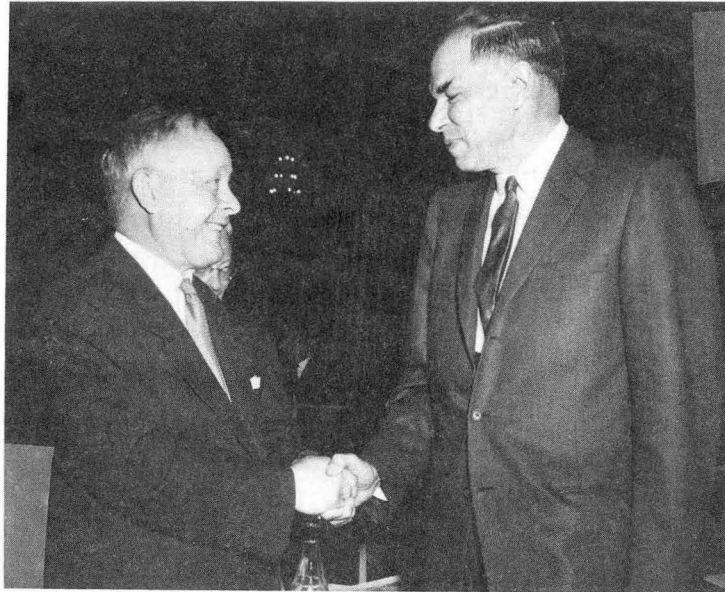
But I come here today to look across this world of threats to a world of peace. In that search we cannot expect any final triumph—for new problems will always arise. We cannot expect that all nations will adopt like systems—for conformity is the jailor of freedom, and the enemy of growth. Nor can we expect to reach our goal by contrivance, by fiat or even by the wishes of all.

But however close we sometimes seem

to that dark and final abyss, let no man of peace and freedom despair. For he does not stand alone. If we all can persevere, if we can in every land and office look beyond our own shores and ambitions, then surely the age will dawn in which the strong are just and the weak secure and the peace preserved.

Ladies and gentlemen of this Assembly, the decision is ours. Never have the nations of the world had so much to lose, or so much to gain. Together we shall save our planet, or together we shall perish in its flames. Save it we can—and save it we must—and then shall we earn the eternal thanks of mankind and, as peacemakers, the eternal blessing of God.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:30 a.m. His opening words "Mr. President" referred to Mongi Slim, President of the General Assembly and U.N. Representative from Tunisia.



Meeting V. S. Emelyanov, Vienna, September 25, 1961

Tuesday, September 26, 1961

I presided over a meeting of the American delegation to the Conference to discuss plans for meetings. Then we went to the Neue Hofburg to attend the opening session, held in the Festsaal. As I entered the hall I met the President of the Austrian Parliament, Leopold Figl, and Federal Chancellor Gorbach and Ministerial Counsellor Dr. Renner. I spoke at the opening session in support of Admiral Oscar A. Quihillalt of Argentina, for President of the Conference, and also in support of admission of the Republic of the Congo to the IAEA. I had lunch at the Sacher Hotel with a group hosted by Admiral Quihillalt. I then visited the Swedish Ambassador to Austria, Allard, and the headquarters of the IAEA where some 500 people work.

I attended a reception given by Director General Sterling Cole at the Palais Schwarzenberg, followed by dinner at a Hungarian restaurant (gypsy music) with Haworth and Wilkes.

Wednesday, September 27, 1961

I heard the statements of various delegates in the morning. I then had lunch at the Russian embassy, where I sat between Emelyanov and A. I. Alexandrov (member of the USSR Foreign Office). I had an interesting and friendly conversation with Emelyanov, agreeing on continued investigation of a joint accelerator project, exchange of visits, etc. He renewed the invitation to me to visit Russia.

I gave my speech to the General Conference at 2:25 p.m., which opened with the following words, including a message from President Kennedy:

I am honored to appear before the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency. First of all, I wish to express on behalf of my country the deep sense of loss which it feels as a result of Dag Hammarskjold's death. Words cannot come near to expressing appreciation for his service to all mankind.

Mr. President, your election as President of the Conference is a tribute to the impressive role you have played in advancing the Agency's objectives, and I congratulate you.

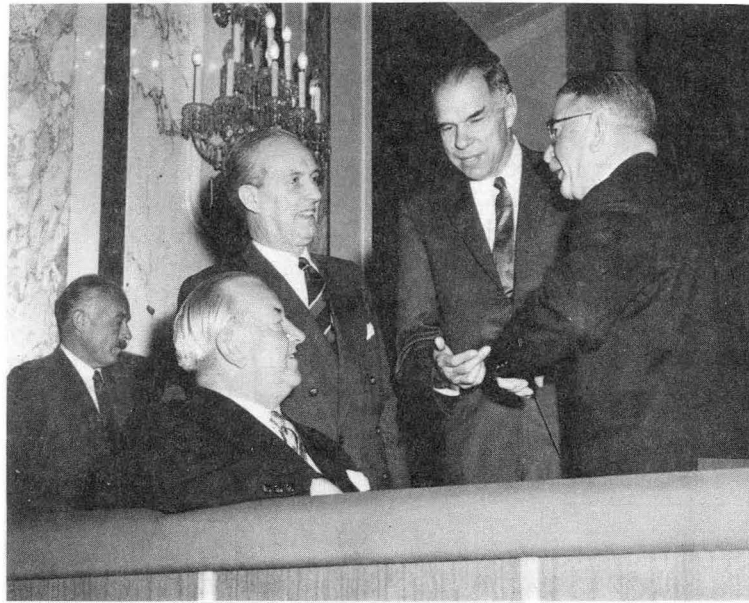
I should like to pay tribute to the present Director General, Sterling Cole, for his notable work in leading this organization so successfully through its formative years.

I am privileged to read the following message to the delegates from the President of the United States:

PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGE

The General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency is a welcome event to all people who value peace. Your meeting accentuates the enormous potential of the atom for improving man's well-being.

We already know the atom can help place more food on our tables, provide more light in our homes, fight disease and better our health, and give us new technical and scientific tools. The exploitation of this force for human welfare is just beginning. The International Atomic Energy Agency can assume a position of leadership in bringing the peaceful uses of atomic energy to the people of the world.



Opening of the fifth regular session of the IAEA General Conference, Vienna, Austria, September 26, 1961.

L to R: Chancellor Gorbach, Counselor Dr. Rennee, Seaborg, Dr. Fige



United States Delegation to the Vienna Conference, September 26, 1961

L to R: Seaborg, Haworth, Smyth, Graham, Cargo

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

John F. Kennedy
President, United States of America

I am here in the spirit of President Kennedy's message to advance, on behalf of my Government, the high principles of the Agency, which in the words of the statute are "to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world." My remarks will be confined to that purpose. I shall not pretend that we can ignore world tensions. It is, of course, difficult to be optimistic that these tensions will vanish at an early date. We can hope, as I earnestly do, that this condition will be limited to the tension phase, however difficult this may be. We can do much more: we can resolve, here, to dedicate ourselves to the pursuit of the objectives of the Agency and, through mutual goodwill and the positive accomplishment that is within our power, to strive to build solid international foundations that will diminish tensions in the longer future.

There are good reasons why this organization is especially suited for such accomplishment. Man has many arts which can be applied to the building of a better world order, including diplomacy, law, economics and others. I believe science stands high among these activities.

My speech seemed to be well received. Afterward, in the evening at the reception, I learned from Emelyanov's speech writer, and also from Emelyanov himself, that as a result of my speech, Emelyanov's speech tomorrow morning is being revised tonight, apparently mainly to shorten it. (My speech was about 25 minutes, his apparently was scheduled to be more than an hour long.)

I co-hosted the joint Western Hemisphere reception with representatives of Argentina (Admiral and Mrs. Oscar Quihillalt), Brazil (Mr. and Mrs. Helio F. S. Bittencourt), Canada (Ambassador Max Wershof), El Salvador (Juan Contreras-Chavez), and Mexico (Mr. Jose Maria Ortiz Tirado) at the Palais Pallavicini (North and South American members of the IAEA Board of Governors).

Thursday, September 28, 1961

I met with representatives of the British, French and Canadian delegations to discuss strategy. We agreed to try to have a vote on Eklund next Tuesday.

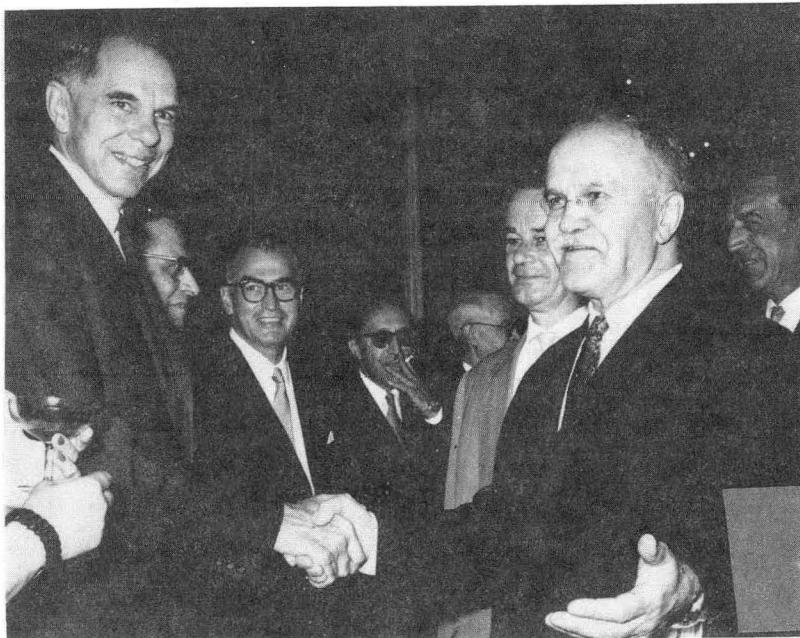
Emelyanov gave his talk (one and one-fourth hours). The first hour was familiar Moscow line but fairly moderate, followed by some constructive suggestions for the IAEA program. He again told me, later, that he shortened and moderated his talk as a result of my talk yesterday. I gave a brief press interview in which I said I thought Emelyanov's talk was moderate with some constructive suggestions.

I attended the luncheon given by the U.K. at the Palais Pallavicini. I then undertook a visit with Graham and Haworth to the IAEA Laboratory and Austrian Reactor Center, hosted by Director Michael Higatsberger, at Seibersdorf some 20 miles outside of Vienna. We also met Jerry Cook and Henry Seligman of the IAEA



Western Hemisphere Reception, Vienna, September 27, 1961

Receiving line L to R: Admiral and Mrs. O. Quihillalt, Seaborg, Mrs. H. Bittencourt, H. Bittencourt, Ambassador M. Wershof, J. Contreras-Chavez, J. Ortiz Tirado



Greeting guests at the Western Hemisphere reception, September 27, 1961

L to R: Seaborg, Professor Luiz Cintra do Prado (Alternate from Brazil), Ambassador Wershof, Contreras-Chavez, B. M. Isaev (adviser from USSR), V. M. Molotov (alternate from USSR)

staff and Carlo Salvetti, of the Italian National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN). Then we drove in the Embassy car to the Hungarian Border at Mobisch, near Rust, via Eisenstadt, some 40 miles from Vienna, where we saw barbed wire fences and machine gun stations.

I attended the Japanese reception at the Palais Pallavicini, and the USSR reception at their Embassy.

In my earlier conversation with Emelyanov, he said that there is no reactor now, or planned, in Russia with flux greater than 10^{15} . He said Flerov's heavy ion cyclotron is about finished, with capability for N and O ions but he didn't think for much heavier ions. Later he told me that they are building a 70 BeV proton accelerator, at a cost of \$84,000,000.

Friday, September 29, 1961

I held a press conference at the Imperial Hotel from 9:30 a.m. to 10:10 a.m. It seemed to go well, with about 20 reporters present. AP and UPI dispatches featured my talks with Emelyanov on U.S.-USSR scientific collaboration and a possible U.S.-USSR joint giant accelerator project.

I heard further talks in plenary session, including one by Sir Roger Makins.

I hosted the U.S. luncheon at the Imperial Hotel for about 60 people (guest list attached). Emelyanov told me here that he is going to answer Makins, especially the reference to USSR resumption of testing, this afternoon. (Later, this was postponed until Monday.) (A copy of the guest list is attached.)

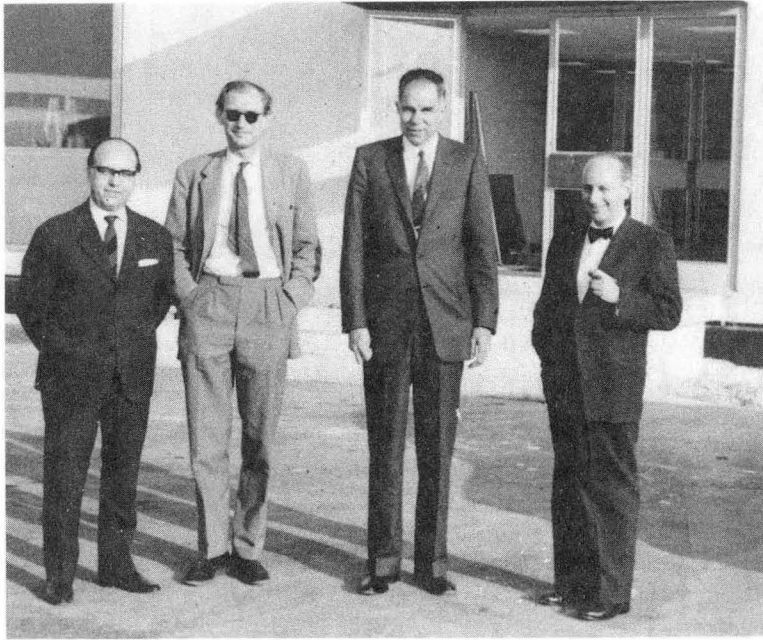
I attended the afternoon plenary session at the Hofburg.

I attended the French reception at the French Embassy, the Conference President's reception at the Palais Pallavicini, and had dinner at Ambassador Lal's residence. The latter was attended by Homi Bhabha, A. K. Mitra, Emelyanov, V. M. Molotov, A. I. Alexandrov, Smyth, Cargo and others. Lal worked hard on me to drop Eklund for the director generalship, but I said the U.S. is committed to him. Later Emelyanov and Bhabha tried to get me to agree to a year's postponement in the election of a new Director General, but I said it was too late to change plans.

Saturday, September 30, 1961

We flew on Alitalia flight no. 259 (leaving Vienna at 8:15 a.m. and arriving in Milan, via Munich, at 11:30 a.m.). We were met by Frederico Consolo (Milan Consul General), Euratom Ambassador Butterworth, John Erlewine (U.S. Euratom Representative in Brussels), and others. I visited ISPRA (Euratom Laboratory) with Graham, Brown, Wilkes and King. We received a briefing by ISPRA Director D. G. Retter, Etienne Hirsch, Euratom Commission Vice President Enrico Medi, Jules Gueron, Euratom Commissioner Emanuel Sassen and others, and toured the Laboratory.

In the course of the visit described above, we had cordial and informal discussions on a number of topics, including additional R&D areas for US-Euratom cooperation--fast reactors, homogenous-slurry work, and direct conversion were among the areas considered--and plans for negotiations on amendments to our Agreements, pursuant to our June conversations. We also discussed Euratom's need for large quantities of plutonium for its fast reactor program. The Euratom officials expressed the hope that the United States would provide this material. Although no decision on their request was possible at



Visit to Seibersdorf, September 28, 1961

L to R: Carlo Salvetti, Jerry Cook, Seaborg, Henry Seligman

GUEST LIST
LUNCHEON OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
U. S. DELEGATION
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1961
HOTEL IMPERIAL

1:15 P.M.

- AFGHANISTAN Dr. Abdul Chaffar KAKAR
- ARGENTINA Admiral Oscar QUIHILLALT
- AUSTRALIA Mr. Allan Douglas McKNIGHT
- AUSTRIA Dr. Walter KODAK
Dr. Michael HIGATSBERGER
- BELGIUM Professor Jacques ERRERA
- BRAZIL Mr. Helio F. S. BITTENCOURT
- BULGARIA Professor Gueorgui NADJAKOV
- CHINA Dr. Shif-mou LEE
- COLOMBIA Dr. Tulio A. MARULANDA E.
- CZECHOSLOVAK
SOCIALIST REPUBLIC Dr. Karel PETRZELKA
- DENMARK Mr. Hans Henrik KOCH
- FINLAND Professor Erkki LAURILA
- FRANCE Dr. Bertrand GOLDSCHMIDT
- GERMANY Mr. Walter SCHULTE-MEERMANN
- GREECE Admiral A. G. SPANIDES
- HOLY SEE Dr. Frank M. FOLSOM
The Rev. Father Theodore M. HESBURGH
- INDIA Ambassador Arthur S. LALL
Dr. BHABBA
- IRAN Dr. Ali Asghar AZAD

IRAQ	Ambassador Baqir H. HASANI
	Dr. Abdul Jabbar ABDULLAH
ISRAEL	Professor Ernst D. BERGMANN
ITALY	Professor Felice IPPOLITO
JAPAN	Ambassador UCHIDA
KOREA	Ambassador Eung Kyun SHIN
	Mr. Tae Ha CHUNG
MEXICO	Mr. Jose Maria ORTIZ TIRADO
NORWAY	Dr. Gunnar RANDERS
PAKISTAN	Dr. I. H. USMANI
PHILIPPINES	Ambassador Dr. Roberto REGALA
	Dr. F. MEDINA
POLAND	Mr. W. BILLIG
PORTUGAL	Dr. Carlos CACHO
SOUTH AFRICA	Mr. D. B. SOLE
SPAIN	Mr. Jose Maria OTERO NAVASCUES
	Mr. Armando DURAN
THAILAND	Mr. M. M. VEJYANTRANGSRISHT
USSR	Professor V. S. EMELYANOV
UNITED KINGDOM	Sir Roger MAKINS
	Mr. M. I. MICHAELS
YUGOSLAVIA	Mr. Slobodan NAKICENOVIC
TUNISIA	Mr. Mhammed Ali El ANNABI
TURKEY	Ambassador Baha Vefa KARATAY

U.S. EMBASSY

Dr. Glenn T. SEABORG
Dr. Henry DeWolf SMYTH
Mr. William I. CARGO
Mr. John S. GRAHAM
Dr. Leland HAWORTH
Dr. Isidor I. RABI
Mr. John A. HALL
Dr. Edward L. BRADY
Mr. J. P. TREVITHICK
Mr. A. A. WELLS
Mr. Howard C. BROWN
Mr. Daniel M. WILKES
Mr. Cecil KING
Mr. Charles W. THOMAS
Mr. Dwight J. PORTER

REGRETS FOR
LUNCHEON OF THE CHAIRMAN OF THE
U. S. DELEGATION
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1961
HOTEL IMPERIAL
1:15 P.M.

BRAZIL	Dr. Damy do SANSA SANTOS	Will not be here
CANADA	H. E. Max Hirsch WERSHOF	
FRANCE	Mr. Pierre COUTURE	Will not be in Vienna this year is ill
GHANA	The Hon. Kofi BAAKO	Will not be here
ITALY	H. E. Dr. Emilio COLOMBO	Will not arrive until Sunday
IAEA	The Hon. Sterling COLE	Will be attending funeral of Dag Hammarskjold
JAPAN	H. E. Takeo MIKI	
PORTUGAL	H. E. Dr. Abilo ANDRADE PINTO DE LEMOS	Another engagement
	Mr. Jose Frederico ULRICH	Not here
SOUTH AFRICA	Dr. A. J. ROUX	Not here
SWEDEN	Mr. Harry Anders BRYNIELSSON	Not here
U.S.A.	The Hon. John O. Pastore	Not here
	The Hon. James VAN ZANDT	Not here
	The Hon. William BATES	Not here
	The Hon. Craig HOSMER	Not here
	Mr. John CONWAY	Not here
	Mr. George MURPHY	Not here



Visit to ISPR - EURATOM, Milan, Italy, September 30, 1961

L to R: John S. Graham, Etienne Hirsch, (unidentified),
Enrico Medi, Frederico Consolo, Seaborg, (unidentified),
Jules Guéron

the time, I asked about plans for safeguarding the plutonium if we should supply it, and Guéron outlined their safeguard arrangements.

We flew via Alitalia flight no. 326 (leaving Milan at 7:30 p.m. and arriving in Paris at 8:50 p.m.). We were met by Jim Ammons (USAEC Administrative Representative in Paris) and representatives of the U.S. Army and Air Force.

We stayed at the George V Hotel. Wilkes and I visited Place Pigalle and toured other parts of the city.

Sunday, October 1, 1961

I strolled over the Louvre area with Graham, Haworth, Senator John Pastore and Congressman William Bates. I had lunch with the same group, plus John Conway, at the George V Hotel. I then did some further sightseeing, in the Latin Quarter, etc., with Wilkes. I had dinner at Bert Goldschmidt's, with Francis Perrin, CEA High Commissioner (one of France's greatest nuclear scientists, and a member of the original Commission appointed in January 1946), Jean Renou (Chief of the Department of Foreign Relations, under Goldschmidt), (USAEC Commissioners) John Graham and Leland Haworth, Jim Ammons (Liaison Representative in the USAEC's Paris Office) and others. The French made a number of requests for more U.S. collaboration in both civilian and military matters.

The increased collaboration desired by the French involved four main elements: 1. They wanted to participate in the instrumentation aspects of at least one of the weapons tests being conducted at our Nevada test site. 2. They wanted our assistance in the construction of their gaseous diffusion facility; they hoped to purchase conventional equipment in the United States and also to be given access to our stainless steel technology for the diffusion process. 3. They wanted to obtain U.S. plutonium for use in their fast reactor program. (I could see some technical benefit to us from such cooperation, but it was clearly necessary for us to explore the question of the extent to which our furnishing plutonium for the fast reactor program would release French-produced plutonium for weapons projects.) 4. In connection with their submarine program, they asked whether we would supply the enriched uranium required for an operating prototype submarine.

Monday, October 2, 1961

We went to SHAPE Headquarters, where we received a briefing on NATO by General Samuel E. Anderson, General Stevenson and staff. Graham, Haworth and I later visited with U.S. Ambassador to France James Gavin. He feels that the U.S. should not give France data on nuclear weapons because then West Germany would demand it and the Russian fear of German intentions is so great that this would pose a very dangerous situation.

I had lunch at the Crillon Hotel with Pierre Guillaumat (French Minister for Atomic Energy), Perrin, Francois de Rose, Graham, Haworth, Wilkes and others. I attended a reception given by Ambassador and Mrs. Gavin at their residence in honor of Air Force Secretary Eugene Zuckert.

I went to the Moulin Rouge with Wilkes, Haworth, Brown, King and Ammons.

Tuesday, October 3, 1961

We flew to Vienna, via Munich, on Air France flight no. 734 (leaving Paris at 9 a.m. and arriving in Vienna at 11:30 a.m.). I had lunch with Smyth, Cargo and Brown to discuss the situation on Eklund. I then attended the afternoon session in the Hofburg. After defeat (22 for, 42 against, 1 abstention) of a motion to refer back to the Board of Governors, after much debate, Eklund was elected (46 for, 16 against, 5 abstentions). (Voting list attached.)

I attended a reception given by the Austrian Government at the Schönbrunn Palace, where I met Chancellor Gorbach of Austria and other government officials. Emelyanov and Bhabha are saying that they will recommend that their countries withdraw from the IAEA. Emelyanov reiterates that he will not attend any more IAEA meetings and will not allow any other scientist to do so (this includes especially meetings of the Scientific Advisory Committee).

APPROVAL OF THE APPOINTMENT OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL

<u>46 countries FOR</u>	<u>16 Against</u>	<u>5 Abstentions</u>	<u>10 Not Voting **</u>
Argentina	*Albania	Burma	Holy See
Australia	*Bulgaria	Ceylon	The Congo
Austria	*Byelorussia	Iraq	(Leopoldville)
Belgium	*Czechoslovakia	Morocco	Haiti
Brazil	*Hungary	U. A. R.	Honduras
Canada	*Poland		** Cambodia
Chile	*Romania		** Dominican Republic
China	*Ukraine		** Luxembourg
Colombia	*USSR		** Mali
Denmark	Afghanistan		** Paraguay
Ecuador	Cuba		** Sudan
El Salvador	Ghana		
Ethiopia	India		
Finland	Indonesia		
France	Tunisia		
German Fed. Republic	Yugoslavia		
Greece			
Guatemala			
Holland			
Iran			
Israel			
Italy			
Japan			
Korea			
Mexico			
Monaco			
Netherlands			
New Zealand			
Paraguay			
Norway			
Pakistan			
Peru			
Philippines			
Portugal			
Spain			
South Africa			
Sweden			
Switzerland			
Switzerland			
Thailand			
Turkey			
U.K.			
U.S.A.			
Venezuela			
South-Nam			
Yugoslavia			

* Soviet-bloc countries

** Not represented at
the IAEA Conference

Wednesday, October 4, 1961

I flew out of Vienna, with Brown, King and Wilkes on Austrian Airlines flight no. 401 (leaving Vienna at 8:45 a.m. and arriving in Frankfurt at 10:45 a.m.).

We visited the American Armed Forces PX in Frankfurt and had an automobile tour of the city. We left Frankfurt on Pan American Airways flight no. 73, DC8 (leaving Frankfurt at 2 p.m., stopping at Shannon, and arriving in New York at 6:30 p.m. EDT). We then flew by MATS plane to Washington (arriving at 9 p.m.).

Thursday, October 5, 1961

I spent the day at home working on a huge stack of AEC papers and making phone calls. A big issue is the question of what the U.S. position should be if the USSR stops testing within a month or two and offers to sign an agreement (presumably uncontrolled) to ban testing. This might have considerable appeal in the current meeting of the United Nations. (In fact, India has introduced a resolution calling for an unpoliced test ban.) The U.S. would be in a very difficult position because the U.S. testing program is not under way yet and is necessarily slow in getting started since the U.S. did not prepare surreptitiously as did the Russians. Also, underground testing is very slow and time consuming. The third U.S. test went off successfully on October 1st, as scheduled; it was not announced and not detected.

Friday, October 6, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Information Meeting 70 (notes attached). I described various meetings in which I had participated while in Europe and particularly the request of Sir Roger Makins to use the Nevada Test Site if Great Britain decides to resume testing. I also mentioned the French requests for information on the gaseous diffusion plant, for large amounts of Pu for the Rhapsodie reactor, for U^{235} fuel elements for nuclear submarines, and for permission to see and purchase instrumentation for underground tests. We also discussed the impending U.N. resolution asking for an uncontrolled moratorium on testing and the status of our test program.

I had lunch at the University Club with Kenneth Pitzer.

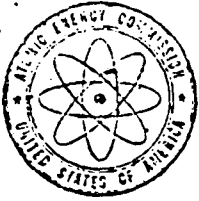
At 2:45 p.m., Professor J. P. Baxter (Chairman, Australian AEC), accompanied by Ian J. W. Bisset (Australian Embassy), came in to discuss the Australian atomic energy program and possible cooperation with the U.S. atomic energy program. Myron Kratzer was also present.

A final O.K. was given to the description of the venting incident that occurred as a result of the September 15th test. This will be published in the U.S. Public Health Service Bulletin.

I received a call from Elmer Staats of the BOB advising that we would have to reduce our New Obligational Authority (NOA) in FY 1961 by \$55 million. He said it would involve things like the Stanford accelerator program, Plowshare and might involve VELA.

Saturday, October 7, 1961

I sent a letter to President Kennedy saying that we cannot accelerate our test program, as he requested, unless we go to atmospheric testing. I also sent a letter to Secretary Rusk requesting him not to alter the U.S. position in the U.N. regarding the nuclear testing issue (which is for a controlled test ban.



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

UNCL. BY DOD
NOV 86

October 6, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 70

11:25 a.m. Friday, October 6, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. AEC 604/57 Health Implications of Fallout for Federal Radiation Council Consideration. Dr. Haworth is drafting a reply (Sec'y)
2. Status of Test Program (NOUGAT). The General Manager reported his conclusions on schedules.
- ✓ 3. Proposed Weapons Test (GM Draft Staff Paper). Commissioners Wilson and Haworth will discuss with General Betts today letters to Secretaries of State and Defense. (Sec'y) *attached on Oct 10*
- ✓ 4. Paris Discussions with French Government Officials. The Chairman requested preparation of letters to the Secretaries of State and Defense (Betts) *will be attached - Oct 18*
5. Indian-U.N. Resolution re Test Moratorium. The Commissioners are reviewing General Betts' draft position and requested preparation of a letter to the President. (Betts)
6. AEC 1000/44 AEC-DOD Responsibility for Launching SNAP Devices. The Commissioners noted the General Manager's draft and requested additional emphasis on safety testing. (Henderson)
7. General Manager-Director of Regulation memo dated September 21, 1961 on NASA-AEC-DOD Aerospace Responsibility. The Commissioners noted recommendations are forthcoming. (GM/Price)
8. Assignment of Weapons. Dr. Haworth will discuss with General Manager and General Betts.
- ✓ 9. Letter to Director Ellis, Office of Emergency Planning re Assignment of Civil Defense Functions. The Chairman will sign the letter out today. (Sec'y) *attached today - dated 9/4*
- ✓ 10. AEC 1077/9 Weapons Tests. The General Manager said a draft letter to the President would be circulated today. (GM) *attached 10/7*

The Chairman requested preparation of a letter to the President re the proposed event at Tonopah. (Betts)

11. Visit of U.N. Representative to NTS. (See Shields Warren's letter of September 28, 1961). The Chairman will consider discussing this matter with the President. (Brown)
The General Manager will consider visit details. (GM)
12. AEC Representatives to Federal Science and Technological Council Panels to be discussed with the General Manager. (Brown)
13. NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST Articles on NS SAVANNAH, October 5, 1961. (Picture of ship in WASHINGTON POST and description of control rod status in NEW YORK TIMES.)
14. Soviet Withdrawal from the IAEA. The General Manager has under preparation a draft statement in the event of withdrawal.
15. Soviet Nuclear Tests. The Chairman requested information on the series. (GM)
16. American Institute Radio Engineers Representatives Visit to ROVER-PLUTO Site. The General Manager reported the request had not been granted.
17. Special Intelligence Briefing Scheduled for Tuesday, October 10. Commissioners requested attendance of technical staff. (GM)
18. General Manager's Report on Test Equipment.
19. PHS Release on Fallout Levels. The General Manager requested Commissioners' comments today.
20. Contract for Sale of Heat from the SRE. The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's proposal to extend the contract for sale of heat to Southern California Edison. The JCAE will be notified. (GM)
21. Process Heat Reactor Project Proposals. The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation to issue invitations for proposals and noted this facility would be subject to Part 115, Parallel Procedures. (GM/Price)
22. Agenda was approved as reviewed. (Sec'y)

Present

Dr. Seaborg General Luedecke
Mr. Graham Mr. Ferguson
Dr. Wilson Mr. Henderson
Dr. Haworth Mr. Brown
 Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

treaty) in order to agree to an uncontrolled moratorium on testing, as proposed in the Indian Resolution. (Copies of these letters are attached.)

I talked on the phone to Ed Diamond of Newsweek (in New York). He gave me the content of the cover story they are doing on me for next week's issue; I made a few comments to improve its accuracy.

In the late afternoon I played nine holes of golf with Lynne and Dan Wilkes at the Chevy Chase Club.

Sunday, October 8, 1961

I worked on AEC papers and on a paper entitled, "Spallation Competition in Astatine Compound Nuclei Formed by Heavy Ion Bombardments," that I am co-authoring with T. D. Thomas, G. E. Gordon and R. M. Latimer; it is to be published in Physical Review or Nuclear Physics.

In the afternoon the whole family went to hear a National Capital Park Ranger describe, "Rocks and Minerals of Coastal Plain," in the quarry area near and in Fort Totten Park.

Monday, October 9, 1961

At 11:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 71 (notes attached). We discussed the question of a possible joint DOD-AEC letter to the President describing the capabilities and readiness for atmospheric testing -- we decided to send a separate letter because the DOD draft pressed too hard and used arguments (we don't believe that proof testing is necessary) with which we don't agree, the BOB request for a FY 1962 budget cut to help the President reduce the deficit; etc. We also heard a report by Harry Smyth on happenings at the IAEA General Conference after our departure.

The Commissioners (Commission Meeting 1781 notes attached) met to decide on what items to cut out of the FY 1962 budget to reduce the obligations requested by the Bureau of the Budget. With great difficulty we decided to slow down the Stanford Accelerator, to cut out the decoupling shots of the VELA program in Mississippi, and to cut out the Organic Reactor, the Experimental Beryllium Oxide Reactor (EBORE) and the Process Heat Reactor. I called Staats and told him what reductions we had decided on.

Tuesday, October 10, 1961 - D.C.

Secretary McNamara called and asked me to look into the production problem on the DAVEY CROCKETT weapons. He said he would be willing to have DOD fund this and emphasized the urgency of the matter.

I sent a letter to President Kennedy, with copies to the Principals, describing the preparations needed and the time schedule for atmospheric testing. DOD sent their letter yesterday describing tests desired by them.

At 11:15 a.m. I met with the National Association of Attorney Generals Committee on Atomic Energy Law to discuss problems connected with turning over certain regulatory functions to the states; in particular they want the states to have some control over waste disposal.

I sent letters to Secretaries Rusk and McNamara asking for their reaction to the possibility of Great Britain's using our underground testing facilities, as requested by Sir Roger Makins (copies attached).

OCT 7 1951

UNCL BY 802
18V 88

Dear Mr. President:

In his memorandum of September 22, 1951, advising the Commission of your approval of our proposed program for resumption of testing of nuclear weapons, Mr. Bundy indicated that you wanted the schedule accelerated if possible.

This issue has been thoroughly investigated during my absence. In our consideration of all possible avenues for speeding up the test program we are studying the possibility of using a weapon device in connection with the Corona shot of the Plowshare program scheduled for December. However, it is the conclusion of the Commission that we cannot accomplish any significant speed-up in the presently-planned program without resorting to atmospheric testing, although it is not the purpose of this letter to make a recommendation for atmospheric testing at this time.

Due to its very nature, underground testing requires a substantial amount of advance planning and preparation. For the next year, therefore, the scale of our test program is limited primarily by the capacity of the facilities at the Nevada Test Site. Our experiences in the first event in the current series has also shown that unforeseen events can further limit the rate of progress. In this instance a venting of steam carrying radioactive materials contaminated one of our two major tunnel complexes at the Nevada site. We are working three shifts per day to clean up the tunnel, but it may be unusable for a month or more.

Therefore, if you should determine that our test program should be accelerated and increased in scope, atmospheric testing would be a necessary supplement to our current underground program. This is particularly true with regard to the detonation of devices of higher yields and those tests desired by the BOD for effects information and to prove weapons systems. Additional factors to be considered in evaluation of the pros and cons of resuming atmospheric tests are included in the joint AEC-BOD report submitted to you on September 20, 1951.

In this connection, we have noted recent cables from Ambassador Stevenson to the State Department regarding the

resolutions being introduced at the current U.S. General Assembly suggesting various types of moratoria, including a ban on atmospheric testing. I enclose a copy of a letter of even date which I have sent to Secretary Rusk outlining our views on these matters.

Respectfully,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The President
The White House

Enclosure (1)

cc: Commissioner Graham
Commissioner Wilson
Commissioner Olson
General Manager
General Betts



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

OCT 7 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Recent cables from the U. S. Delegation to the United Nations (Refs. NY fs 968, 990, 1011 and 1044) raise important questions regarding the nuclear testing issue. These cables also pose various possibilities with regard to resolutions being introduced at the current U. N. General Assembly discussions.

I would like to comment on the questions posed. The U. S. has already observed a lengthy moratorium without controls. During this 34 month period we have had no way of knowing whether or not the Soviets have tested clandestinely. Even if they have not done so, they have demonstrated quite clearly that they can readily agree to an uncontrolled moratorium, and when ready to test be adequately prepared to do so effectively, whereas we have been and would be constrained by the dictates of our open society to limit our preparations.

I do not think it desirable that the U. S. propose substantive changes in the U.S.-U.K. resolution of September 28, 1961, which set forth our readiness to cease tests provided that there was a signed treaty which included provisions for an international control system. The lessons of the past three years should not be lost to us and the point that we have learned than should be put forth to the world.

A moratorium with negotiations for a specifically limited period may be appealing to many nations in the U. N. However, we should not be led into thinking that any adopted time limit would not be extended and re-extended until the Soviet Union found it to its interests to break off the moratorium. At the end of any agreed time period we would be placed in the position of having to reject an extension of negotiations or of breaking off such negotiations.

In view of the above comments, I would hope that any Department guidance sent to the U.S. Delegation in New York would reflect a position of definite and specific opposition to any resolution or appeal which urges reinstatement of an uncontrolled moratorium. This position should be the same for an unlimited or limited duration moratorium, with or without negotiations.

With regard to moratoria on atmospheric testing only, I realize that the political problems are complex; however certain considerations must be borne in mind.

The comprehensive nature of the current Soviet tests has given them an important relative advantage. The President has urged that rapid progress be made in our own test program. But, at best, the rate of progress is much slower underground than would be the case if atmospheric tests were included in the program; certain unforeseen difficulties in our present series have emphasized this fact. Furthermore, high yield tests, tests for determination of various important weapons effects, and tests to prove out complete weapons systems cannot be accomplished underground.

In our opinion, these factors clearly constitute strong reasons for retaining the President's power to initiate atmospheric testing should he deem it necessary in the interest of national security.

I would urge a Principals' meeting at a very early date to further explore these problems in order to make recommendations to the President. Therefore, I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Secretary McNamara.

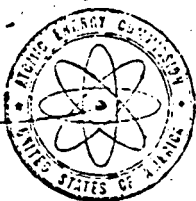
Sincerely yours,

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

cc: The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense

bcc: Chairman Seaborg
Commissioner Graham
Commissioner Wilson
Commissioner Olson
Commissioner Haworth
General Manager
General Betts



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

URCL. BY DGE
NOV 28

October 9, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 71

11:45 a.m., Monday, October 9, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Dr. Smyth's Report on the IAEA Conference
2. U. S. Announcement on Soviet Nuclear Tests
- ✓ 3. Letters to Secretaries of State and Defense re U.K. Request
(Item 3, Information Meeting 70) - The General Manager reported draft letters will be circulated today. *was attached to meeting*
4. U. K. Interest in Nuclear Submarines - The General Manager reported this matter in staff. (GM)
- ✓ 5. Letters to Secretaries of State and Defense re French Requests -
(Item 4, Information Meeting 70) - The General Manager said these are in staff. (GM) *will be discussed on Monday*
6. Bureau of the Budget Proposed Revisions to FY 1962 Budget -
A Commission Meeting is scheduled for 3:00 p.m. today. (SECY)
7. Letter to the President re Special Tests - Dr. Haworth will discuss the draft with the General Manager and Gen. Betts.
8. Proposed Presidential Statement re Cessation of Nuclear Tests
9. Visit of U. N. Representative to NTS (Item 11, Information Meeting 70) - The General Manager said he would discuss this matter with the Commission after his meeting with Dr. Shields Warren today.

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Naiden
Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Dr. Wilson	Dr. Smyth
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedecke	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 9, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date _____

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1781, MONDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1961,
3:10 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Commission Business

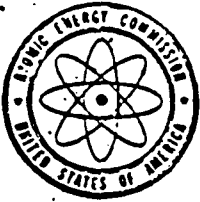
BOB Reductions in the FY 1962 Budget

✓ The Commission agreed to submit to the BOB the following figures for the FY 1962 Budget:

(In Millions)

	<u>Obligations</u>	<u>Expenditures</u>
Savings in Raw Materials and Special Nuclear Materials	\$ 18.0	\$ 18.0
Vela - Operating	8.0	8.0
Stanford Accelerator (reduce plant obligations from \$26 million to \$18.5 million)	7.5	5.0
EBORZ - Operating	1.0	1.0
- Plant	8.0	2.0
Organic prototype reactor - Operating ..	3.0	3.0
- Plant	25.0	1.0
Process Heat Reactor - Plant	4.0	1.0
Miscellaneous savings in operations	<u>2.0</u>	<u>2.0</u>
Totals	\$ <u>76.5</u>	\$ <u>41.0</u>

The Chairman requested his testimony at the FY 1962 Authorization Hearings re: proceeding with specific reactor projects in FY 1962 be appended to the letter to the BOB. (Pittman-Burrows)



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

900525

OCT 10 1961

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10025

Dear Mr. Rusk:

ENCL BY DOE
10/11/61

I have been informally contacted by Sir Roger Makins with a request to determine the possibility of including one of their devices in our current nuclear test series.

DELETED

From our viewpoint the conduct of the proposed test at the Nevada Test Site would require relatively little effort, and we might obtain significant information from it. However, from the political and military considerations which are inherent in such a proposal, I feel that you and Secretary McNamara should be aware of the proposal and be afforded an opportunity to offer any comments as you consider appropriate.

Since I have assured Sir Roger of an early response to his request, I would greatly appreciate your immediate attention in this matter. I will be available if you desire to discuss the subject further. I would like to point out that Sir Roger stressed that Her Majesty's Government had not taken a decision on the policy question of resumption of nuclear weapons testing, and that his inquiries related to technical feasibility only.

1A52A: addressee	11A: Banks Rdr	Sincerely yours,
3A64A: Chairman	12A: Reader	
5A: Mr. Graham	13A: Locator	(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg
6A: Mr. Haworth	14A: Test Br.	
7A: Mr. Olson	15A: RSD Pending	
8A: Dr. Wilson		
9A: G1		
10A: DVA Files		

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
P. HAMBURG 4/19/86
REVIEWED BY DATE

L. S. [Signature] 6/19/86

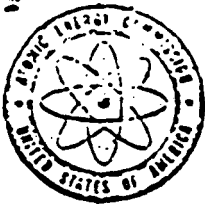
MA:RSD MA

Banks/ep/vj/gj Kato

10/10/61

10025

229



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

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10023

OCT 10 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

900524

Dear Mr. McNamara:

I have been informally contacted by Sir Roger Makins with a request to determine the possibility of including one of their devices in our current nuclear test series.

DELETED

Cy for Gen. Mgr.

From our viewpoint the conduct of the proposed test at the Nevada Test Site would require relatively little effort, and we might obtain significant information from it. However, from the political and military considerations which are inherent in such a proposal, I feel that you and Secretary Rusk should be aware of the proposal and be afforded an opportunity to offer any comments as you consider appropriate.

Sir Roger also indicated a desire to participate in the Vela Uniform program, using British detection equipment and techniques. From our viewpoint, I see no objection to this request if their participation is on a non-interference basis with respect to the weapons test program. I will direct my staff to plan accordingly with your staff if you concur.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. HAMBURG 6/19/86
REVIEWED BY DATE
L. DeFuria 6/19/86

10023

230

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chf USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10024

Since I have assured Sir Roger of an early response to his request, I would greatly appreciate your immediate attention in this matter. I will be available if you desire to discuss the subject further. I would like to point out that Sir Roger stressed that Her Majesty's Government had not taken a decision on the policy question of resumption of nuclear weapons testing, and that his inquiries related to technical feasibility only.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Robert S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense

10024

*Not dispatched in
Edm - Given Unit (S.T.)*

I sent my biweekly report the President Kennedy in which I described my European trip (copy attached).

From 6 p.m. to 7:40 p.m. I attended a Meeting of the Principals in the Secretary of State's Conference room. Present were: Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, Mac Bundy, Allen Dulles, William Foster, Harold Brown, Ros Gilpatric, Lee Haworth, Paul Nitze, Arthur Dean, Adrian Fisher, Spurgeon Keeny, Arthur Schlesinger, General Lyman Lemnitzer, Gerald Johnson, Ronald Spiers, David Popper, Gerald Olsen, James Goodby, Thomas Pickering, Philip Halla, John McNaughton, Gerald Johnson, General Dale Smith, Spofford English, George Kavanagh, Harlan Cleveland, Pete Scoville, General Austin Betts, Phil Farley and others. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the question of resuming testing in the atmosphere and its effect on the forthcoming U.N. meeting. The general conclusion seemed to be to continue to press for a controlled test ban but to announce that we will prepare for atmospheric tests in order to be ready if negotiations for a test ban treaty fail (notes attached).

The USAEC carried out an underground nuclear test this afternoon; it was apparently successful and it was announced.

Wednesday, October 11, 1961 - D.C.

The Principals are recommending to the President today, in written form, that the U.S. reaffirm its offer to the USSR for a controlled test ban but, at the same time, state that we shall prepare for atmospheric testing in the event we decide this is necessary.

I presided at Information Meeting 72 (notes attached) at which we discussed the BOB action on our FY 1961 budget, the forthcoming Federal Radiation Council (FRC) meeting and the draft position paper on the nuclear test ban.

I talked to Bundy on the phone about the procedure used for announcing our tests which goes back to Salinger's announcement that the President reserved the right not to announce for reasons of maximum security. This applies to underground testing although, of course, they may be picked up by seismic instruments. He said this may be brought up at the President's press conference today. At his news conference at 4:30 p.m. on TV and radio, the President mentioned that there have been more than 20 Soviet atmospheric tests. Since only 19 have been announced, this was followed by an announcement by Salinger -- at our suggestion -- that not all Soviet tests have been announced, that is, those on which we did not have clear and prompt identification.

At Commission Meeting 1783 (action summary attached) held at 2:20 p.m. we discussed the FY 1964 - 1966 projection, which is due at the Bureau of the Budget on Friday, and the University of Chicago contract for the operation of Argonne. The main issues on the latter are 1. duration; 2. whether AEC must approve the director and the deputy director; 3. the indemnity to the University if they overspend, and 4. payment for overhead, which the University wants raised from \$0.5 to \$1.2 million, which I favor, but for which there is strong opposition in the Commission.

I talked with Harold Agnew and concluded that the AEC must do more research on Pu metallurgy in view of certain difficulties in weapons and in Pu fabrication into weapons.

OCT 4 0 1961

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG
CH/ USAEC, 1961-71

FOLDER-PAGE 1002

900526

Dear Mr. President:

I have the honor to submit our regular biweekly report to you. I would like to take this occasion to report to you briefly on my recent visit to Europe.

I. Fifth General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

A. Confirmation of Director General:

1. By all odds, the confirmation of Dr. Sigvard Erlund (formerly Deputy and Acting Director of the Division of Reactor Development of the Swedish Atomic Energy Commission), as Director General of the IAEA, was the highlight of the Fifth General Conference. Dr. Erlund was finally confirmed on October 3 by a vote of 45 countries for, 15 against, 5 abstentions, and 10 "not voting." He was inducted into office on October 6.

2. Dr. Erlund's confirmation was preceded by and accompanied with attacks on the "Western Powers" by the Soviets and Soviet bloc. Much of this was precipitated by the Ludlows, who alleged that Dr. Erlund's candidacy was a failure to recognize the Africa-Asian Geographic regions, and that there had not been adequate consultation prior to his nomination by the Board of Governors.

3. The Ludlow objections were all too transparent. It was obvious that they hoped to create enough doubt that Dr. Erlund himself would withdraw and that in the confusion a "neutral" candidate, such as Mr. Arthur Tell, Ludlow Ambassador to Austria and member of the IAEA Board of Governors, who was amply qualified, might be persuaded to occupy the position.

WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

APPROVED BY J. D. Day 3/8/89
DATE

* Ltr. Nsc Graboske To DOE, OCTP Siebert dated 2/13/89

* * Ltr. DOE To DOE, OC, dated 8/19/87

* * * Ltr. DOD To DOE, OC, dated 9/11/87
F. B. M. 3/8/89

It should be emphasized that in all of the numerous speeches by the Soviets and Soviet Bloc countries, and the Indians, there was only one brief and mildly critical reference to Dr. Eklund's ability; namely, alleged inadequate administrative experience. No one challenged his integrity as an individual nor his competence as a scientist, and his administrative ability was generally acknowledged, except in the one instance mentioned above.

4. Professor Vasily S. Emlyanov, head of the Soviet Delegation to the Fifth General Conference and Member of the IAEA Board of Governors, received a good deal of attention in the U.S. newspapers following the confirmation of Dr. Eklund. In statements to the press and in official statements at the Conference, he said that he personally would not cooperate with Dr. Eklund, that he personally would not shake his hand, that he personally would recommend to his Government that it withdraw from the IAEA. And then, he personally stalked out of the Conference.

I emphasize "personally" because the Soviet Delegation itself did not retire from the Conference with the Professor. In addition, the Professor told us shortly after our arrival in Vienna, that he personally would not be returning to Vienna. There was no other explanation, but we assume that he has another assignment. Accordingly, his tactics in Vienna may well have been intended to mask the fact that he would not be returning anyway. I assume they were also part of the global effort to intimidate members of the United Nations into believing that unless the Soviet gets its way it will also withdraw from the United Nations.

I don't think the Soviets will withdraw from the IAEA, although I believe they may for a while be even less cooperative than in the past. However, the Soviets pledged 40,000 rubles to the Agency's voluntary fund.

In contrast to Professor Emlyanov's "official" behavior, my contacts with him were cordial, if somewhat reserved. He made several references

to his readiness to cooperate with the U.S. in scientific exchanges of information and personnel, and in large-scale, joint scientific ventures.

Professor Emelianov's official position in the Soviet Government is Chairman of the State Committee on the Utilization of Atomic Energy, Council of Ministers.

- B. The formal report on the Conference will be submitted shortly.

II. Discussions with the United Kingdom in London on September 21, 1961.

- A. United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority -- Sir Roger Makins, Chairman:

- 1. Participation in U.S. nuclear weapons test program:

- a. I wrote you from London on September 21 *-attached* of my discussions with the U.K.A.E.A. with particular reference to their participation in our nuclear weapons tests program. I shall shortly submit my recommendations to you based on discussions now under way with the Department of Defense and the Department of State. It is the tentative consensus of the Commission that participation should be permitted, mainly because of the importance of the tests to the U.K., our strongest nuclear ally.
 - b. As indicated in my letter of September 21, my discussions and theirs were at the technical level only. Sir Roger Makins made it clear that no policy decision had been made by the U.K. with respect to the resumption of nuclear testing.

- 2. Sir Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defense:

- 1. In my letter of September 21, I also mentioned briefly my discussions with Sir Harold Watkinson. The meeting was held at his request. The significant points made by him were threefold:

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE 10029

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C.

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III. Visit with the Sixth Fleet.

A. Purpose of Visit:

The visit was made at the invitation of the Secretary of the Navy. Purpose was to gain first-hand knowledge of the problems of handling, delivering, and storing nuclear weapons in Naval air operations.

B. Chronology:

I boarded the USS EMERALD at Athens (Piraeus) on Friday evening, September 22. I was the guest of Vice Admiral David L. McDonald, Commander, Sixth Fleet;

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Rear Admiral William E. Ellis, Commander, Carrier Division II; and Captain E. P. Amund, Commanding Officer of the INDEPENDENCE.

We sailed from Athens on Saturday morning, September 23. Air operations were conducted on Saturday and Sunday morning. On Sunday afternoon, while cruising through the Straits of the Dardanelles, I transferred by "high-line" from the INDEPENDENCE to the USS SPRINGFIELD, the Flagship of the Commander Sixth Fleet. I disembarked at Istanbul on Monday, September 25. By coincidence, I was a witness there to one of the most colorful of Naval traditions, namely, the welcoming of a new Fleet Commander visiting a Port for the first time. There were exchanges of 21-gun salutes between Turkish Shore Batteries and the SPRINGFIELD, as well as the proffering of many other nautical courtesies.

C. Observations -- Technical:

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B. Observations -- General:

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2. Penetration of Enemy Defenses:

It seems to me that the task of penetrating the enemy defenses in and near the Black Sea area is an extremely formidable one and the odds against successful penetration by the aircraft of the Sixth Fleet alone would appear to be gravely high. However, as part of a coordinated US-SATO strike

force, the aircraft of the Sixth Fleet represents, in my judgment, a strong and reliable component. The existence of such a mobile strike force in a constant state of readiness must be a source of comfort to our friends in the Yaffertzema and a source of deep concern for the Soviets.

IV. EURATOM -- ISEPRA Research Center:

On Saturday, September 30, I visited the Euratom research center at ISEPRA on Lake Maggiore, about 50 miles from Milan. The visit was the result of an invitation extended by Mr. Erlendo Hirsch, President, European Atomic Energy Community, when he visited the AEC in Washington last June. President Hirsch and key Euratom officers were hosts at ISEPRA.

The principal research instrument at ISEPRA is a nuclear reactor similar to the CP-5 at the Argonne National Laboratory. The site is new, attractive, and growing. There are approximately 600 employees at ISEPRA at the present time, mostly German, French, and Italian, but also including scientists and technicians from Belgium, The Netherlands, and Luxembourg. A total staff of approximately 1,100 is planned for year-end 1961.

The principal problem confronting Euratom at the present time, insofar as assistance from the United States is concerned, is the need for a firm commitment by the United States to furnish additional quantities of U-235 and plutonium for the future Euratom program and those of its member states. An Additional Agreement is now under consideration and the question of additional special nuclear material is being studied. Negotiations on the Additional Agreement are expected to commence in November in Washington. Procedures require that such an agreement, if successfully negotiated, must lay before the Joint Congressional Committees on Atomic Energy for 30 days after the Congress reconvenes in January.

V. NATO Briefings:

On Monday, October 2, Commissioners Graham, Barnorth and L. Senator Pastore and Congressman Bates received a briefing at NATO Headquarters by General Samuel B. Anderson, Air Deputy to SACMUR, who conducted the briefing in General Norstad's absence. The briefing consisted mainly of a discussion of organization and communications. I had also planned to visit some of the NATO bases, but was forced to cancel out when it became necessary for me to return to Vienna on Thursday, October 3, in connection with the confirmation of Dr. Eklund.

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VI. Meetings with the French Commissariat Energie Atomique:

On Sunday, October 1, and Monday, October 2, I met with President Pierre Guillaumat, Francois Ferrin, High Commissioner, and Bertrand Goldschmidt, Director of Foreign Relations and Programs of the Commissariat Energie Atomique.

A. The French CEA raised four major points:**1. Underground Funnels Tests Instrumentation:**

They desire to participate in the instrumentation aspects of at least one of the weapons tests in the current Nevada series. There is some precedent for this -- an unclassified visit to the Nevada Test Site in 1953. I shall explore this possibility with the Department of Defense and the Department of State.

2. Gaseous Diffusion Plant Construction:

The French would like U.S. assistance in the construction of a gaseous diffusion plant to separate and produce weapons grade uranium. They desire to purchase conventional equipment in the U.S. and also to be provided access to U.S. stainless steel technology for the diffusion process. They insist, however, that whether or not such assistance is forthcoming, they intend to go ahead with the construction of the plant. (There were indications that this project has the personal sponsorship of President de Gaulle and the inference was that the project might not survive his term of office). This request is also under study.

3. Cooperation in Civilian Reactors:

The French desire to obtain U.S. plutonium for use in their fast reactor program. There would be some technical benefit to the U.S. from such cooperation. There is, however, the question -- which I propose to explore -- of the extent to which our furnishing plutonium for the fast reactor program would free-up French produced plutonium for their weapons program, and the implications thereof.

~~DELETED~~ ~~DELETED~~ the French had also explored ~~DELETED~~ the possibility of the U.K.A.E.A. supplying plutonium for the same purpose, but without decision).

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B. I shall explore the above requests with the Department of Defense.

VII. International Cooperation in the Peaceful Use of Atomic Energy:

The Vienna meeting brought me in contact with the delegates from 77 member nations. As a result, however, I am confronted with personal invitations to visit the atomic energy programs of a number of these nations, including Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Colombia, France, Ghana, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Republic of Congo, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, USSR, and Yugoslavia.

In the instance of Japan, their Delegate informed me that the Diet had adopted a resolution that I be invited to visit Japan in November.

Respectfully submitted,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

09(m)

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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OFFICE DIARY
Memorandum of Conversation
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10037

OK
STR
SR

DATE: October 10, 1961
6:00 p.m.
Secretary's Conference
Room

ing of Committee of Principals
Nuclear Testing

See Tab "A"

This document consists of 7 pages.

Number 13 of 20 copies, Series E

S/S	P	CIA - Mr. Dulles
G	ACDA-3	USIA - Mr. Murrow
IO	DOD-Secy. McNamara	WH - Mr. Bundy
S/P	JCS - Gen. Lemnitzer	WH - Dr. Weisner
S/AE	AKC - Dr. Seaborg	
EJR		

Secretary opened the meeting by asking Mr. Foster what matter for consideration was. Mr. Foster said the first for consideration was atmospheric nuclear testing -- cur for such tests and the relation to the UN debate. He asked views of Defense.

McNamara cited the Defense memorandum to the President r 9, a copy of which had gone to the State Department, ongly urges making preparations for atmospheric testing. g indicated agreement with the Defense position, but sarily on the same grounds, noting that AEC does not enses view on the importance of proof testing.

Bundy noted that proof testing in three weeks differs pmental testing in six to nine months and that the sition had undergone a radical change. Secretary said that Defense wants approval to undertake prepara y. If the U.S. has to modify the warheads of the ssile, preliminary work should start shortly.

Secretary Fusk noted that in September the U.S. proposed heric ban agreement. Since then, the Soviets had almost two dozen nuclear devices. He asked if Defens

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Handwritten: J. D. ... 11/24/87
Lt. J. B. Burke To DoS, DC Gilbert dated 8/19/87 (no objection to Release)

believed the situation had changed militarily or politically by this series of tests.

Secretary McNamara replied that he would say both. He felt we should have asked for authority six or eight months ago to prepare for these tests. Mr. Dundy cited the September 20 Defense-AEC memorandum on test needs. Mr. Gilpatric agreed that Defense had accelerated its recommended program. We had not anticipated the rate of Soviet testing when the September 20 recommendations were made.

In response to a general request, Dr. Scoville summarized our information about the Soviet testing as follows: There have been twenty-four tests conducted

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Mr. McNamara said the very breadth of the Soviet test program surprised us. However, he noted that Page 10 of the September 20 memorandum had asked for authority to prepare for atmospheric testing, so that the Defense position on this question was not really a basic change.

The Secretary asked about the political problem in the United Nations. Ambassador Dean replied that we have a joint US-UK resolution on the table and the Indians are planning to introduce a resolution. We are not sure what it will contain, but it will probably call for an uncontrolled indefinite moratorium on any further testing. The British and Swedes are very nervous about our position and the general estimate is that the Indian resolution will pass by a wide margin. However, the U.S. delegation feels that if it is clear that testing is essential, we can handle the political problem. He recommended that we clarify our position regarding further testing by the U.S. if we think it necessary, before the Indian resolution is passed rather than after. The British are pushing us very hard to renew the Kennedy-Macmillan offer. The U.S. delegation thinks our resolution calling for resumption of negotiations will pass by a very narrow margin with many abstentions. The Indian resolution will no doubt also pass, but by a wide margin.

Secretary McNamara noted that the Soviets may continue testing, or, alternatively, they may complete the test series and then accept an unpoliced moratorium. Chairman Seaborg noted

that if we began testing preparations, they will become known and that will be tantamount to resuming testing. He felt we could not make additional preparations without their becoming known.

Secretary Rusk noted: (1) If the USSR says it is now ready to sign a test ban treaty, we would presumably agree. (2) We offered an atmospheric ban in September. (3) If we cannot maintain this policy, are we not forced to say either that the Soviets' testing has changed the situation basically or that we were wrong six months ago?

Mr. Bundy stressed the difference between important developmental tests and proof tests, inquired as to the difference between the situation in September, when atmospheric proof tests had not been recommended, and October, when they were proposed for an early date. Mr. Nitze pointed out that the extent of Soviet tests had had an effect on the political situation and that conducting proof tests would be a good idea if the Berlin talks failed and the international situation deteriorated. Mr. Bundy felt this was an essentially different problem. There was a difference between tests conducted for political effect and those conducted for significant military reasons.

Ambassador Dean thought that if we could postpone the tests and call for a moratorium for the duration of the General Assembly, it would help us politically. If we feel we have to test in the atmosphere from a military standpoint, let us decide the matter now so we can prepare for it politically. Mr. Foster agreed. Mr. Bundy asked if it made a difference if we "bang" now or "bang" later. Ambassador Dean thought it did not, but noted that Governor Stevenson thinks it does. Secretary Rusk said that the State Department and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency agree it is better to say so now if we decide it is necessary to test later. He wondered if there was any advantage in a short moratorium such as USUN had suggested in their telegram, 1123, and indicated he was not clear on the military and strategic implications.

Chairman Seaborg noted three factors for appraisal: (1) The extent of Soviet testing; (2) the fact of Soviet deception in preparing for tests while the Geneva talks were going on; (3) the Soviet rate of testing is so large compared to the rate of progress possible in underground testing. Mr. Bundy wondered whether there was a paper available on outer space versus atmospheric testing, since it is fall-out that creates the diplomatic problem. Secretary Rusk noted that the political climate was now shifting and that many countries were now against all tests, whether underground or not.

Secretary McNamara said we don't know enough about the performance of our own weapons. Defense is increasingly concerned, especially about an anti-ICBM missile over the next four or five years.

OFFICE DIARY

ENN T. SEABORG

USAEC, 1961-72

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Secretary Rusk said that we cannot have proposals outstanding which we are not ready to accept. While the test ban treaty is acceptable, we all agree that an uncontrolled moratorium is not. Ambassador Dean noted the Soviets might delay action on a moratorium resolution and then accept it at the end of the session when they were through testing. Ambassador Dean continued that if we could go back to Geneva, and agree not to test for say sixty days while we negotiated in good faith, we could knock the Indian resolution into a cocked hat. Secretary Rusk wondered what would be the effect of stating outright that we will sign a test ban treaty today but that we would not be a party to a moratorium hoax. We are prepared to negotiate but must reserve our right to test until the agreement is actually concluded. Under this procedure we would go ahead and prepare to test in the atmosphere. We were fully justified in taking a firm position on this matter in the light of the Soviet Union's fantastic performance: many other governments would secretly be in favor of our position.

Secretary Rusk asked Ambassador Dean and Mr. Cleveland if the testing issue would be a continuing problem at the UN. Mr. Cleveland replied that it would be an annual one. Ambassador Dean felt that the position suggested would be only mildly damaging. However, it was important to state clearly our intention to test before the vote is taken. Mr. Bundy thought we should enter a reservation and at the same time be ready to negotiate. It seemed to him that tests made for political reasons were not useful to the U.S. position.

Mr. Cleveland noted that we asked for the CA debate partly to educate other countries. We could enhance that position if it is possible to propose the atmospheric test ban again.

Secretary Rusk wondered whether the U.S. resolution would pass. Ambassador Dean said our liaison people thought it would pass. Mr. Cleveland was not sure that we would obtain a two-thirds majority, and Mr. Popper noted that amendments would be offered and efforts made to merge the U.S. and Indian resolutions. This would further confuse the issue. Ambassador Dean noted that Canadian Foreign Secretary Green's efforts on radiation have already confused the situation. The Japanese, Canadians and the Swedes are very nervous. The newer nations would not support us. The British would not support us in an intention to resume atmospheric testing at this time.

Secretary Rusk noted the political burdens in the UN are heavy. He was not sure the U.S. could use up much political

capital on this matter in the light of such issues as Chinese representation and Berlin. He asked Defense for a realistic specific assessment of the need for atmospheric testing. If we could repeat the Kennedy and Macmillan offer it would greatly facilitate our position at the UN.

Secretary McNamara thought (1) that if we renewed the offer and followed through with standby preparations, it would make us subject to criticism in the UN. We could not make preparations which would not become known. He was concerned about an open-ended moratorium. If the US knew the Soviets would test in the atmosphere, then he could agree; (2) if the international situation remains tense, Mr. McNamara thought we would have to assume the Soviets are continuing to prepare for more tests; (3) if this happens again in twelve to eighteen months, we will be in serious trouble.

Mr. Nitze assumed that if the Soviets agreed to a moratorium and then built on the 24 present tests, we would sustain a real set-back. If so, he would get away from a reliance on a nuclear deterrent, and change our Defense policy.

General Lennitzer noted that if the Soviets said that they have developed an anti-ICBM missile, it could change the whole picture. Mr. Seaborg thought their ability to do so was unlikely.

Secretary Rusk said if the question is whether Defense can prepare for tests, can we say we will offer an atmospheric ban but at the same time tell the UN we are going to prepare to test, so that we will not be caught off base again? He saw two choices: 1) to reserve our freedom of action but be prepared to negotiate; or, 2) offer an atmospheric ban but also prepare to test. Mr. Cleveland thought we could do both.

Secretary Rusk asked about a procedural resolution directing the USSR, U.S., and UK to consult and report by the end of the Assembly as a means of delaying action on this question. Mr. Spiers thought the Soviets would oppose such a move and that it would thus not solve the basic problem. The Secretary felt it would at least put the vote off until the end of the session and help on things like Chinese representation. He asked Mr. Cleveland to frame the two alternatives for an early discussion with the President.

Mr. Cleveland summarized this directive as follows:

- 1) The U.S. favors a test ban treaty.

It reserves its right to prepare to test in the
ere.

It does not favor a moratorium.

Nitza felt the Soviets might increase its military
ilities by a factor of three to five over the U.S. He
if the State Department was prepared to live with this
cally. Messrs. Dulles and Scoville disagreed on
cal grounds that the Soviets could accomplish this.

Secretary Rusk asked whether if atmospheric tests stop
the advantage still rests with the U.S.? Secretary
ara said that it did. Secretary Rusk thought that with
ations for testing publicly announced, we could renew
ennedy-Macmillan offer. Mr. Bundy thought there was a
ess in making the offer again especially from the domestic
ical point of view. He thought this factor should be weighed.

Mr. Johnson noted that if we do not prepare for tests now
ll continue to fall behind. Secretary McNamara asked what
attitude would be if the Soviets continue testing. He said
e were three reasons in the Defense paper for testing: 1)
-range weapons development reasons; 2) a need for weapons
f tests; 3) system testing requirements. He urged that
arations be made for all three reasons. Secretary Rusk
ght that the fact of making preparations would not be too
icuit for us in the UN. He saw some advantage to adopting
mple, understandable position. He said he would like to
uss this further with his State Department colleagues after
meeting in preparation for further discussion with the
cipals and the President. He summarized by saying the way
each our objective is through a treaty; we cannot be a party
another moratorium hoax; we are ready to work hard for a
ty. In other words, we will stay with the treaty offer,
will not accept an uncontrolled moratorium.

:PJHalla:ag 10/12/61

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Tab "A"

PARTICIPANTS:

Department of State

Secretary Rusk, Chairman
Ambassador Dean - USUN
Mr. Harlan Cleveland - IO
Mr. Philip J. Farley - S/AE
Mr. David Popper - USJN
Mr. Gerald Olsen - S/S-RO

USIA

Mr. Donald M. Wilson

Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA)

Mr. William C. Foster
Mr. Adrian S. Fisher
Mr. Ronald I Spiers
Mr. James E. Goodby
Mr. Thomas R. Pickering
Mr. Philip J. Halla

AEC

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Brig. Gen. A. W. Betts
Dr. Spofford English
Dr. Leland J. Hayworth
Dr. George Kavanagh

White House

Mr. McGeorge Bundy
Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Mr. Spurgeon Keany

Department of Defense

Secretary McNamara
Mr. Roswell Gilpatric
Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer, Chairman, JCS
Mr. Paul Nitze
Mr. John McNaughton
Mr. Gerald Johnson
Major General Dale Smith, USAF
Mr. Harold Brown, ARPA

CIA

Mr. Allen Dulles
Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
 NOV 86

October 11, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 72

10:40 a.m. Wednesday, October 11, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. AEC 1084/3, CONDUCT OF EMPLOYEES - Scheduled for consideration on Thursday afternoon, October 12.
2. Director of Argonne National Laboratory - The Chairman said the appointment would be announced today. The JCAE is to be informed. (GM)
3. Draft Position Paper re Nuclear Test Ban - It will be circulated. (Sec'y)
4. JCAE Request for Information re Weapons Transfers - The Commissioners agreed this matter should be referred to the President. (GM)
5. Visit to Antarctic - The Commissioners said this could not be scheduled at this time.
6. Federal Radiation Council Meeting of _____ - The Chairman said his letter of October 7, 1961 to Secretary Ribicoff would be discussed at that meeting.
7. Contract on Project NERVA - The Commissioners requested Mr. Naiden discuss this matter with Mr. Finney, and circulate the letter to Mr. Finney and other pertinent material. (GC/Sec'y)
8. Dispersal of Weapons (Secretary Gilpatrick's letter of October 4, 1961) -
 - a. The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to the President. (Betts)
 - b. The Commissioners requested a letter to the Department of Defense re a weapons requirement. (Betts)
9. Bureau of the Budget Action on Fiscal Year 1962 Budget.
0. Letter of October 6, 1961 re Deputy Director of Stanford Project. Will be circulated. (Sec'y)
1. Letter of September 29, 1961 re Proposed MIT Project. Will be circulated. The Commissioners said they would see Dr. Stratton in Washington. (Sec'y)

Letter of September 29, 1961 on ZGS Project - Will be circulated.
(Sec'y)

Meeting with Weapons Laboratory Directors - Will be scheduled
for Tuesday, October 17. (GM/Sec'y)

Visit of Members of Mexican Atomic Energy Commission - The Chairman
said the Commissioners would be happy to see him today.

Preliminary Discussion of Chicago University Contract. The
General Manager said he would like to discuss this matter at this
afternoon's meeting.

Letter to MLC re Planning . - Approved. (GM)

Secretary of Defense call re Davy Crockett - The General Manager's
report will be circulated today. (GM)

Letter of October 2, 1961 requesting weather station for placement
on Mount Everest.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedcke, General Manager

DATE: October 11, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedcke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *[Signature]*

A. R. Luedcke

Date 10/12/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1783, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1961, 2:20 p.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Business

1. Adrian, Michigan Extrusion Press No. 7

✓ The Commission approved the staff's decision to move the press to the Bridgeport Brass Plant in Ashtabula, Ohio, with the caveat that the letter to the Earvey Company be revised to offer negotiations with Earvey for a developmental contract. (Quinn)

2. Proposed Meeting with Representatives of Rural Cooperative Power Administration (Elk River Project)

The Commission requested representatives of the Elk River Project be informed that the Commission will meet with them at a mutually convenient time. (done)

3. AEC 1095 - Preliminary FY 1964-1966 Budget Projections

Discussed.

Commissioner Haworth said he would review the High Energy Physics Program estimates and submit his recommendations to the Commission at tomorrow's meeting. (Secretariat - done)

The Commission requested the letters of January 12, 1961 to the JCAE and the Director of the Budget regarding the future level of the Research Program be circulated for tomorrow's meeting. (Secretariat)

The Commission requested that the draft letter to the BOB note the following:

a. Possible difficulties resulting from reduction in Canadian ore procurement.

b. Letters of January 12, 1961 to the BOB and the JCAE re: future level of the Research Program.

(Burrows)

October 11, 1961

- 2 -

4. Extension of Contract with the University of Chicago
for Argonne National Laboratory

Discussed.

When do you wish to conclude discussion of this matter?

10/17

Items of Information

1. Basic Plutonium Metallurgy Research
2. Letter from Secretary McNamara re: Testing
3. Antler Film

Thursday, October 12, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met with R. B. Crouch (Chief Scientist, Eastern Region), T. P. Higgins (Chief Engineer of Marine Sciences), Donald E. Walters (California Division) and Vernon A. Johnson (Vice President for Eastern Region) of Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Commissioner Wilson and Frank Pittman were also present. We discussed their plans for a compact, high speed nuclear submarine using a liquid metal cooled reactor.

I sent a letter to President Kennedy (copy attached) requesting his approval of Project Gnome (a Plowshare experiment), a nuclear explosion to be set off underground near Carlsbad, New Mexico, to test useful heat generation, isotope production (including trans Pu isotopes) and ditchdigger principle.

I presided at Commission Meetings 1784 and 1785 (action summaries attached) at which we discussed further the University of Chicago contract for Argonne, the FY 1964-1966 budget projections, the contract for Project NERVA, etc.

At 2:45 p.m. I presented a check of \$350,000 to Ambassador Avraham Harman of Israel as the U.S. contribution to their research reactor.



Presentation of reactor grant check by AEC to Ambassador Avraham Harman, Israel

I invited Congressman Holifield to visit the Nevada Test Site with me on Monday, October 23rd. He said he would check his schedule and let me know. I said I would like to bring him up to date on testing as well as on my recent trip to Europe.

I attended a dinner at the Washington Section of the American Chemical Society in the Educational Center at Catholic University and gave a speech entitled, "The Newest Synthetic Elements," in the main auditorium of the Chemistry Building (Mahoney Hall). Wallace Brode, Irving Klotz, Leo Shubert, Elliot 245



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

OCT 12 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

Your approval is hereby requested for the conduct of Project Gnome, a nuclear detonation for peaceful purposes, and for the necessary expenditure of special nuclear material. I have, from time to time, and particularly in my letter of September 13, 1961, informed you of our preparations for this project which is a part of our Plowshare Program in which we are developing peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. Briefly, Project Gnome is a multiple-purpose experiment providing scientific and technical data of broad usefulness to the further development of several possible applications of nuclear explosives, to the further development of devices specifically useful for peaceful purposes, and to scientific research.

The project would involve the detonation of a device with a yield of about five kilotons at a depth of approximately 1,200 feet in a salt formation near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The experiment is designed to avoid the release of radioactivity to the atmosphere as a result of the detonation. However, it should be understood that some completely unexpected phenomena could occur, even though such an occurrence is considered very remote and even though every conceivable precaution has been taken. You should also know that, as a part of the experiment, radioactive material will be brought to the surface under controlled conditions and into appropriately designed experimental apparatus.

Project Gnome will provide information for the design of a class of nuclear explosives known as the "Ditchdigger." The Ditchdigger concept provides a very clean, inexpensive, and adaptable explosive that can be used in many peaceful applications.

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BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

8/29/86
REVIEWED BY *Carl W. ...* DATE *11/6/86*
W. H. ...

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The use of this system will enhance achievement of the other technical objectives of the Gnome experiment and will aid significantly in the development of the Bitchdigger device. This letter is classified "Secret, Restricted Data" because of the information contained in this paragraph, the following paragraph, and in the paragraph which specifies the amount of special nuclear material to be used.

This device will also provide information of value to the weapons development program as I indicated in my letter to you of October 7, 1961.

Our preparations have now reached the point that will allow us to conduct the experiment approximately sixty days after your approval, possibly on December 10, 1961, the target date toward which we have been working. We recommend that you consider making the initial public announcement of this action and have, therefore, enclosed a draft statement reflecting our suggestions for the content of such an announcement. We have also initiated liaison with the Department of State in order that their suggestions will be available to Mr. Salinger. We will, of course, wish to coordinate with Mr. Salinger so that proper advance notification can be given to Congressmen, and other officials, including the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. In addition to this proposed announcement, the Commission would, of course, conduct follow-on public information activities, including issuance of a final pre-shot announcement fixing the firing date prior to which announcement we would inform you of the date selected. We have suggested to the Department of State and the U.S. Information Agency that they consider the desirability of collateral international and United Nations activities with which we would offer every assistance.

In a related vein, we are planning an official observer program including both U.S. and foreign observers. This program includes an invitation to be extended by the Department of State to the United Nations to solicit member nations and to compose a twenty-member official observer group as it was stated we would in our announcement on March 16, 1960, when the construction for Project Gnome was initiated. Technical observers will be invited from the International Atomic Energy Agency staff and from those foreign nations with whom we have especially close technical relationships. News media observers from foreign nations are also expected. Throughout, it should be recognized that we do not contemplate

taking any steps to exclude or discourage observers from Soviet bloc nations. These observers would not be given any classified information. This means that among other things they will be excluded from visual access to the device and the shot room.

Subsequent to the event, it is possible that we may wish to undertake cooperative activities for scientific purposes, including making available raw data, some samples of materials, and so forth, to both foreign and domestic scientific institutions. Such a program would be in character with other activities which we undertake, especially in the accelerator field. You should know that this program might also involve cooperation with Soviet bloc nations.

All of the foregoing activities are considered desirable to promote the near-all Plovshare Program, to emphasize the peaceful applications being studied in this experiment, and to gain public acceptance of safety precautions used for the Plovshare projects.

Finally, from among the many other considerations involved in the project, we believe the following should be brought to your attention:

- a. The project will not interfere with the weapon test program which we have initiated with your approval; in fact, as noted above, it will contribute information useful to that program.
- b. A number of experiments will be conducted in connection with Project Omega on behalf of the Vela Uniform Program, which has as its objective the development of systems for detecting underground nuclear tests.
- c. A very careful review has been made of the safety of Project Omega from standpoints in addition to radiation, which is discussed above, and it is our judgment that it can be conducted without hazard to the public, nearby mines, other facilities, or the scenic caverns. We will, however, take the added precaution of arranging for the temporary evacuation of personnel from certain locations. Should any damage occur, recently enacted legislation has removed difficulties which would otherwise have confronted persons seeking compensation.

Your specific authorization to conduct Project Omega and expend the necessary special nuclear material in the device which we shall use is requested. In this case, the expenditure of ~~DELETED~~ ~~DELETED~~ will be required.

The President

- 4 -

Should you desire further information on Project Gnome or the Plowshare Program in general, we would be pleased to have the opportunity to provide you a complete briefing.

I am providing copies of this letter to the Secretary of State, Secretary of Defense, and Dr. Wiener.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The President
The White House

Enclosure:
Completed Preliminary Statement

ENDORSEMENT

I hereby authorize the conduct of Project Gnome and the expenditure of
DELETED in the nuclear device to be detonated
for this experiment.

Signature

Date

SUGGESTED CONTENT FOR PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT

I am pleased to announce that I have, today, approved the conduct of a nuclear experiment known as "Project Gnome," which is a part of the Atomic Energy Commission's Plowshare Program to develop peaceful uses for nuclear explosives. Preparations for this project -- the first nuclear explosion in the Plowshare Program -- have been underway since March of 1960. This is a further example of this country's desire to turn the power of the atom to man's welfare rather than his destruction.

The project involves the detonation of a nuclear device about 1,200 feet underground in a salt formation near Carlsbad, New Mexico. The date for the experiment will be fixed by the Commission at a later time; however, it now appears that it will occur in about 60 days.

The project is a multiple-purpose experiment designed to provide scientific and technical information on: (1) the possibility of recovering useful power from the heat generated by a nuclear explosion; (2) the possibility of recovering commercially or scientifically valuable isotopes produced by such explosions; (3) neutron physics and other scientific theory; (4) effects of a nuclear explosion in salt; and (5) design principles useful in developing nuclear explosive devices specifically for peaceful purposes.

The Commission is making plans for observation of the experiment by news media representatives, representatives from other nations, and a group to be invited, as previously indicated, through the United Nations.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY EOE
NOV 65

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 12, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke
A. R. Luedecke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date 10/17/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1784, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1961,
10:45 a.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:WLW

Commission Decision

1. AEC 1084/3 - Conduct of Employees

✓ Approved.

The Commission approved:

- a. Subsection 0313 a.1., as identified on page 3 of AEC 1084/1 as the second selection, with the exception of subparagraph (c);
- b. Subsection 0313 b.4.(a), as identified on page 5 of AEC 1084/1 as the second selection; and,
- c. Subsection 0313 e.1., as identified on page 7 of AEC 1084/1 as the second selection. (Traynor)

Other Business

1. Award of Contract for Project NERVA

The Commission requested this matter be discussed with Mr. Webb of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and Mr. Finney of the New York Times. (Naiden)

2. Report on Labor Contract Negotiations at Oak Ridge

You said you would keep the Commissioners informed on the status of the negotiations, and would report on special device requirements which would be affected in the event of a strike.

3. Letter to the General Advisory Committee

The Commissioners noted Commissioner Haworth would prepare a revised letter to Dr. Pitzer. (Secretary)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86*Memorandum*

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 12, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved *A. R. Luedecke*Date 10/12/61SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1785, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1961,
2:45 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions1. Extension of Contract with the University of Chicago for Argonne National Laboratory

Discussed.

The Commission requested a detailed breakdown of items included within the fee requested by the University of Chicago for the operation of ANL. (Burrows)

Commissioner Wilson requested he be provided a graphic cost analysis comparing University of California's fee under AEC operating contract and the University of Chicago's proposed fee for operation of ANL. (Burrows)

2. AEC 1095 - Preliminary FY 1964-1966 Budget Projections

✓ The Commission approved the preliminary FY 1964-1966 Budget projections contained in AEC 1095 with the following revisions:

(In Millions)

	Forward Projections		
	1964	1965	1966
Naval Propulsion Reactors			84.0
Rover	89.0		
SNAP	60.0	70.0	80.0
Advanced Systems R&D	50.0	60.0	70.0
Nuclear Safety			45.0
Biology & Medicine			95.0
Training, Education & Information		28.0	30.0
Changes in Selected Resources		20.0	25.0

The Commission requested clarification of the High Energy Physics portion of the budget projection by the following note:

"It should be noted that the projections above would result in exceeding the annual expenditure of \$150,000,000 for high energy physics by 1965, as mentioned in Mr. McCone's letter to Mr. Stans under date of January 12, 1961. The level of the High Energy Physics Program is presently being reviewed, and pending such review the above amounts should be considered preliminary." (Burrows)

The Commission requested revision of the letter to the BOB to indicate that the budget projections do not provide funds for new specific reactor development projects for Military Application such as a high speed, low weight nuclear submarine. (Burrows)

Pierce and William Bailey were among those at my table at dinner. I was introduced for my talk, which was attended by about 400 people (a record attendance) by William Bailey.

Friday, October 13, 1961 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I left for the White House to meet with the President and Mac Bundy. Just before this meeting I told Bundy that Secretary McNamara had given me the impression that the President had given an O.K. for all the preparations mentioned in Gilpatric's letter of October 9th. Bundy indicated that this was not the case. I thereupon asked him to give the Commission guidance so that we could be prepared to proceed properly on the matter of preparation for atmospheric testing.

My meeting with the President and Bundy commenced at 10:05 a.m. and continued until 10:35 a.m. The purpose of the meeting was to report on my recent European trip. I described to the President the whole procedure in the election of Dr. Eklund as Director General of the IAEA, and described in particular the tactics of the Soviets and the Indians. I told him the vote count, and gave him my 3 x 5 cards which listed how the voting went, which he kept. He seemed interested in this tally. I told him that, although Emelyanov had threatened to recommend to his government that the Soviets withdraw from the IAEA, I thought this was a matter of tactics and that it probably would not happen. I described the role of Father Hesburgh, as an explanation for his abstention in the voting, and said that I feel we should be very sympathetic toward his position.

I told the President that I thought the IAEA was a very valuable organization for the U.S. to participate in because it gave us a forum in which to talk to the Russians, a contact with our many friendly nations, and a means of talking with the uncommitted nations, particularly in the African and Asian blocs. I said that there were many opportunities to help them in their technical programs, and mentioned in particular the request from Yugoslavia, on which the President expressed doubts as to the political feasibility of assistance.

I told the President about my meeting with Sir Roger Makins and the U.K. AEA. I described their request for participation in our test program, making it clear that this was on the AEA level and the political decision had not yet been made by the U.K. government. I said I was investigating this with the Secretaries of State and Defense, and that we would make a recommendation. I also mentioned the U.K. desire to DELETED and said this seemed reasonable and that we were proceeding to implement the request.

DELETED

I described briefly some of the complications involved because of Rickover's attitude. I said that after the proper consultation we would make recommendations on this. I also described the French request to the U.K. to supply plutonium for the vast French reactor programs and the implications that this had in freeing French plutonium for their weapons program. I said that the French had made a similar request to us.

DELETED I said that we would make a recommendation. I also described my conversation with Sir Harold Watkinson, Minister of Defense.

I described briefly my visit with the Sixth Fleet, and mentioned my feeling that they have a difficult task of penetrating the Soviet defenses, but that taken altogether with the whole NATO striking force capability, the Sixth Fleet represents a useful component.

I mentioned that Senator Pastore, Congressman Bates, Commissioners Graham and Haworth, and I had received a briefing by SHAPE, but that it amounted only to a description of their organization and wasn't too helpful.

I described our meetings with the French CEA, and the four requests which they raised, as follows: (1) Participation in the instrumentation aspects of U.S. nuclear weapons tests in Nevada; (2) U.S. assistance in the construction of the French gaseous diffusion plant. I indicated that the French are going to construct such a plant whether or not we help them, at least so long as de Gaulle is in charge, but I implied that members of the CEA were not personally enthusiastic about the prospect. I said that they wanted certain information about some of our technology. (3) Request for U.S. plutonium for the vast French reactor programs. I mentioned again that this would free French plutonium for their weapons program.

DELETED

I said that I planned, with the President's permission, to discuss the above points with Secretaries Rusk and McNamara, to which he agreed. I said that we would make recommendations to him.

Upon my return to the office, I joined the Information Meeting that was already in progress (No. 73, notes attached). We approved letters (copies attached on October 18, 1961) to the Secretary to State and the Secretary of Defense regarding the French request. We discussed the US-USSR Exchange Agreement, my meeting with the President this morning, and other items.

I called Dr. Roger Batzel at the Livermore Laboratory to tell him that I plan to be in Berkeley on the 21st and 22nd and would like to discuss plutonium metallurgy with him on the 21st.

I called Elmer Staats at BOB to inquire about the status of the possible reduction in our FY 1962 budget. He said that the revisions in the totals, which we identified, look reasonable and BOB is prepared to recommend to the President that we proceed on that basis. I said I wanted to be sure the President understood that this will be a blow, particularly to the Stanford Accelerator, and that the JCAE might take matters into its own hands. Staats said this reduction is only for planning purposes, and it's possible we may be able to find funds eventually.

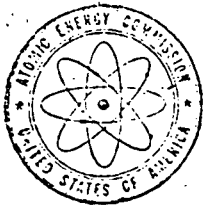
We received an O.K. from President Kennedy on Project Gnone.

In the afternoon, I attended a meeting of the Federal Council on Science and Technology to hear discussions on natural resources problems (especially water and hydrology problems), budgets for high energy nuclear physics, problems on fire protection, etc.

I sent a letter to Ken Pitzer commenting on his report of the 75th Meeting of the GAC (copy attached).

The current October 16th issue of Newsweek has a portrait of me on the cover, with the heading "For War-THE ATOM-For Peace," and below the portrait the statement "Seaborg of the AEC: A Scientist in Command," (copy attached).

The family and I had dinner at the University Club.



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

UNCL. BY EOE
NOV 86

October 13, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 73

10:20 a.m. Friday, October 13, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Washington State Announcement re NPR.
2. The Agenda Was Approved as Revised. (Sec'y)
 - a. Meeting with Rural Cooperative Power Association representatives to be scheduled for October 27 or 31.
 - b. AEC 131/73 Fixed-Price Contracts for Grants for Basic Research at Certain Educational and Other Institutions. Deferred pending Commissioners discussion with the GAC.
 - c. Commissioners Meeting with the University of Chicago Representatives and with Mr. Beadle. To be scheduled on the same date if possible.
 - d. PLUTO Program Briefing. To be scheduled in early November.
 - e. Briefings on Authorization and Use of Nuclear Weapons and on Mechanical Safing Devices - To be scheduled for the 132nd AEC-MLC meeting, November 2, 1961. (Sec'y)
3. Oak Ridge Strike - Commissioners requested an early report on possible alternative scheduling. (GM)
4. EOB Letter re Publication of Regulations on Advisory Committees. Mr. Ink said the responding letter would be revised to state that the regulations would be published. (GM)
5. Letter of recent date from Adrian Fisher.
6. Letter to Dr. Pitzer re the GAC Meeting of October 19, 20, and 21. To be despatched today. (Sec'y)
7. Letters to Secretary of State and Secretary of Defense re French Request. - To be despatched today. (Sec'y) *Despatched*

8. Letter to the President re Project Gnome. - Despatched October 12, 1961. (Sec'y) *attached 10/12*
9. Chairman's Morning Meeting with the President.
10. General Betts' Memorandum re Seismological Station Participation.
11. Revised Functions and Delegation of the Division of Inspection. The Commissioners approved the General Manager's memorandum of October 10, 1961. (GM)
12. Letter of October 6, 1961 from Congressman Dawson re Study of Conflicts of Interest. Noted as in staff.
13. Selection of Publisher for AEC History (Secretary's memo of October 12, 1961) - Mr. Ink reported that the General Manager has convened a Contract Selection Board.
14. Proposed Briefings on Advanced Systems Research and Development (AEC 152/148 High Temperature Programs) - The Commissioners agreed it would be desirable to schedule briefings according to the Commissioners availability.
15. US-USSR Exchange Agreement for 1962-63 (Memo A. A. Wells, Dir, DIA, to Chairman thru GM, October 12, 1961) - Commissioners approved the General Manager's recommendation. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy is to be advised. (GM)

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Ink
Mr. Graham Mr. Henderson
Dr. Wilson Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

607 10 1961

Dear Ken:

Thank you for the very thoughtful and stimulating report of the 75th Meeting of the General Advisory Committee held at Los Alamos in July.

We are looking forward to your meeting in Washington on October 19, 20 and 21. I regret that circumstances will prevent my being with you except on the first day. Leland Haworth will, as usual, of course, attend as many of your sessions as you deem appropriate and other Commissioners will meet with you at least part of the time. The agenda that you propose is entirely satisfactory to us.

The necessary arrangements are being made for the intelligence briefing in accordance with your request. It is our understanding that the Committee desires that Mr. Doyle Northrup, or a member of his staff, assist in the preparation. General Betts plans to brief the Committee on weapons matters of current interest, including the testing program and plans for furthering it. Doctors English, Dunham and McDaniel will discuss several research matters of interest to the Committee, including the Commission's planned levels of effort in low energy physics and metallurgy and materials.

There follow a few brief comments on the specific discussions and recommendations contained in your last report.

The situation with regard to weapons testing has, of course, been completely changed by the Russian announcement of August 30, and the intensive series of atmospheric tests that they have since conducted. A series of U. S. underground tests approved by the President was begun on September 15, 1961. During your forthcoming meeting we will brief you on the content and schedule of the current series, and on plans for further tests that are not yet as sharply defined. As you are aware from the President's statement of October 11, we are for the moment restricting ourselves to underground tests. We are, however, conducting careful studies of various possibilities for resumption of atmospheric tests and of the steps required for such tests. Some tests could be carried out on quite short notice. You will be briefed on this subject at the forthcoming meeting.

The Commission shares the concern of the Committee with respect to the vulnerability of our own nuclear weapons, particularly the vulnerability of our missiles; we are in general agreement with the technical comments and suggestions made by the Committee. We are studying your comments and suggestions with respect to the general responsibility of the Commission for weapons systems as a whole. This is, of course, a complex problem involving, as it does, inter-agency responsibilities and coordination. We would welcome further discussion on these matters.

The Commission shares your belief that we should increase the technical effort and promotional activity in the use of isotopes, including radiation source development and application. As you know, we are endeavoring to make a substantial increase in the budgetary allotment for this program in FY 1963. Among other things we are effectuating plans to set up an Isotopes Development Center at Oak Ridge and a Radiation Development Center at Brookhaven. These and other programs will accelerate the search for new and improved methods of utilizing isotopes in such fields as agriculture, food preservation, remote power sources and general industrial uses. The staff is studying your recommendations for increasing the availability of isotopes and radiation sources for the determination of appropriate costs to potential users.

We appreciate your comments on power reactors, the Los Alamos reactor program and reactor safety. The reorganization plan described to you by Leo Haworth, on which you commented favorably, was put into effect on August 11, 1961. It has met with general acceptance both at Headquarters and in the field, and we are pleased with the results so far.

Since your last meeting, the Commission has considered its budgets for FY 1963. You will be pleased to know that we are requesting from the Bureau of the Budget an increase of approximately \$15 million in operating funds for low energy physics including equipment funds for several low energy accelerators. We are also recommending that construction funds be appropriated for a high intensity, very short-pulse, high repetition rate, electron Van de Graaff and building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Substantial increases are also being requested for basic chemistry and for solid state physics, metallurgy and materials research. We deeply regret that the Metallurgy and

Materials Laboratory planned for the University of Illinois was not approved by this session of Congress.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank the Committee for its generous and unstinting efforts on behalf of the Commission. Lee Haworth has asked me to thank you also for your courtesy to him at the Los Alamos meeting.

Cordially yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

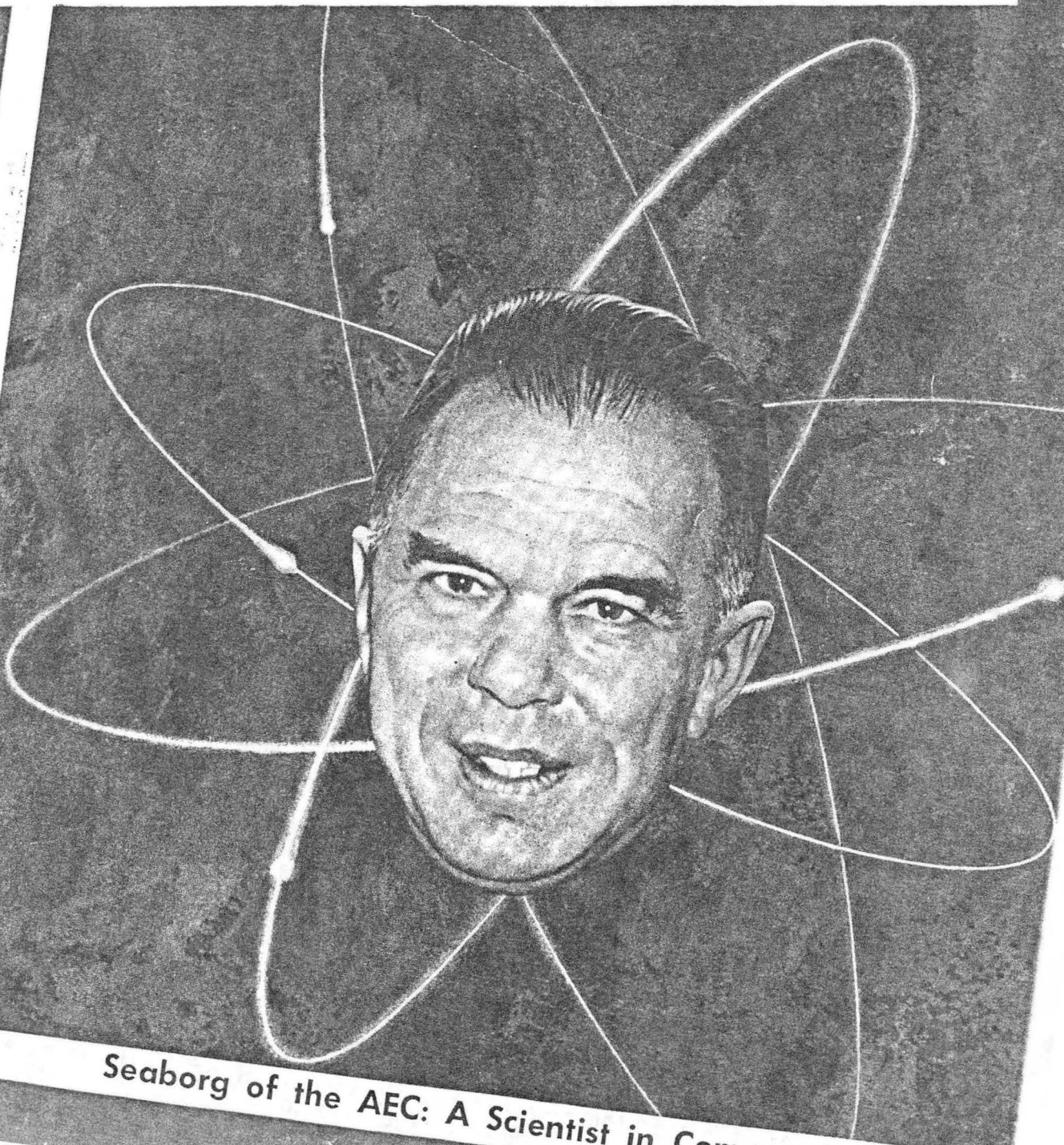
Chairman

Dr. Kenneth S. Pitzer
Chairman
General Advisory Committee

OCTOBER 16, 1961 25c

Newsweek

For War — **THE ATOM** — For Peace



Seaborg of the AEC: A Scientist in Command

Saturday, October 14, 1961

I worked at home on AEC papers and went shopping with Peter.

Sunday, October 15, 1961

I worked on the speech entitled, "Radioisotopes: A New Servant for Mankind," that I will give at the Distinguished Guests Luncheon of the Rose Festival in Tyler, Texas, on October 20th. I also worked on speeches for October 24th at the Aerospace Nuclear Propulsion Symposium in Las Vegas and for November 8th at the ANS-AIF Conference in Chicago.

I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club with Steve.

Monday, October 16, 1961

Shortly after arriving at the office I met with Antonio Carrillo-Flores, the Mexican Ambassador, and his brother, Dr. Nabor Carrillo-Flores, a member of the Mexican Atomic Energy Commission and former president of the University of Mexico.

I attended a meeting of PSAC where the question of whether to make a recommendation to the President on civil defense was thoroughly discussed.

Helen and I attended a luncheon at the White House in honor of President and Mrs. Urho Kekkonen of Finland. President Kennedy gave a nice talk on the traditional U.S. - Finnish friendship.

Information Meeting 74 (notes attached) was held at 10:30 a.m. in my absence.

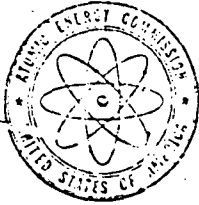
Tuesday, October 17, 1961 - D.C.

I spent most of the day in a meeting with the other Commissioners, the General Manager and members of his staff, and John Foster (Director of the Livermore Weapons Laboratory), Norris Bradbury (Director of Los Alamos Weapons Laboratory), and Kenner Hertford and S. P. Schwartz of the Albuquerque Weapons office to discuss the status of our testing program and the relative advantages and the need for atmospheric as opposed to underground testing. It appears clear that underground testing has more severe limitations than we envisioned and that it will be necessary to go to atmospheric testing to accomplish our objectives. The Russian program of atmospheric testing, and the fact that they must have spent a year or more preparing for it while negotiating at Geneva, also contribute strong political reasons for us to resume atmospheric testing.

Khrushchev announced today that the Russian test program will end on October 31st with the explosion of a 50 MT bomb (bulletin and White House statement attached). As the result of a message from Alexis Johnson (Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs) that the President wished to talk with me about a possible statement in this connection I called the President. He asked me how much fallout we would get from the 50 MT explosion of the Russians and whether it would be striking enough to give us a basis for real criticism of the Russians. I told the President I doubted there would be enough for real criticism, at which point he said he wasn't sure his statement had much merit although he thought it would be a good thing if somebody did express alarm; that it was regrettable that there should be this kind of effort to intimidate and to endanger. The President asked again if there would be no dramatic radiation

by-product from the 50 megaton explosion that would warrant his making a statement and I told him that there would not be from the standpoint of fallout. I told the President that whether he decided to issue a statement or not (and I tended to think he shouldn't) I would like to give him a list of the U.S. tests which would show how big they have been, and also something on the effects of a 50 megaton test and how fallout varies with altitude, as well as our capability of building a 50 megaton bomb. The President indicated we should meet shortly on the testing problem and asked me to call Bundy to arrange an appropriate date. I told the President I would send the above mentioned information over to him shortly.

I called Bundy and told him of my conversation with the President. I told Bundy that I did not go along with the strong stand about fallout in a Presidential statement because there is the possibility that there will be minimal fallout. He said he would try to set up a meeting tomorrow for McNamara and me to see the President.



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

Anderson
↓
7
UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

October 16, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 7^{1/2}

10:30 a.m., Monday, October 16, 1961 - Chairman's Office, DC

1. Meeting With Ambassador Carrillo-Flores and Dr. Nabor Carrillo-Flores
- The following matters were discussed: (WELLS)
 - (a) Invitation of AEC representative to Scientific Symposium in November.
 - (b) Bilateral Agreements with the IAEA.
 - (c) Research reactor for the University of Mexico.
 - (d) Equipment grants.
2. Letter of October 14 to Dr. Ippolito - Commissioners noted the letter had been sent.
3. General Manager's Memo of October 6 re Construction Management at NTS - . scheduled for discussion on Wednesday morning, October 18.
4. AEC Representative in Paris - The Commissioners requested recommendations on the French Request. (Wells)
5. General Counsel's Memo of October 11, 1961 re Idaho Gas Tax - The Commissioners requested a report on Wednesday morning October 18. (GC)
6. BOB Letter of October 12, 1961 on Research Contracts - The Commissioners requested preparation of a reply. (English)
7. ACRS Member

Present:

Mr. Graham Mr. Henderson
Dr. Wilson Mr. McCool
Mr. Olson
Mr. Naiden

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

COMMUNISTS

BY STANLEY JOHNSON

MOSCOW (AP)-PREMIER KHRUSHCHEV ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE SOVIET UNION WILL EXPLODE A NUCLEAR BOMB EQUIVALENT TO 50 MILLION TONS OF TNT ON OCTOBER 31.

IT WAS THE FIRST TIME THE KREMLIN HAD GIVEN ADVANCE NOTICE OF A NUCLEAR EXPLOSION.

"WE HAVE A 100 MILLION TON BOMB," KHRUSHCHEV TOLD THE OPENING SESSION OF THE 22ND SOVIET COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS. "BUT WE DO NOT INTEND TO EXPLODE IT."

"IF WE HAPPEN TO EXPLODE IT IN THE WRONG PLACE, WE MIGHT BREAK OUR OWN WINDOWS," KHRUSHCHEV CONTINUED. "MAY GOD GRANT THAT WE NEVER HAD TO EXPLODE SUCH A BOMB."

WE835AED 10/17

Office of the White House Press Secretary

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT

It is reported that the Soviet Union plans to explode a giant nuclear bomb -- the equivalent to 50 million tons of TNT.

We call upon the Soviet Union to reconsider this decision, if in fact it has been made. We know about high-yield weapons. Since 1957 the United States has had the technical know-how and materials to produce bombs in the 50-100 megaton range and higher. But we also know that such weapons are not essential to our military needs. Furthermore, full-scale tests are not necessary to develop 50 megaton bombs. Such an explosion could only serve some unconfessed political purpose.

We believe the peoples throughout the world will join us in asking the Soviet Union not to proceed with a test which can serve no legitimate purpose and which adds a mass of additional radioactive fallout to that which has been unleashed in recent weeks.

#

William Foster called to advise me that he was sending over tomorrow a proposed plan on disarmament, on which they need professional advice in certain fields. He said he is prepared to send a briefing team over to work with our staff on details of how they arrived at their conclusions. He is sending the same material to CIA.

At 6 p.m. I called Staats regarding the '62 budget cut and told him we were concerned in terms of cutting out reactor prototypes, and especially concerned about what this will do to the reactor program, particularly the beryllium oxide and the organic prototype. Staats said their feeling is that we, basically, have to make the judgment; that they are seeking an overall picture to be within the amount the President has urged them to cut; that undoubtedly there will be reprogramming during the course of the year. He said he thought this might be worked out in such a way that our production program wouldn't move ahead as rapidly as is now scheduled and we would probably have adequate margin on the reactor program. He said there was flexibility in our approach to the reduction.

Wednesday, October 18, 1961 - D.C.

As I said I would do, I sent the President information on a 50-100 MT bomb and a summary of our MT bomb tests.

I presided at Information Meeting 75 (notes attached) at which we discussed the FY 1962 budget reduction, research on plutonium metallurgy, policy on underground test capability, development of reactors for space applications, etc.

The Commission met twice (1788 and 1789 - action summaries attached) to discuss various ways of meeting the requested 1962 budget cut of \$41 million without wreaking too much havoc with the reactor program. We also approved in principle a general supervising contractor for projects (including ROVER) at the Nevada Test Site.

I had lunch with Ed McMillan.

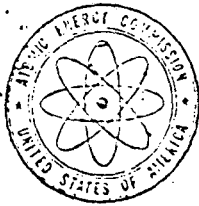
At 2 p.m. I met for a few minutes with Robert C. Toth of the New York Herald Tribune.

Foster and Anne York had dinner with the family at home.

Attached is a copy of a letter to Secretary Rusk concerning the French requests which was dispatched today; an identical letter went to Secretary McNamara. Also attached are letters from Rusk and Ros Gilpatric, in reply to my letters of October 10th, expressing approval of the use by Great Britain of our underground testing facilities in Nevada.

Thursday, October 19, 1961 - D.C.

I called Bundy and asked about the status of the directive on preparing for atmospheric testing. I said we were being asked questions and the newspapers were carrying articles. I mentioned in particular the John Finney article in today's New York Times, "AEC is Weighing Eniwetok Tests," and said that Arthur Dean had called me from New York regarding it. The article has created some



1. Memoranda 2. Files

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

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

October 18, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 75

10:30 a.m. Wednesday, October 18, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Washington State Interest in NPR Generating Facility - The General Manager will make a report. (GM)
2. Research on Plutonium Metallurgy - The General Manager has in staff. (GM)
3. Policy on Underground Test Capability.- The General Manager has in staff. (GM)
4. Proposed Fiscal Year 1962 Budget Reduction.
5. Chairman's Discussion of Laboratory Programs. - The Chairman said he would discuss this matter with President Kerr. (Henderson)
6. October 13, 1961 Letter from Mr. Finigan re NTS Visit - Dr. Haworth said he would call Mr. Finigan.
7. TX re Test Program Changes - The Chairman will send a copy of the TX to Mr. Bundy. (Henderson)
8. Fact Sheet for the President. - The Chairman requested transmittal to the President and Secretary Rusk this afternoon. (GM)
9. HEW-Milk Industry Foundation Symposium Monday, October 23 - The Commissioners said AEC should participate. (GM)
10. Letter from Heinz Haber re TV Shows.-
11. Chairman's Appearance on MEET THE PRESS, October 29, 1961.
12. PLUTO Program Tests - The General Manager said he would send a report to the Commissioners and inform the JCAE. (GM)
13. AEC Division of Responsibility for Isotope Devices. - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation. (GM)
14. Development of Reactors for Space Applications - The General Manager said a report is forthcoming. (GM)

- 15. Appointment of Deputy Manager, Chicago Operations Office - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation. (GM)
- 16. Appointment of Deputy Director of Information Services - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation. (GM)
- 17. Appointment of Deputy Director of the Office of Operational Safety - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation. (GM)
- 18. Appointment of Stanford Project Officials - The Chairman will discuss this matter with Dr. Sterling. (Henderson)
- 19. A Cost Analysis of University of Chicago Contract Proposal - The General Manager said the analysis had been sent to the Commissioners. (GM)
- ✓ 20. October 17 Letter from Secretary Gilpatric re UK Request - The Chairman requested transmittal of a copy of the letter to Secretary Rusk and preparation of a recommendation to the President. (GM) *copy state reply also attached*

Present

Dr. Seaborg
 Mr. Graham
 Dr. Wilson
 Mr. Olson
 Dr. Haworth

General Luedecke
 Mr. Naiden
 Mr. Henderson
 Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager (4)
 General Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 85

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 18, 1961

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

Approved *A. R. Luedecke*
A. R. Luedecke

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1788, Wednesday, October 18, 1961, 12:05
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Date 10/19/61

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1768 through 1780.

Approved as revised; Minutes of Meetings 1775 through 1780, subject to concurrence of Commissioner Haworth.

2. AEC 25/163 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

✓ Approved. (Betts)

3. AEC 1094 - Proposed Legislative Program for 1962

✓ Approved. (Naiden)

4. AEC 181/79 - Application of Cost Principles to CPFF Architect Engineer Contracts

✓ Approved as revised.

The Commission requested paragraph 10a. be revised to read:

"a. Approve the application of AEC cost principles for research and development contracts in commercial facilities, as modified by Commission decision on AEC 181/69, to CPFF A-E off-site contracts."

(Derry)

Commission Business

BOB Reply to AEC Proposed FY 1962 Budget Reductions

Discussed.

October 18, 1961

The Commission requested the JCAE be informed of reductions in the FY 1962 of approximately \$34.0 million and be appraised of AEC's intention to further reduce expenditures by approximately \$7.0 million.

id
(Burrows)

The Chairman said he would discuss with General Atomics representatives during his forthcoming trip their interest in SNAP projects.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOI
NOV 86

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 18, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke
A. R. Luedecke

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *[Signature]*

Date 10/19/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1789, Wednesday, October 18, 1961, 3:15 p
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

1. Construction Management at NTS

✓ The Commission authorized selection of a CPFF contractor to perform certain construction management services at NTS. (Betts)

The Commission requested the final contract be submitted for its review. (Betts)

The Commission requested the term of the contract be for two years, with an option for a two-year extension. (Betts)

2. AEC 181/76 - Extension of Operating and on-Site Service-Type Contracts

✓ Approved as revised. (Vinciguerra)

The Commission requested rephrasing of paragraph 13c of AEC 181/76 to read "Approve a general policy against the assignment" (Vinciguerra)

You said you would include the Union Carbide Nuclear Company in the study noted in paragraph 13d.

3. AEC 126/44 - General Policy Statements of the AEC Relative to Contractor Personnel Management and Labor Relations

✓ Approved. (Smith)

4. AEC 1032/15 and AEC 1032/22 - Small Nuclear Power Plant Program

Deferred pending discussions with the JCAE.

The Chairman requested he be provided a summary memorandum on this program for use in his discussions with the Chairman of the JCAE. (Pittman)

5. Contract for Advanced Test Reactor

✓ The Commission approved the General Manager's recommendation for selection of Fluor Corporation as contractor for the ATR.
(Pittman)

Commission Business

University of Illinois Materials Laboratory

The Chairman said he would discuss this matter with members of Congress. (Secretary)

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
ON USAEC, 1965-78
FOLDER-PAGE 10087

OCT 13 1961

Dear Mr. Enaki:

In conversations with officials of the French Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique during my recent visit to Paris they identified five specific areas in which they wished U.S. assistance. These areas are outlined below together with a brief commentary reflecting some of the background and previous consideration of them within the Commission.

Observation of Instrumentation for U.S. Underground Tests at the Nevada Test Site

The French asked whether we would permit them to send observers to the current U.S. test series at Nevada to observe instrumentation aspects of our underground tests.

DELETED

DELETED

BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
REVIEWED BY *C. W. ...*
* Ltr. Dos. Burke to DOE, OC
Gilbert dated 8/19/87
Quay 11/24/87

~~DELETED~~

2. French Gaseous Diffusion Plant

In connection with the construction of their gaseous diffusion plant the French asked whether or not the U.S. would permit them to purchase conventional equipment needed for the plant in the U.S.

~~DELETED~~

~~DELETED~~

3. Request for 400 Kilograms of Plutonium for use by the French in Their Civilian Reactor Program

~~DELETED~~

The Honorable Dean Rusk

- 3 -

OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG

Chr USAEC, 1961-72

FOLDER-PAGE

10089

~~DELETED~~

4. Enriched Uranium for Operation of Submarines

~~DELETED~~

The Honorable Dean Rusk

- 4 -

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10090

DELETED

5. Third Country Fabrication

DELETED

The Commission is examining the various questions raised by these requests and after you have had an opportunity to do so we would appreciate your views on the points raised.

I am sending a similar letter to the Secretary of Defense.

Sincerely yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk
Secretary of State

10090

October 18, 1961

10/18/61

9005

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I have your letter of October 10 informing me of the approach made to you by Sir Roger Makins concerning the possibility of including a British device in our current nuclear test series.

I am glad that you brought this request to my attention, because it has important foreign policy implications. You will recall that the NSC policy toward NATO approved by the President April 21 states that it would be desirable for the British, in the long run, to phase out of the nuclear deterrent business, since their activity in this field is a standing goad to the French to follow suit. Over the long run, I believe that we should move to fulfill this policy.

I doubt, however, that the present British request is the occasion for this.

DELETED

The Honorable
Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman,
Atomic Energy Commission.

CLASSIFICATION
AND DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
Reviewed by *Carol Walker* 11/24/87
DATE
* Ltr. Dox Barks to DoE, OC
Gilbert dated 8/19/87
J. Diaz 11/24/87

-2-

~~DELETED~~

Under the circumstances, the best reply to Sir Roger might be that from the point of view of technical feasibility no objection is seen to the proposed test, and that the US Government would be prepared to consider a UK proposal if one is made. I also believe that it should be made clear to the British that it is our objective that their participation in the tests should not become publicly known.

Sincerely yours,

Dean Rusk

Dean Rusk

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
CH USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 010091-

010092

10/18/61

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. Sec. Def. Gilpatric To AEC Seaborg

dated 10/17/61 - "Concerning Sir Roger Makins

Request . . . " 0900548

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

W. Trench
Name

11/24/87
Date

Reference Ltr. OASD Bodling To DOE, OC
Gilbert dated 9/1/87

questions at the U.N., and Dean wants to know the status of the Eniwetok site from the standpoint of trusteeship. Bundy said the President is now reviewing the whole matter. I told him I was leaving late this afternoon for a few days but that Lee Haworth was fully briefed and would be available. Bundy suggested I say that the President has specifically asked for a chance to review the matter and that he (the President) is not prepared at the moment to ask AEC to prepare.

We discussed the DOD directive, and Bundy said that McNamara has what he regards as an effective reassurance from the President to get ready; that McNamara had said that his getting ready was not going to interfere with the President's order. I told Bundy that there seems to be no disagreement between AEC and DOD for the need to test in the atmosphere, nor for developmental tests. Bundy feels we have to go ahead with the planning but that we shouldn't move hardware publicly. He suggested I might say on short-run items and on proof testing the Commission has not commenced as we have had no instruction from the White House.

I asked when the U.N. expected to adjourn and he said around Christmas. I asked if he knew when Stevenson expected to announce in the U.N. the decision of the Principals (attached as State Department cable no. 918) and he said he did not, but I might find out from Dean when I called him.

I called Jerry Wiesner to ask about the possibility of the President's participating in the awarding of the Fermi Award to Hans Bethe on Friday, December 1st. Jerry will try to talk to the President this afternoon and will let me know the decision.

At 11 a.m. the Commissioners met with the General Advisory Committee to bring them up to date on the plans for atmospheric testing, etc.

I had lunch with members of the GAC at the Roger Smith Hotel.

I wrote a memo (copy attached) summarizing my conversation with Emelyanov in Vienna last month. I sent a letter (copy attached) to President Kennedy recommending that I write to Sir Roger Makins to inform him that we are ready to receive a request from Britain to use our test site for one of their tests. I also sent my biweekly letter (copy attached) to the President (it is actually due next Tuesday but I will be away on that day).

Arnold Fritsch and I left on a trip that will take us to Tyler, Texas; Berkeley and Lafayette, California; the Nevada Test Site; Las Vegas and Sandia Base in Albuquerque.

We left Friendship Airport (Baltimore) on American flight no. 59, at 10:10 p.m. arriving in Dallas at 11:50 p.m., where we spent the night.

Attached is a memorandum from Bundy that arrived during my absence giving Presidential authorization for the British test in Nevada and for exploration with them of the possibility of using Christmas Island in the event the U.S. resumes atmospheric testing.

Friday, October 20, 1961 - Tyler and Dallas, Texas/S.F.

We flew to Tyler via Trans Texas Airlines flight 101, leaving Dallas at 7:40 a.m. arriving at 9:30 a.m. We attended the opening of the 24th annual Texas Rose Festival, and I gave my talk, "Radioisotopes: A new Servant for Mankind," at the Distinguished Guests Luncheon at the Carlton Hotel. I was introduced by Senator John Sherman Cooper of Kentucky, and Texas Governor Price Daniel also participated in the festivities.

OUTGOING TELEGRAM Department of State

10/19/61

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Following is guide line approved by President for U.S policy on nuclear test ban issue in UNGA:

1. The Basic Position

A. The proper road to a nuclear test ban is through a treaty among the countries that can test nuclear devices.

B. We have negotiated in Geneva for three years in good faith for such a treaty. We will sign the present draft treaty today or at any other time that the Soviets are willing to sign it or will continue to negotiate for a mutually acceptable treaty.

C. We will stop all kinds of tests as soon as there is a treaty.

2. Atmospheric Test Ban

We would be prepared to sign an agreement not to undertake nuclear tests in the sensible atmosphere, provided this were done during the period of the current General Assembly, but with these three important ^{provisos} ~~provisos~~:

c. We will not

Dated by: D/P 10/11/61 INP: Jones/ACD/Goodby:thg/	Telegraph translation and distribution approved by:	WOODRUFF WALLACE
--	--	------------------

D - Mr. Fisher
S/S Mr. BRUBECK
Brubek
White House - Mr. Smith
D/P - Mr. Spiers

W. H. Rides

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FORM 88-222

UNITED STATES - [unclear] [unclear]

a. We will not initiate an offer for such an agreement, in view of the Soviet refusal to consider the US-UK offer of September 3, and in the event approaches are made to us, we will suggest that an approach be made to the Soviet Union first.

b. We would insist on making such an atmospheric test ban a treaty obligation and would not agree to a UN moratorium while such a treaty was being negotiated.

c. We would state frankly and publicly that in view of Soviet duplicity in the Geneva talks, we feel compelled to make preparations for atmospheric tests so as to be ready in case it is felt necessary to conduct them. (We would say that in our kind of society such preparations cannot be secret, and we are therefore announcing in advance our intention to make them. When and if, in the absence of a test ban agreement, we conduct atmospheric tests, we will do so out loud.)

3. Moratorium

We do not favor and will not vote for any general uninspected ban or moratorium on nuclear tests. We will make clear that the United States will consider itself free to conduct any and all H tests which it considers necessary for its security in the absence of an agreed treaty prohibition.

BALL

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE 221

YELLOW [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]

ACTING

CONFIDENTIAL

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Pages 283-286

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

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

October 19, 1961

OFFICIAL USE ONLY - In Present Form

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

Subject: Conversations with Professor Emelyanov

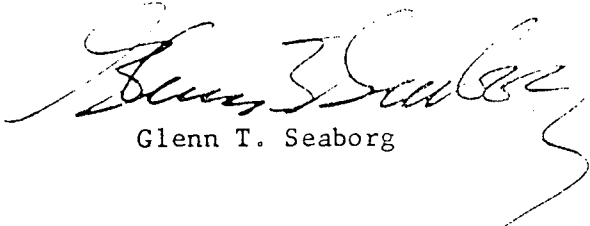
I met with Professor Emelyanov on a number of occasions in Vienna and took the opportunity to have informal discussions on East-West cooperation.

One of these occasions was in Ambassador Smyth's room in the Imperial Hotel, between 6 and 7 p.m., Monday, September 25, when Rabbi, Smyth, Hall and Haworth also were present. We mentioned very briefly our correspondence on the exchange of visits of scientists in the areas of waste disposal and fast reactors, with mutual agreement that this seemed to be proceeding satisfactorily.

At the luncheon given at the Soviet Embassy on Wednesday, September 27, I sat next to Emelyanov. At this time we reiterated our interest in these exchange visits, the exchange of reports, etc. On this occasion he renewed his invitation to me to visit Russia, as he did on several other occasions.

On each of the above-mentioned two occasions, as well as on others, we also discussed the large accelerator, greater than 300 Bev, to be built through the means of international cooperation. He emphasized that he wanted the initial meetings of scientists on this to be confined to the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. The implication seemed to be there that it would be possible to expand this to include other countries later on. We suggested that the meeting take place rather soon, possibly in November, and possibly in Vienna; the implication was that he would write and give us more definite guidance on this.

At my last contact with him, which was the night of the reception at the Schonbrunn Palace, October 3, he indicated a little reluctance to have the meeting on the high energy accelerator in Vienna, and when I suggested that the Soviet group would be welcome in New York, he seemed to react favorably to this suggestion.


Glenn T. Seaborg

cc: Algie Wells, DIA

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Ch USAEC, 1981-78
FOLDER-PAGE 10109

OCT 19 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

In my letter of September 21, 1961, I informed you that during my visit to the United Kingdom, Sir Roger Makins, Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, asked whether we would be willing to detonate a small-yield U.K. device in the current U.S. underground test series at the Nevada Test Site. The presumption was that if this one event were possible, there would be further collaboration, probably commencing in early 1962.

[REDACTED] Sir Roger made it clear that their tentative expression of interest was based on technical considerations and was subject to policy determination by UKG.

The Atomic Energy Commission has examined the feasibility and evaluated possible technical advantages of cooperating with the United Kingdom in detonating this device. It is our view that arrangements can be made to accommodate the proposed test without significant interference in carrying out the U.S. test program which you have approved. We further believe that the knowledge which we would hope to gain through this test would be of technical benefit to the U.S. weapons program.

Mr. Gilpatrick, Deputy Secretary of Defense, advises me that he considers it to be to our advantage to reply favorably to Sir Roger's request, particularly in the light of our possible interest in using Christmas Island as a site for U.S. atmospheric testing. He also concurs with their request to participate on a non-interference basis in the U.S. seismic research program.

Mr. Rusk, Secretary of State, advises that, while the United Kingdom request has important foreign policy implications, he sees no political considerations at the moment which would militate against the acceptance of a formal British proposal.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
P. HAMBURGER 7/1/8
REVIEWED BY DATE
HR Schmidt 7/1/86

I propose to reply to Sir Roger that from the point of view of technical feasibility, we see no objection to the proposed test and that the United States Government would be prepared to consider a United Kingdom proposal, if one is made. I would also, in accordance with the suggestion by Mr. Bush, make it clear to Sir Roger that it is our objective that their participation in the test not become publicly known.

Mr. Gilpatric has suggested that in responding to Sir Roger, we explore the possibility of using Christmas Island and its facilities in the event the U.S. undertakes atmospheric tests. In doing so, I would propose to make it clear that no final decision has been made to resume atmospheric testing.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

CLH:hg
10/19/61

October 19, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV. 86

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. President:

Since I will be away from the city for the next several days -- to visit the Nevada Test Site and to fulfill some long-standing speaking engagements -- I would like to anticipate by a few days my usual biweekly report to you which would normally be submitted to you on Tuesday next.

Meeting with Weapons Laboratory Directors:

On Tuesday, October 17, the Commission spent the full day with its Laboratory Directors from Livermore and Los Alamos, and the President of the Sandia Corporation at Albuquerque, for the purposes of reviewing our test program to date, of discussing the relative advantages and disadvantages of conducting tests in the atmosphere, and to review requirements for preparations for atmospheric testing, should you find it to be in the national interest to authorize them. It was a most useful session. I think that you would be interested in a very brief summary of the impressions we received.

Atmospheric Testing Should be Resumed:

First, there was unanimity among the Laboratory Directors that, in the absence of a test ban treaty with effective controls, and in light of the size and scope of the present Soviet series, and the technical needs for important information, the United States should resume testing in the atmosphere. It is clear that there is no way to accelerate our present weapons testing program substantially without testing in the atmosphere. While techniques for underground testing can be improved -- and should be -- the cost in time and funds to excavate, prepare, maintain, use and decontaminate underground facilities is large in comparison with atmospheric testing. In addition, underground testing is not suitable for tests of certain weapons systems, for many simulated effects tests, and for proof tests of certain stockpile weapons.

Underground Testing Should Continue:

I should like to stress, however, if atmospheric testing were to be resumed, the Commission and the Laboratory Directors feel, nevertheless, that underground testing should be continued. This is important for several reasons: First, there is always the possibility -- however remote -- that agreement might be reached with the Soviet Union to ban these tests in environments which can be effectively monitored (i.e., atmospheric tests). In such an event we might wish to continue our developmental testing program in the underground. Secondly, underground tests are not affected by adverse weather conditions to the same extent as atmospheric tests and thus certain tests can be conducted with greater schedule reliability than if conducted in the atmosphere. Also, underground tests can be used to contribute seismic and Plovers data. It is important, therefore, to continue our underground program concurrently with atmospheric testing and to improve our techniques for testing in that medium, despite the limitations, e.g., size of device, etc.

Atmospheric Tests Initially in Pacific:

Another interesting conclusion of our meeting with the Laboratory Directors was that, initially, atmospheric tests should be conducted by air drop in the Pacific. ^{1/} This is for the reason that weather conditions at the Nevada Test Site in the weeks and months immediately ahead would result in many delays in order to avoid or reduce fallout in populated areas near the Nevada Test Site. I hasten to add, however, that this does not mean that no atmospheric tests would be conducted at Nevada; some (probably balloon shots) would be held there -- particularly next Spring and Summer when weather conditions improve.

Limitation on Total Fission Yield:

The Commission believes that it is essential that some limitations attach to the proposed atmospheric testing program. For example, we think that in the interest of reducing the total amount of radioactive fallout that would be introduced into the atmosphere, some limitation -- say, for example, between one and ten megatons of total fission yield -- should be placed on the first

1/ Johnston Island and Christmas Island areas are being considered.

atmospheric test series. This would also have the merit, in our judgment, of tending to assure that only essential devices were tested. There would be political advantages as well.

Proof Testing:

Insofar as proof testing is concerned, we believe that, while there may be need to test certain fairly large yield strategic devices, there is a relatively greater need to test tactical nuclear weapons and tactical weapons systems. The reasons are twofold: One, that the need for precision in yield is greater where tactical weapons are involved; and two, the human element of experience and error would appear to be more critical in connection with their use and delivery.

Strategy -- First Atmospheric Test:

Today, October 19, I met with the General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. They raised an interesting point that I thought I should call to your attention. They suggest that it might be desirable for the U.S. to make its first atmospheric test -- in this case, probably a proof test by the air drop method in the Pacific -- before the Russians end their test series. They feel this might be better than starting atmospheric testing after the Russians had stopped when the reaction and pressures against it might be much more severe.

In the event that you should want to consider this possibility, you should know that such a test would require an advance notice of some 8 to 10 days, principally in order to be sure that the area in the Pacific was cleared of ships before the time of the test.

"Meet The Press" -- T.V. Interview -- October 20:

May I now advert to a new subject. I have accepted a long-standing request (first made shortly after I assumed office) to appear on "Meet The Press." I had postponed acceptance for many months -- twice in recent weeks: first, to avoid appearing just prior to and in connection with our resumption of tests in the underground; and secondly, in order not to become involved in the testing issue immediately prior to my arrival in Vienna on a "peaceful uses" mission. I felt

reasonably safe as of September 23 in agreeing to appear on Sunday, October 29. Ironically, then, on Tuesday last came Premier Khrushchev's announcement of plans to detonate a 50 megaton device on October 31. Accordingly, I anticipate a number of questions in this area. I shall, of course, be guided by the statement released by the White House on Tuesday concerning the 50 megaton test by the Soviets.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Document #

TITLE OF DOCUMENT Letter from Bundy to Seaborg, 10/03/61
1 Page (?)

This document requires further classification review and has been removed from this folder.

Jeffrey B. Lann
Name

August, 20, 1986
Date

We flew back to Dallas on Trans Texas Airlines flight no. 52, leaving Tyler at 3:30 p.m. and arriving at 4:10 p.m. We visited the Chance-Vought plant in Dallas where we were briefed by Dr. Hurley and others on their (Systems for Low-Level Air-Breathing Missiles), SLAM project, the vehicle for the PLUTO reactor system. We left Dallas at 7:15 p.m. on American Airlines flight no. 25 and arrived in San Francisco at 8:30 p.m. We stayed overnight at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley.



Meeting with staff of Chance Vought to review SLAM Project, Dallas, Texas, October 20, 1961.
L to R: Leo Hurley, Arnold Fritsch, Seaborg, (unidentified), (unidentified)

Saturday, October 21, 1961

I had breakfast with Roger Batzel, John Foster and Arnie Fritsch to discuss the problem of building a 50-megaton bomb and the buildup of our capability in basic plutonium metallurgy.

I visited the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory for discussions with Iz Perlman and Earl Hyde on our book, The Nuclear Properties of the Heavy Elements, and with Don Burnett and Eldon Haines (my graduate students), Stan Thompson, Albert Ghiorso, Sherman Fried, Burris Cunningham, Kai Siegbahn and Jack Hollander.

I had lunch at the University House with Clark Kerr and other University of California administrators, and Norman Topping (President of U.S.C.).

I attended in Memorial Stadium the U.C.-U.S.C. football game which U.S.C. won, 28-12.

Fritsch and I met with Stanford University President Wallace Sterling and Fred Terman at the Bohemian Club in San Francisco to discuss administrative arrangements for the Stanford linear electron accelerator.

The Earl Hydes invited me to dinner and I stayed on afterward for a party with the Kenneth Streets, Roger Batzels, Isadore Perlman, Harry Hicks, David Templetons, Fred Reynolds, "Stretch" Conzetta, Maynard Michels and others.

I again spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Sunday, October 22, 1961 - Berkeley/Las Vegas

Accompanied by Dr. Fritsch I visited the Aerojet General nuclear plant at San Ramon, where Chandler Ross (Vice President) described the organization and the program. Kenneth Johnson (Manager, Space Power Department) described the SPUR program (300-500-KWE reactor, liquid cooled reactor) and Harold Jaffe (Manager Fuel Development Department) described the fuel manufacture capability for the NERVA engine. I expressed some concern as to whether the Aerojet General-Westinghouse team is working out satisfactorily for NERVA. On the SPUR project they prefer turbo-generator conversion to thermionic, but use the latter as an alternate approach operating at the radiator temperature.

I visited with Robert J. McPeaks, the tenants in our house at 1154 Glen Road, Lafayette, and visited former neighbors, the Perlman, the Albert Alexanders, the Victor Peerys and the Robert Keystons. The McPeaks are taking good care of our house and grounds.

I flew to Las Vegas with Fritsch and Roger Batzel, leaving San Francisco on TWA flight no. 98 at 4:30 p.m., arriving at 5:45 p.m. We had dinner and saw the show at the Stardust and then went to the Desert Inn where we spent the night.

Monday, October 23, 1961 - Nevada Test Site

I visited the Test Site and saw Frenchman Flats, the site of early tests, now under the jurisdiction of the DOD. I inspected Area 3 (the Los Alamos area) of Yucca Flats and saw the shafts that are being drilled. I visited Area 12 (the Livermore Laboratory tunnel area) and walked one-half mile to the end of tunnel E; I also saw the site of the Ranier shot. After lunch at the Control Point, I visited the PLUTO and ROVER experimental areas.

I again spent the night at the Desert Inn in Las Vegas.

Tuesday, October 24, 1961 - Las Vegas/Albuquerque

In the morning I met at breakfast at the Desert Inn Hotel with Ed Creutz, Fred de Hoffmann and Fray of General Atomic to discuss the EBOR project which is in danger of being cut due to recent BOB action. We also discussed the whole General Atomic program.

I held a press conference at the Hotel Riviera with some 25 reporters present. Their main interest seemed to be in my statement that Russia would catch up with the United States if they continued testing in the atmosphere and we continued ours underground indefinitely.

I gave a luncheon talk entitled, "Nuclear Power and Space," at the International Symposium on Aerospace Nuclear Propulsion. I was introduced by Daniel I. Cooper, Editor of International Science and Technology; among those seated at the head table were Ted Merkel, Duane Sewell, Herb Grier, Nevada Senator Alan Bible, Theodore von Karman and Raemer Schreiber.

At 2:40 p.m. I left for Albuquerque in General H. C. Donnelly's C-4 plane. At Sandia Base I heard an excellent briefing on the weapons fabrication program and

Seaborg speaks at the Aerospace Symposium Luncheon, Las Vegas, Nevada
October 24, 1961



Senator Bible and Seaborg, October 24, 1961

saw samples of new and old weapons of many kinds, as well as samples of initiators and other equipment. Sandia personnel present included S. P. Schwartz (President, Sandia Corporation), R. W. Henderson (Vice President, Weapons Program), G. C. Dacey (Vice President, Research), B. S. Riggs (Vice President, Livermore Laboratory), G. A. Fowler (Vice President, Development), E. H. Draper (Vice-President, Development), and R. A. Rice (Vice President, Engineering for Manufacturing). Dr. Fritsch, Dr. Andersson (DMA) and Kenner Hertford (Albuquerque Operations Office Manager) were there also.

We spent the night at the Officers Club on the Sandia Base.

Wednesday, October 25, 1961 - Albuquerque/Washington

I returned to Washington, leaving Albuquerque at 9 a.m. on TWA flight no. 168, arriving at Friendship Airport (Baltimore) at 4:15 p.m.

Information Meeting 77 (notes attached) was held today in my absence.

Thursday, October 26, 1961 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I presided at Information Meeting 78 (notes attached) at which the discussions were mainly on testing and fallout.

Bundy called to tell me that the President has received a proposal from the British Prime Minister that the two countries announce a six-month moratorium on atmospheric testing and to alert us to the fact that we will be hearing from the State Department on this.

The President told Bundy that he wants no tests merely for political or psychological reasons, but he would like from us a clear indication of the kind of tests that have some developmental technical justification and the calendar schedule for them so that he can call Macmillan in a preliminary way tomorrow. I said I thought the Commission would feel that six months is a long delay. There was quite a feeling of urgency, conditioned very strongly by the DOD letter of October 9, so much so that people would begin to regard this as almost a reversal of policy. He replied that our answer must not be influenced by the DOD memorandum, since the Secretary of Defense is perfectly willing to be overruled on tests of minor technical importance on the basis of the President's calendar. I asked whether the President would go for three months, pointing out that that would give us more time to make preparations to do a better testing job. He replied that the President can go for whatever makes sense. The main question, however, is the technical one: at what point does it become technically urgent to conduct atmospheric tests? In other words, from the point of view of serious weapons development, what are the levels of urgency?

I asked whether, during the period of the moratorium, we would prepare for atmospheric testing. He replied that he would say yes; but he added that, no doubt, one of the reasons for the British proposal was to pin us down a little more so as to make it harder for us to resume testing, particularly since it is their technical view that atmospheric testing doesn't amount to much; thus, such preparations might appear to be a matter of bad faith.

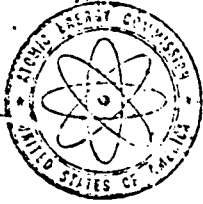
I said I would talk to the Commission and come up with a responsive reply. I did mention that this matter will have repercussions and cause unhappiness, particularly at the lower levels. I also said I think the Commission would

October 25, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 77

10:00 a.m., Wednesday, October 25, 1961 - Chairman's Office, Germantown

1. NATO Trip.
2. General Counsel memo of October 11, 1961 re Fair Price of Plutonium.
3. AEC 293/55, Travel Abroad - The Secretary will coordinate this procedure with the General Manager. (Sec'y/GM)
4. October 24, 1961 Memorandum re Sale of Heavy Water to Japan. The Commissioners had no objection to the proposal. (GM)
5. Appointment of Director of the Division of Production - Approved. (Tackman)
6. General Counsel Memorandum of October 25, 1961 re Conflict of Interest.
7. Bureau of the Budget Hearing on Fiscal Year 1963 Budget.
8. Commissioner Graham's Visit to Shippingport, October 24, 1961 - Mr. Graham reported on his visit to Shippingport and the Bettis Facilities.
9. Letter to Representative Moss re News Media Observation of Tests at NTS - The Commissioners approved the letter as revised by the discussion. (GM)
10. General Manager's Memorandum of October 24, 1961 re Classification of Stockpile Information. - The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter for the Chairman's signature. (Drown)
11. "Infusion of Governmental Powers - The Role of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the American Constitutional Process" - Harold P. Green/Allen Rosenthal Study - AEC factual review is to be disposed of by the General Manager and the General Counsel. (GM/GC)



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

UNCL. BY 338
NOV 86

October 26, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 78

9:40 a.m., Thursday, October 26, 1961, -- Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Detonation Altitude of Soviet Nuclear Test. - The General Manager is to speak to Mr. Scoville, CIA. (GM)
2. AEC 762/14: Theoretical Effects of Soviet Union Nuclear Test Detonations of 20, 30, and 50 Megaton Yield. - The revised paper will be issued this afternoon. (Sec'y)
3. Draft HEW Press Release on Fall-out Levels.
4. Federal Radiation Council Staff Draft Memorandum to the President.
5. Aircraft Exposure to Radiation. - The General Manager will discuss this matter with FAA officials.

Present:

Dr. Seaborg
Mr. Graham
Dr. Wilson
Mr. Olson
Dr. Haworth
General Luedecke

Mr. Ink
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Brown
Mr. McCool

Distribution:

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

tend to think it is technically important to go ahead and not wait six months, although we know that this issue is not a black and white one, but rather a spectrum thing.

From 10 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. I attended a Cabinet Meeting at the White House. Attending were the President; Secretaries Rusk, Dillon, McNamara, Hodges, Goldberg, Udall and Ribicoff; Attorney General Robert Kennedy; Frederick Belen (Assistant Postmaster General); Charles Murphy (Under Secretary of Agriculture); David Bell (BOB); Walter Heller (Chairman, CEA); John Macy (Chairman, Civil Service Commission); Edward R. Murrow (Director, USIA); Alan Waterman (Director, NSF); John Gleason (Administrator, VA); James Webb (Administrator, NASA); Robert Weaver (Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency); Mr. Moore (Administrator, GSA); Najeeb Halaby (Administrator, FAA); Harold Linder (President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank); Aubrey Wagner (Member, Board of Directors, TVA); John Horne (Administrator); and Ted Sorenson (Special Counsel to the President).

Secretary of the Treasury Dillon gave a presentation of the balance of payments problem.

The President said he had brought us together to discuss the current outlook for the Federal budget. He stressed the accomplishments of the Government and the important returns yielded by increases in the budget this year. He emphasized the importance of keeping the deficit within reasonable limits and that it reflect only essential expenditures. He placed special emphasis on this by reading excerpts from his statement.

Director Bell then described the budget problem and gave us some material on the actual budget cuts as they affect the FY 1963 budget, department by department. He also gave us some figures on manpower changes during 1961 in the various departments, but he collected all of this material at the end of the meeting.

I had lunch with Haworth and Fred Seitz so that we could discuss the problem of the University of Illinois Materials Laboratory.

In the afternoon I testified before the House Select Committee on Export Control (Room 304, Old House Office Building) to describe the AEC's role in export control. (This was an executive session and the testimony was not printed.)

Upon my return from the Hill, I presided at Commission Meeting 1790 (action summary attached). We discussed the Basic Science Foundation proposal for a settlement of their claim, the weapons budget, proposed reductions in the FY 1962 budget and the plans for the NS Savannah to start its sea voyages.

Attached is the report of the 76th Meeting of the GAC held in Washington on October 19th to 21st.

Friday, October 27, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended a meeting of the Federal Radiation Council in Room 5542 of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, with Secretary Abraham Ribicoff presiding. Also in attendance were Frank Berry (DOD), George Brown (Labor), John Stillman (Commerce), Haworth, Wiesner, Forrest Western (U.C.C.) and others. We discussed a letter to the President, for possible issuance by him, describing the fallout problem. The letter will be revised and we will discuss it again on November 13th.

Attached are notes of Information Meeting 79, held in my absence.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY D
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: October 26, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved *A.R. Luedecke*

Date *10/25/61*

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1790, Thursday, October 26, 1961, 3:55 p.m.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

1. AEC 289/37 - Basic Science Foundation Proposal

Approved, as revised subject to Commissioner Haworth's comments.

✓ The Commission requested revision of the letter to the Basic Science Foundation to indicate it is in response to Mr. Hensel's letter of July 7, 1961 to Commissioner Olson. (Naiden)

✓ 2. AEC 25/164 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved, subject to Commissioner Haworth's comments. (Betts)

Commission Business

1. Weapons Budget

The Commission requested a report prior to the staff's discussions with the BOB. (Betts)

2. Proposed Reductions in FY 1962 Budget

The Chairman requested an analysis of the program effect of the FY 1963 follow-on to the FY 1962 reductions. (Burrows)

The Chairman said he would discuss proposed reductions in the FY 1962 budget with members of the JCAE. (Secretariat)

The Commission requested this matter be discussed on Monday. (Secretariat)

✓ 3. N.S. SAVANNAH Startup

The Commission requested they be kept informed of developments. (Pittman)

The Commission approved Mr. Pittman's recommendation for ACRS review of operating responsibility in transfer of the N. S. SAVANNAH from Camden to Yorktown. (Pittman)

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE
TO THE
U. S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
P.O. BOX 3528
WASHINGTON 7, D.C.

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

October 21, 1961

9338 10/25/61
LH implement

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

Dear Glenn:

The 76th Meeting of the General Advisory Committee was held in Washington, D. C., on October 19, 20 and 21, 1961. With the exception of Dr. J. C. Warner who attended all sessions on Thursday and Friday, and Dr. Eugene P. Wigner who was unable to attend any of the sessions, all Committee members were present at all sessions. These were Philip H. Abelson, Manson Benedict, Willard F. Libby, Eger V. Murphree, Norman F. Ramsey, John H. Williams, and K. S. Pitzer, as Chairman. Also present were Robert A. Charpie, Secretary, and Anthony A. Tomei, Assistant Secretary.

The following recommendations and actions of the Committee are herewith presented:

(1) Weapons Matters

The GAC heard an excellent briefing on many aspects of current weapons problems. We wish to acknowledge the efforts made in our behalf by members of CIA, AFTAC, RAND, and the AEC's staff.

(A) Separate Letter

Our most urgent recommendations were reported in a separate letter of October 19, 1961. A copy of the separate letter is attached herewith.

(B) Underground Testing

The Committee believes strongly that the Commission should continue urgent development of the underground testing technique, even if atmospheric testing is resumed. In particular, the possible use of the salt domes in Mississippi and elsewhere for underground testing of devices of larger yield than can be handled

in Nevada should be thoroughly explored. The forthcoming Gnome Plowshare shot should give valuable information about the usefulness of the salt medium. Other underground formations as well as outer space should remain under consideration as sites for testing.

(C) Limitation of Atmospheric Contamination

If atmospheric testing is resumed, we urge a high degree of discrimination in selecting a test program in order that the clearly needed information is obtained with minimum contamination of the atmosphere. In particular, we strongly urge that the total fission product release be limited to a fraction of that already produced by the current USSR series.

(D) Russian Fallout

Our experience with the fallout from the Russian October 1958 series showed that the main fallout occurred the following spring in March, April and May. Therefore, the public should be told that the main fallout from the current Russian tests will occur in a most concentrated manner next March, April and May.

(2) Research Matters

The GAC was interested to hear from Drs. English, Dunham and McDaniel about their experiences with administering research programs in universities under current contract procedures. Since the Operations Offices have now been instructed to be concerned with only non-technical matters in such contracts, the Committee has concluded that the past difficulties may be reduced. For this reason we now wish to observe possible improvements in the future and to let our recommendations of August 17, 1961, remain as desirable objectives.

We are disturbed by the fact that Dr. John Pasta has left the Research Division, and recognize the necessity of obtaining a replacement of comparable quality if the role of the AEC in computer research is to be continued.

(3) Multiprogram Laboratories

The GAC is continuing its consideration of the objectives and also the administration of the multiprogram laboratories. Dr. English told us about the implementation of the new procedure for handling the administration of certain of these laboratories. We believe this is a most constructive step and understand that the reaction to it is favorable.

The personnel of the multiprogram laboratories as well as other laboratories operated primarily for the AEC represent an extremely valuable source of trained scientists and engineers to meet urgent new problems and situations. We are concerned that this source may not be as flexible to meet new needs as it should be. For example, at the present time the weapons development testing groups at both Los Alamos and Livermore could be significantly expanded by the transfer of people from Oak Ridge, the Argonne and other AEC laboratories working on less urgent problems. We understand this is not being done extensively. The AEC laboratories should be the first reserve of trained manpower and should be called on to furnish the people required. Some inflexibility in transferring people from one laboratory to another may be due to difficulty in transferring fringe benefits, particularly retirement benefits, from one contractor to another in those cases where a permanent transfer is desirable. This is a situation the AEC can correct. In many cases a loan of personnel rather than a permanent transfer may meet the needs.

The GAC understands the turnover in personnel at the multiprogram laboratories has been remarkably small. This, of course, has its good aspects but may lead to ossification eventually. In certain cases it does lead to a high concentration in a narrow age group. The continued introduction of young, vigorous, and uninhibited scientists and engineers has an important stimulating effect on a laboratory. To increase the turnover, it is suggested that a very careful screening of new personnel over at least the first five years be carried out. The total personnel should also be screened carefully on a continuing basis, and means be found to have the less effective people obtain positions elsewhere.

(4) Flowshare

The public relations aspects of Flowshare should be re-examined in the light of resumption of nuclear testing. It may be desirable to employ development devices in the various experiments. Further, in view of the pioneering character of shots in new media, it may be prudent to minimize the number of observers present for the detonations. Most of the beneficial public relations aspects can probably be obtained through post-shot press releases issued as soon as the nature of the phenomenology has been ascertained and implications for further advances evaluated.

(5) Civil Defense Matters

(A) Citizens' Radiation Meter

Despite the progress which has been made, the Committee believes that additional measures should be taken to provide the public with a simple, cheap, dependable radiation meter. The GAC recommends:

(1) that the National Laboratories be encouraged to continue development of better instruments;

(2) that the AEC make available to local authorities, calibrated radiation sources for checking civilian radiation matters.

(B) AEC Installations

Both for the protection of its own personnel and as an example to the rest of the Nation, we recommend that the AEC take all reasonable civil defense measures at AEC installations.

The GAC is planning a more detailed briefing in the near future on AEC activities related to Civil Defense.

(6) MLC Session

The GAC and the Military Liaison Committee met together on Friday afternoon, October 20, to discuss, in general, problems related to nuclear weapons. This session was mutually profitable to both Committees. The GAC particularly welcomed the opportunity to obtain, first hand, the military point of view on many questions of importance to the AEC.

(7) Reactor Subcommittee

The Reactor Subcommittee, together with Dr. Abelson and Dr. Williams, visited General Atomic, Hanford, and the National Reactor Testing Station during the period July 17-20, 1961. The Subcommittee's report of these visits, which has been accepted by the GAC, is attached.

(8) 77th Meeting

The 77th Meeting of the GAC will be held in Washington on November 30 and December 1, 1961. November 30 will be devoted to an all-day visit to the Goddard Space Flight Center for discussions of the United States' space programs. The Committee plans to attend the Fermi Award ceremony as part of its meeting on December 1.

(9) 78th Meeting

The 78th Meeting of the GAC will be held on January 29, 30, and 31, 1962, in Washington.

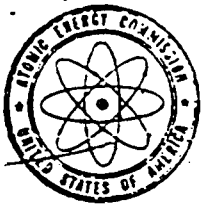
Respectfully submitted,



K. S. Pitzer
Chairman

Attachments (2)

Reply sent 1/23/62



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

2 - 7/11/61
OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Ch USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10190

OCTOBER 27, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

INFORMATION MEETING 79

900575

10:00 a.m. Friday, October 27, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Agenda - Approved as revised. (Sec'y)
2. AEC 762/15 Fact Sheet on Effects of Soviet 50 MT and 100 MT Nuclear Test Detonations - The Commissioners will give the General Manager any comments by 2:30 p.m. today. The information is to be sent to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy today. (GM)
3. **DELETED**
4. Fire at Wurlitzer Plant, Tonawanda, New York - The General Manager reported extensive damage.
5. General Manager's Report on Test Preparations - Scheduled for 4:15 p.m. today.
6. Detonation Altitude of Soviet Nuclear Test. - The General Manager reported on his discussions with other agencies.
7. October 26, 1961 issue of NUCLEONICS: Article re Fuels Ownership Policy.

Present:

Mr. Graham
Dr. Wilson
Mr. Olson
Gen. Ledezbe

Mr. Naiden
Mr. Henderson
Mr. McCool

Distribution:

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

R. Hambrick 6/19/86
REVIEWED BY L. Defenichi 6/19/86
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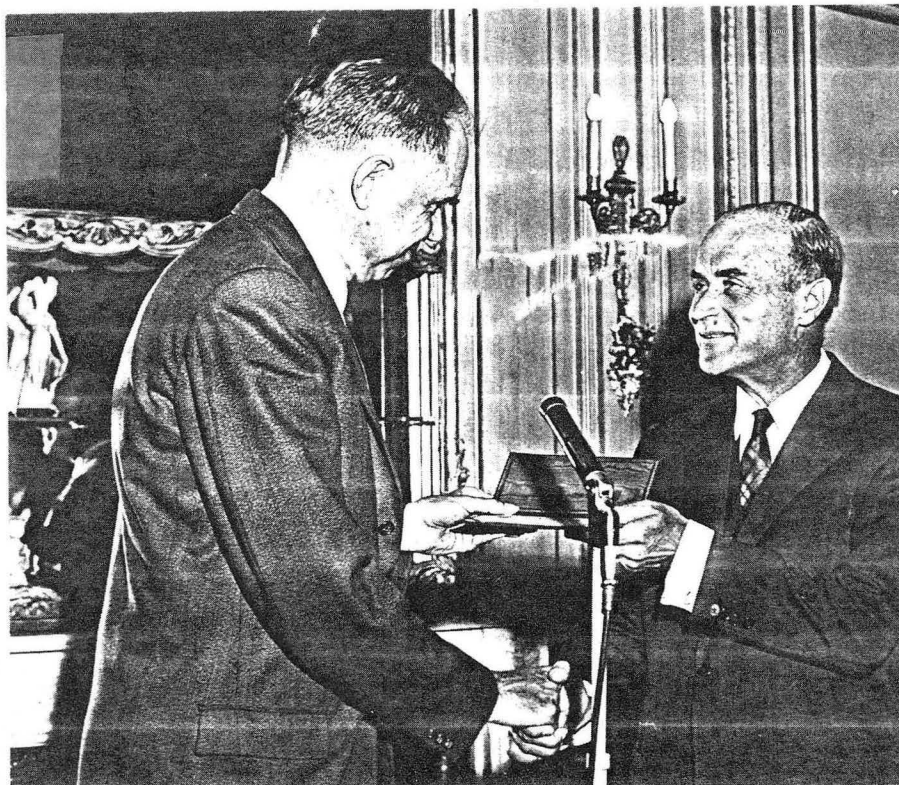
I attended a luncheon meeting of the National Planning Association at the Mayflower Hotel; Leland Hazard presided and Walter Heller (Chairman, CEA) spoke.

The Commission met with George Beadle, Warren Johnson and Al Crewe of the University of Chicago to discuss the renewal of their contract for the operation of Argonne. The issue involves their request for a fee of \$1.2 million; I think this is justified, but it may continue to be an issue within the Commission.

At Regulatory Meeting 119 (action summary attached) the Commission approved of a public hearing on the National Bureau of Standards (NBS) and Peachbottom reactors.

The Commission then met with the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards (ACRS) who reported that they consider the Peachbottom Reactor safe for construction.

Rose Blyth, Director of Television and Radio for the California Institute of Technology, came in to ask me to write a letter to Lee DuBridge, President of CalTech, describing the advantages and my great enthusiasm for educational television in order that it might be used in connection with the movement to have an educational television station in the Los Angeles area. They are interested in acquiring Channel 13 for this purpose. I told Mrs. Blyth I would do this (letter sent November 14th, copy attached).



Presentation of AEC Research Reactor Grant to Belgium, Belgian Embassy, Washington, D.C., October 27, 1961.
Seaborg and Belgian Ambassador Louis Scheyven

Helen and I attended a reception at the Belgian Embassy where I presented a check for \$350,000 to Ambassador Louis Scheyven as the U.S. contribution to their reactor.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE October 27, 1961

Approved

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date

H.L. Price

11/1/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 119, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1961,
4:25 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D.C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions1. AEC-R 72/2 - Public Meeting on National Bureau of Standards Reactor

The Commission approved of a public meeting on the NBS reactor.
(Lowenstein)

2. Public Meeting on Peach Bottom Reactor

The Commission approved of a public meeting on the Peach Bottom reactor. (Lowenstein)

The Commission requested preparation of a letter to the JCAE informing them of the Commission's intention to re-evaluate the desirability of continuing public meetings if there are no tangible benefits from the meetings on the NBS reactor and the Peach Bottom reactor. (Lowenstein)

NOV 14 1961

Dear Lee,

I recently met, in Washington, Mrs. Rose Blyth, Director of the television and radio section of the Cal. Tech. News Bureau. She acquainted me with the efforts being made in the Los Angeles area to establish an educational TV-VHF channel. I told her that, as a continuing member of the Board of the National Educational Television & Radio Center (NETRC), I was very much interested in seeing the activation of such channels wherever possible, and especially in Los Angeles.

Mrs. Blyth indicated to me that she thought that it might be helpful if I could bring my views regarding ETV to the attention of persons in the community whose interest might be engaged. It occurred to me that you might well be one whose moral support could be helpful in the possible establishment of such a station.

Without going into detail, I think I can state some conclusions arising from my relationship with San Francisco's ETV station KQED, and with NETRC. I feel that community educational TV stations have a real educational and cultural impact on the community. They provide, with proper programming, a very essential adjunct to (and I might say, in many cases, a most desirable substitute for) regular television presentations. There are numerous people in an area the size of the Los Angeles community who are seeking knowledge and to whom the television medium is the most accessible. Under present circumstances, and in spite of the numerous channels existing in that area, these seekers of cultural stimuli from their TV sets gain little more than physical exercise in twirling their dials.

In these times, when we are striving - and even struggling - to improve and elevate peoples' understanding, it has given me some pride to be one of the sponsors of so effective a vehicle as ETV toward the accomplishment of this objective.

I trust that you may have the opportunity to spare some time from your very full schedule to give this your consideration, and I trust that you will not think that I am presuming upon you in suggesting this.

With all best wishes, I am,

Cordially yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. Lee DuBridge, President
California Institute of Technology
Pasadena, California

VCSchmidt:gl
11/9/61

Saturday, October 28, 1961 - D.C.

I talked on the phone with Bromley Smith in the absence of Bundy who is in Miami today to make a speech. I advised him that there is a test scheduled for today and explained that it would be conducted by Los Alamos and would be in a hole rather than in a tunnel. I said if there were any noticeable effects offsite we would say we planned to have this information come out normally through the Public Health Service. I said the scheduled time is 4:00 p.m. and Smith said he would be in his office all day. (Test went on October 29.)

I asked about my letter of October 19 (attached on October 19) to the President re participation with another country, and Smith said that Bundy had spoken to the President who may have given his OK; that Bundy had signed a memorandum to me (attached on October 19) which said we were authorized to go ahead on both counts, but he would call Bundy immediately to make a final check.

I told Smith I was sending the President a letter (which I hope to have ready today, attached on October 30) summarizing the preparations we are making for testing. I was frank in stating that many of the preparations are underway following the DOD letter of October 9, and their directive of October 12 (attached). I said our preparations have been on a planning basis and are secret, but at the same time we are getting inquiries from the press indicating they have evidence we are starting preparations. Smith said that he intends to pull together all of the correspondence on this matter and hopes that Bundy will arrange a meeting next week between the President and everyone concerned with the problem so it can be ironed out.

We discussed the matter of weapons going ~~DELETED~~. I told him that we at AEC were very much concerned over the possibility of the President not being adequately protected. Smith said that he plans to talk to Bundy about the manner in which the decision was made. He is also working on a procedure which will eliminate such a situation in the future.

I told Smith that I am appearing on "Meet the Press" tomorrow and I would like a clarification on the U.S. position on atmospheric testing since Ambassador Adlai Stevenson, in his statement before the United Nations, said "we reserve the right to make preparations" and the Principals had agreed that "we feel compelled to make preparations." It was agreed that I should clear this with Secretary Rusk which I did immediately. Rusk said that he expected to see the President in about an hour and he would check this out with him and let me know. He did say he felt I had to be in a position to say that preparations are being made, but that this was the President's decision. Rusk called me back later in the afternoon and said that the President does not want me to say that we are preparing for testing and dictated the following language:

"The President has stated that the United States would not make a decision in regard to carrying on atmospheric testing until the analysis of present Soviet Tests is completed. He has also stated that he does not believe that the United States should test for political or terroristic purposes which are among the motives behind the Soviet actions. After these judgments have been made in regard to our security requirements, it may be necessary for the United States to carry out certain atmospheric testing, after careful consideration and with natural reluctance. The AEC would, of course, be prepared to implement without undue delay any decision by the President and, since the Soviets commenced their tests, has concerned itself with procedures which would lessen the delay and would assure any tests which might be made would be conducted with a minimum of hazard."

We discussed this statement and I said I thought the implication would be clear that the President was making this statement and the next question might be "Has the President authorized this?" I said I thought the first sentence was, in a way, a policy statement. We then decided it might be better to change the first two sentences as follows:

"I would not suppose that the President would make a decision with regard to carrying on atmospheric testing until the analyses of present Soviet tests are completed. I am quite sure he does not believe the United States should test for political or terroristic purposes which are among the motives behind the Soviet actions, but for needs of national security."

The next sentence was changed slightly:

"Naturally, these judgments have been made with regard to our security requirements. It may be necessary for the United States....."

Rusk suggested that I follow the line that as far as my responsibility is concerned, I am to carry out the directives of the President. Rusk said he was sure the President would want me to play this down and, if possible, leave it where it is now.

Sunday, October 29, 1961

I appeared on "Meet the Press" at WRC-TV Studio, 4001 Nebraska Avenue, from 6 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. The show, shown over 144 stations, was produced and participated in by Lawrence Spivak and moderated by Ned Brooks. The correspondents were Marquis Childs (newspaper columnist), John Finney (New York Times) and Peter Hackes (NBC News). The program was taped and broadcast over Radio Station WRC from 6:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. It seemed to go very well. (A copy of the transcript is attached.)

Oct: 12 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Weapons Tests Plans and Preparation

Attached is a copy of a letter which has been approved by the President. The letter provides information concerning nuclear tests urgently required to be conducted in the atmosphere and recommends that authority be granted to prepare for the tests.

You are authorized and directed to proceed with preparation of plans on an urgent basis as follows:

a. As first priority, prepare detailed plans for an air drop with appropriate instrumentation and sampling as required for proof test of the MK 28Y2 and MK 43Y3 bombs. This should be followed by plans for tests of a similar nature for the XW 50X1, XW 59 and XW 56X1 warheads. Possible locations for these tests are indicated in the attached letter.

b. Prepare plans for operational test firings of the ATLAS, POLARIS and ASROC systems. The memorandum from the Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) to the Departments of the Navy and Air Force, the Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Chief, Defense Atomic Support Agency, dated 10 October 1961 is rescinded.

c. Prepare plans for the high altitude effects tests at an overseas location and the surface burst effects test at the Nevada Test Site.

d. Prepare plans for support of the Atomic Energy Commission as may be required for the weapons development tests indicated in the attached letter.

You are authorized to proceed with preparation for all the tests indicated above to include assembly of equipment and personnel in a manner to minimize the risk of a leak to the public concerning the purpose of such actions. No public announcement is desired. Phasing of the preparations shall be such that they can be practicably altered or terminated short of execution of the tests.

Planning and preparation for tests will be limited at this time to those indicated in the attached letter. However, in preliminary planning, selection of test locations and other matters, consideration should be given to the possibility of a continuing test program.

Reactivation of a Joint Test Organization is authorized within existing service manpower authorizations, and funds available. If additional resources are required, necessary requests will be made to this office prior to commitments being made.

We are beginning exploratory discussions with the Department of State to determine the feasibility of using Christmas Island for tests as may be desirable. You will be kept informed of the results of these discussions. Christmas Island appears to have many technical advantages for use as an atmospheric test site or staging base.

For each of the plans requested I desire, at the earliest possible date, the following:

- a. Information as to how far we may proceed with preparation without serious risk of a leak to the public.
- b. Information as to how far we may practicably proceed with preparations and hold pending authority to fire.

c. Copies of the completed plans. These may be provided in outline form.

d. Requirements for resources.

ROBERT S. McNamara
Secretary of Defense

Inclosure:

Ltr to President - 9 Oct 61

CC:

Sec./Army

Sec./Navy

Sec./Air Force

Chief, DASA

ASD (Comptroller)

Signer

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FOR: UNITED STATES ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

PROGRAM Meet the Press STATION WRC-TV and the
NBC-TV Network
DATE October 29, 1961 6:00 P.M. CITY Washington, D. C.

(FULL TEXT)

DR. GLENN T. SEABORG, CHAIRMAN OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION WAS SEEN ON THE TV SCREEN AS HE WAS INTERVIEWED BY THE 'MEET THE PRESS' PANEL.

NED BROOKS: "Our guest today is the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, a Nobel prize-winning scientist. His job has long been considered one of the most important in the world, and now here is the first question from Lawrence E. Spivak, our permanent member of the 'Meet the Press' panel."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, I know it hasn't been announced, but can you tell us--has a final decision been made yet as to whether or not the U. S. will test in the atmosphere?"

SEABORG: "The final decision has not been made yet, Mr. Spivak."

SPIVAK: "Can you tell us when it will be made?"

SEABORG: "No, I can't tell you when it will be made--if it will be made."

SPIVAK: "Can you tell us what the final decision will be based on?"

SEABORG: "Well, the final decision will be made by the

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President, of course, and I suppose that he would want to base it in large part on the result of the analysis of the Soviet tests. I would also suppose that he would never take this decision to test in the atmosphere on the basis of political or terroristic considerations, such has been at least part of the reason for the Russian testing, but would base his decision entirely on the technical need for the information in the interests of our national security."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, can you tell us whether you have recommended that we begin testing in the atmosphere?"

SEABORG: "No, I couldn't tell you that."

SPIVAK: "I believe at one time you said we can go a long way toward keeping pace with the Russians, even if they continue testing in the atmosphere, if we continue testing underground. Is that correct?"

SEABORG: "Yes, that's correct."

SPIVAK: "Do you still believe that?"

SEABORG: "Yes, I still believe that."

SPIVAK: "Then you really don't think it is necessary for us to test in the atmosphere in order to keep up with the Russians despite their present tests?"

SEABORG: "No. I said we could go a long way towards keeping pace with the Russians. If you raise the question whether we could keep up indefinitely, forever, with the Russians testing in the atmosphere and our testing underground, I wouldn't be so sure."

SPIVAK: "Well, what about these 25 or 26 tests that they've made so far? Can we test in the underground and still keep up with them, despite these tests?"

SEABORG: "Yes, I believe so."

SPIVAK: "You were reported as saying that you didn't think the Russians were ahead of us in nuclear development. Do you still feel that way despite these 25 tests?"

SEABORG: "Yes, I still feel that way."

SPIVAK: "Can you tell us what you are basing that on? We have been pretty wrong in estimating what the Russians have and haven't done in the past."

SEABORG: "Well, this is just a matter of judgment. It can't be precise. and I wouldn't be in a position to try to give you any of the data that would be available to me, upon which to base this general sort of a judgment."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, the other day Ambassador Stevenson indicated that unless the Soviet Union agreed to a test ban treaty with effective controls, we would begin testing in the atmosphere. Do you know whether that has anything to do with official policy?"

SEABORG: "I think that Ambassador Stevenson said that the United States is obliged in self-protection to reserve the right to make preparations to test in the atmosphere, as well as underground."

SPIVAK: "Well, do you think that we would be ready to give up testing in the atmosphere if the Soviet Union at this time would agree to a treaty with controls and with inspection--would we be willing to forego testing in the atmosphere? Would you recommend that?"

SEABORG: "Well, I believe--if I understand your question correctly--if the Russians were willing at this time to sign the treaty that we have tabled at Geneva with inspection, that I would be in favor of our signing the treaty and foregoing testing in the atmosphere--yes, sir."

SPIVAK: "Would you be willing to forego, under those conditions, testing underground also?"

SEABORG: "Yes, on the basis of that treaty--if the Russians would sign the treaty that we have tabled at Geneva, I would be willing to do that."

BROOKS: "...Our other reporters today are Marquis Childs of the St. Louis Post Dispatch, John Finney of the New York Times, and Peter Hackes of NBC News. We'll continue the questions with Mr. Childs."

CHILDS: "Dr. Seaborg, Governor Rockefeller made a speech on Saturday in which he indicated, first of all, that the Russians

were ahead of us because of the nearly three years of uncontrolled, unmonitored test ban for that period. I didn't quite understand your answer to Mr. Spivak's question. Do you think we are ahead of the Soviet Union?"

SEABORG: "Well, I'm reluctant to speak in vague terms as to who's ahead. Those are very imprecise terms. It's very difficult to know what one man, as against another, means by those terms. I just have the feeling, understanding how imprecise such a statement is, that in the aggregate we are still ahead of the Russians with respect to our stockpile and our knowhow in atomic weapons."

CHILDS: "You would say with respect to the range of our weapons, their size, the weight capacity and all the rest of it?"

SEABORG: "In the aggregate, in a general consideration of the whole situation, and with the recognition of how necessarily imprecise such a consideration must be--I feel that we are still ahead of the Russians, yes, sir."

CHILDS: "This is an interesting word 'imprecise.' I'd like to ask you whether, in your opinion, anyone outside the field of the intense concentration and knowledge that you and others share can make these judgments?"

SEABORG: "Well, I think that there are very many people within our government that can make these judgments, if they are willing to do it within this context."

CHILDS: "But you have people outside the government who seem to want to bring it into politics. Do you think this is a dangerous tendency or not?"

SEABORG: "Well, no. I think that they certainly have every right to do that."

CHILDS: "I'd like to get you on a subject on which there has been a great deal of difference of opinion, and that is the effect of radioactive fallout. There seem to be very widely divided opinions but, as I understand it, on one subject almost all scientists are agreed, and that is on the genetic effect of fallout over the long term. And while there's a difference as to the degree of harm done, genetically, yet there is very widespread agreement on the harm that will be done. This 30 megaton explosion of the Soviet Union, and the 50 megaton one that seems about to

come--can you tell us what the harm--how great is the harm that will come out of these explosions?"

SEABORG: "No, I think that science is not yet able to answer that question precisely. There will be some genetic damage to future generations, but there is a wide range of difference of opinion among scientists as to how great this would be."

CHILDS: "Well, I'm sure you recall that when the United States exploded a 15 megaton device on the Bikini Proving Grounds in 1954--"

SEABORG: "Nineteen fifty-four, yes, sir."

CHILDS: "Then, because of the heavy radioactive level then, we postponed, as I recall it, for 30 days, later tests in that series. Now was that because of the great concentration of radioactive fallout in the atmosphere?"

SEABORG: "Well, this, of course, is considerably before my time. In my position of present responsibility, I don't recall the details. It would not, however--if I may relate it to your previous question with respect to genetic damage--I don't think it would be related to that."

CHILDS: "Well, if I understand you then, you are saying we really don't know, or we don't believe, that the Soviet explosions will do very much harm."

SEABORG: "With respect to genetic damage?"

CHILDS: "Any kind of damage."

SEABORG: "Well, I wouldn't say that it won't do any kind of damage. I'm only saying that the scientific basis for a judgment on this is lacking, and that there is a rather substantial difference of opinion among scientists as to what the extent of the damage would be."

BROOKS: "Mr. Finney."

FINNEY: "Dr. Seaborg, the Soviet Union has now detonated some 25 atmospheric explosions in the current test series. What do you believe are the objectives of this very intensive test series?"

SEABORG: "Oh. I just would state broadly their objectives are to improve their weapons arsenal, but, in addition, they apparently have non-technical objectives that I referred to earlier--the psychological and the political and the terroristic objectives. These seem to be clear."

FINNEY: "Well, on the terroristic point, are you suggesting that on the 50 megaton bomb that it's not really necessary to detonate such a device to develop it?"

SEABORG: "That is right. it is not necessary to detonate a full yield of 50 megatons in order to develop it. Tests at smaller yields, yields more in the range of their earlier tests, would be sufficient to develop a bomb of that magnitude or of higher magnitude."

FINNEY: "What military uses would there be for a 50 or a 100 megaton bomb, such as Mr. Khrushchev has said the Soviet Union is going to build?"

SEABORG: "Well. I don't think I'm enough of a military expert to even try to respond to that question."

FINNEY: "Well, let's take it in the reverse order then. If the Soviet Union develops a 50 or a 100 megaton bomb, do you feel that it ~~will~~ be incumbent upon the United States to develop similar weapons to have a counter-deterrent?"

SEABORG: "No, I don't, at least not necessarily."

FINNEY: "On this question of atmospheric testing, are we preparing Eniwetok for resumption of atmospheric tests?"

SEABORG: "I can't respond to that."

BROOKS: "Mr. Hackes."

HACKES: "Dr. Seaborg, on the same subject of resumption of-- possible resumption by the United States of atmospheric testing, if we resume what would be the first and foremost item of business, what would we be after, first and foremost?"

SEABORG: "On the assumption that we decided--the President decided to resume atmospheric testing? Well, there are some things that you can do by testing in the atmosphere that you can't do by testing underground. Similarly, there are some advantages

to testing underground, as compared to testing in the atmosphere. Among the advantages--the things that you can do by testing in the atmosphere that you can't do underground--are of course to test the effects that depend on the environment, on the atmosphere. So here we have the testing of the effects of weapons on weapons in the atmosphere. You obviously can't do that underground. You also can't test, or proof-test, very high yield weapons underground. There's some limit to the yield that you can test underground, and you also can't test complete weapons systems--that is, the combination of the missile and the warhead underground. Such tests would have to be performed in the atmosphere."

HACKES: "Would we be looking for something such as the so-called neutron bomb as the next step perhaps?"

SEABORG: "We would be trying to make all the improvements that are possible in our weapons."

HACKES: "Going back to Bikini, if I may for a minute, at the UN last week a Russian delegate pooh-pooched our complaint about the 30 megaton Russian blast last week by saying that the United States tested a 30 megaton bomb at Bikini. Just how big was our test there?"

SEABORG: "Well, the United States has not tested a 30 megaton bomb."

HACKES: "Anything larger than 15, can you tell us?"

SEABORG: "The largest test that has been announced is 15 megatons, and the--unfortunately--or actually, I guess I should say--the precise yields--the actual yields of the devices that have been tested is in the category of classified information."

HACKES: "Dr. Seaborg, one other question on the Russian tests. We have announced, I believe, or confirmed 25. Are there others that we have not announced and, if so, why?"

SEABORG: "Yes, there are."

HACKES: "Can you tell us generally how many more--"

SEABORG: "No, I can't tell you generally how many more. The reason was given by the President some weeks ago in his statement saying that it was in the interest of our national security that the tests that were announced were those where we knew clearly that a test had been performed, that the yield was

high enough so that we know clearly, and that we wouldn't reveal anything about our--that we didn't want to reveal about our detection system, in announcing the test."

BROOKS: "Mr. Spivak."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, is it our policy to announce all of our tests, and have we done so?"

BROOKS: "Again, the President, in his statement announcing that we were resuming testing, indicated that he would reserve the right to not announce all of our tests. So I will just refer you to that as our policy. I'm not in a position to tell you whether we've announced them all or not."

SPIVAK: "Well, Dr. Seaborg, when the Atomic Energy Commission announced a large Soviet nuclear blast on October 23, I believe you said, and I quote, 'it was possibly as large as 50 megatons but more probably on the order of 30 megatons.'"

SEABORG: "Yes."

SPIVAK: "Was there some special reason for this (precise?) figure?"

SEABORG: "No, this just relates--no, we were trying to be as precise as we could at that time, at an early time. This just relates to the difficulty in getting a precise determination, and in our minds was the possibility, which had come out from European sources, that this might indeed be the 50 megaton test that Khrushchev had said was going to come at the end of this month. In view of that and because we couldn't be sure that it was not, we left that as a possibility. We now think, however, that it definitely was not as high as 50 megatons, and that if Khrushchev is going to --if it is true that he intended to explode a 50 megaton bomb, then that explosion is yet to come."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, there's been a great deal of speculation over the years as to whether or not the Russians have been cheating in underground tests and have been concealing them. Have you an opinion on that?"

SEABORG: "No, I don't. I just feel that I don't have any way of knowing."

SPIVAK: "Have our detecting devices been improved in three years of the moratorium?"

SEABORG: "Our detect--yes, I would say they have, yes, sir."

BROOKS: "Mr. Childs."

CHILDs: "Dr. Seaborg, I'd like to ask you about this problem of fallout in a possible nuclear war, and the question of shelters. The head of biological sciences for the Atomic Energy Commission, Dr. Wolfe, has said that in effect shelters are merely a means-- would be merely a means of delaying death, since you would come out to a largely uninhabitable desert if you survived in your shelter. Do you think the government should encourage the building of shelters--what is your opinion about this?"

SEABORG: "Well, it is--the President has announced it as a policy that we should try to provide shelters for as many of our citizens as possible at the earliest possible time, or that they should be provided in some manner. I believe that's a wise policy."

CHILDs: "You believe that the individual family shelter has some validity, do you?"

SEABORG: "Well, I'm not so sure that on a national basis it should all be done with individual family shelters. I think this is, as a matter of fact, being studied. I think that community shelters also have a place in the picture."

CHILDs: "There have been recommendations for a nationwide federal program; I think some costs have been as high as 10 to 15 billion dollars. Do you foresee such a program in the--?"

SEABORG: "Well, I don't know that I foresee such a program, but I think that intensive study should be given to the possibility for such a program, yes, sir."

BROOKS: "Mr. Finney."

FINNEY: "Dr. Seaborg, on this question of who is ahead now in nuclear arms, how much longer do you think that we can maintain our superiority in nuclear weapons if the Russians continue to test in the atmosphere and we continue under the limitations of underground testing?"

SEABORG: "I wouldn't want to try to estimate that time, Mr. Finney."

FINNEY: "Well, would you admit--would you say that eventually they would pull ahead of us, if this continued, this situation--"

SEABORG: "I think that in the limit, that if we tested indefinitely underground, and if the Russians tested indefinitely in the atmosphere, they would pull ahead of us, particularly in the weapons effects areas, the area of the effect of weapons on weapons, which is eventually going to become a very important area."

FINNEY: "'Indefinitely' gives the impression--"

SEABORG: "In other words, in the anti-ICBM problem, as it's been termed."

FINNEY: "'Indefinitely' gives the impression of ten or 15 years. You're not talking in that framework or that period, are you?"

SEABORG: "I'm deliberately trying to not be very precise at this time."

FINNEY: "On this 50 megaton bomb, do you believe that the Soviet Union has a capability, either with its present missiles or bombers, to deliver such a weapon on American targets?"

SEABORG: "I don't know."

FINNEY: "Has this question been gone into?"

SEABORG: "I haven't any information on it, one way or the other."

FINNEY: "You suggested that there's no need to test a 50 megaton bomb--you could do it with a smaller weapon. I'd like to take this from the American standpoint. We have a warhead for an Atlas missile which has never been tested under actual firing conditions. Would you say that therefore--we've tested it under simulated conditions--would you say there is no real need to test this warhead--we know it will work?"

SEABORG: "Oh, this is a relative matter. It's just a matter of weighing that need against what it means to test."

FINNEY: "On this question of fallout, admitting the uncertainties now as to the effects of present fallout, would you agree that we just cannot go on contaminating the atmosphere this way before a real, clear and present danger is created for the health of this world?"

SEABORG: "Well, what do you mean by 'going on to contaminate the atmosphere this way'?"

FINNEY: "I'm thinking of the rate of testing we have now. The Soviet Union has done approximately a hundred megatons in one test series, which is almost equal to more than half of what had been exploded before--"

SEABORG: "Yes, there was a total of about 170 megatons before the Soviet resumption of testing, in the atmosphere."

FINNEY: "Well, how much longer can we go on testing at this rate before we do have a clear and present danger?"

SEABORG: "Well, we just get back to the question that was asked me earlier; we're just not sure how great the danger is, and this therefore makes it impossible for me to answer your question, for just the same reason."

BROOKS: "We have about two and a half minutes remaining. Mr. Hackes."

HACKES: "Continuing this same line, Dr. Seaborg, isn't it time--I'll admit there are some differences of opinion obviously--but isn't it time that somebody pulled together the--what seem to be the most impressive arguments and told the American public exactly what the standards are? For example, the Public Health Service says there will be fallout but it shouldn't cause any undue alarm. At what level does it cause undue alarm, and what should we do about it?"

SEABORG: "The Public Health Service did issue a document, making an attempt to do this, just a few days ago. I know that they're working as hard as they can to improve the information, and I believe there will be documents issued in the future, giving as much information as we have confidence in and that we can make available, and I should say the Public Health Service--"

HACKES: (interrupting) "One of your experts at the Argonne Laboratory, Dr. Bruce, says the Russians could explode a 50 megaton bomb every few days for a year before the radiation content of milk becomes dangerous."

SEABORG: "A 50 megaton bomb every few days for a year? That could be one or 200 50-megaton bombs per year? Oh, I think

that I would say that the radiation would--the radiation problem would be serious--"

HACKES: "The problem for the American public."

SEABORG: "Yes."

BROOKS: "Mr. Spivak--excuse me--"

SEABORG: "No, I was just going to say--but I believe that the information that is coming out through the Public Health Service, for example, will clearly give enough information for the public to draw conclusions on problems like that, on possibilities like that."

BROOKS: "Now, Mr. Spivak."

SPIVAK: "Dr. Seaborg, the moratorium with the Russians was on testing but not on production. Have we been able to improve our weapons during the period of the moratorium?"

SEABORG: "Yes, we have. We've spent the period digesting the data from the hardtack(?) series, and the computers have been busy, of course, and the physicists and theoreticians have been busy with the computations, so we certainly have been improving our weapons during the moratorium."

SPIVAK: "What about--"

SEABORG: "Very substantially."

SPIVAK: "--work on an anti-missile missile?"

BROOKS: "I'm afraid at this point we'll have to suspend our questions, and thank you very much, Dr. Seaborg, for being with us."



Meet the Press, October 29, 1961

L to R: (Top) Ned Brooks, Seaborg
(Lower) Correspondents Lawrence Spivak, Marquis Childs, John Finney, Peter Hackes

Monday, October 30, 1961 - D.C.

At Information Meeting 80 (notes attached) we discussed, among other things, a letter from Chairman John Toll and General Counsel Daniel Singer of the Federation of American Scientists (copy attached) requesting the AEC to reinstate Oppenheimer's clearance; we decided that this is a national problem and should probably involve the President.

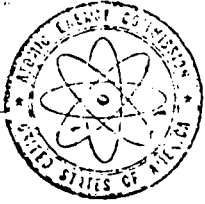
I sent a letter (copy attached) to President Kennedy summarizing the status of our preparations for atmospheric testing and suggesting that they be publicly announced to allow for further preparations.

I sent a letter to Sir Roger Makins (copy attached) saying the U.S. is willing to entertain a U.K. request to conduct a test or tests in our Nevada underground facilities.

I made a recording for the Voice of America in which I was interviewed by Peter Lisagore (CBS and Chicago Daily News), Imhoof (Zurich Zeitung) and Earl Voss (Washington Evening Star), with Robert Rodeen of USIA as the moderator. The subject was nuclear testing and the status of nuclear power.

The Russians exploded their 50-megaton weapon today. There is much indecision as to whether the AEC should issue a fact sheet on the effects of such large explosions. Certain members of the State and Defense Departments oppose this on the basis that it will unnecessarily frighten the American people.

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



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October 30, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 80

10:50 a.m., Monday, October 30, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Chairman's Speech at Atomic Industrial Forum, November 8 - The Chairman said he had circulated copies to the Commissioners for their comments.
2. Meeting with Aerojet Representatives, 2:00 p.m. Today - Dr. Wilson and Mr. Graham will attend.
3. FY 1963 Follow-on Budget Reductions - The Chairman noted receipt of the General Manager's estimates
4. Safety Review of Transit Device - Receipt of the DOD October 18 letter was noted. The General Manager said a staff paper would be issued Wednesday or Thursday looking to Commission consideration on November 3. The Chairman asked if a Public Information plan had been developed and whether the matter was in coordination with the Department of State.
(GM - Secy)
5. October 18 Letter from Secretary Gilpatric re Davy Crockett - Noted as in staff.
6. October 23 Letter from Congressman Moss re Telephone Monitoring - The Commissioners requested a report on current AEC instructions and discussion of the matter. (Traynor)
7. Letter to Sir Roger Makins re Special Device - The Chairman noted the letter was ready for transmittal.
8. Proposed FY 1962 Budget Reduction Applications - This matter is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. today. (GM - Secy)
9. Statement re High Yield Nuclear Test - A proposed White House statement is in review. The Commissioners noted the possibility of a request for the Commission to make a statement.
10. AEC 762/15 "Fact Sheets on Effects of Soviet 50 MT and 100 MT Nuclear Test Detonations" - The Commissioners noted this is in final review.
11. General Manager's Report on October 29 NTS Shot

INFORMATION MEETING 80 (Continued)

12. AEC 1077/16 - Nuclear Test Program - The Commissioners noted the General Manager will review the test plans with DOD and report to the Commission. (GM)
13. General Counsel's Report on Telephone Inquiry From Mr. Harold Green

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Naiden
Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Dr. Wilson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedcke	

Distribution

Commissioners
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General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

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1700 K STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

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NOV 86

DANIEL M. SINGER
GENERAL COUNSEL

October 13, 1961

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Seven years have elapsed since the Atomic Energy Commission, following extensive hearings and consideration, revoked Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer's security clearance. Since that time, the nation's defense effort has been deprived of Dr. Oppenheimer's services in a period of intense scientific effort. There is also some evidence of reluctance, because of the Commission's handling of the Oppenheimer case, on the part of young people to become scientists and on the part of scientists to work in Government laboratories. And there has been continuing controversy, in this country and abroad, over the justice of the Commission's decision.

We believe the Oppenheimer case is unfinished business, and respectfully request and urge the Commission to undertake a complete review of it. Although the Federation of American Scientists has always believed that the Commission's original decision was erroneous, we recognize that it involved questions of judgment which were not and could not be black and white. On the other hand, we feel that Dr. Oppenheimer was in a very real sense a victim of the times, and that the final decision would have gone the other way, regardless of the composition of the Commission or of the national Administration, had the proceedings arisen a year or two later.

In our own evaluation of the Oppenheimer case, we are particularly impressed by the Gray Board's finding that, despite the fact that Dr. Oppenheimer (both prior to and during his employment by the Manhattan Engineering District) may not have acted wisely in a number of instances, he nonetheless had "a high degree of discretion reflecting an unusual ability to keep to himself vital secrets." There was, moreover, not a scintilla of evidence in the entire record of the proceeding

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October 13, 1961.

that Dr. Oppenheimer had ever, during the entire course of his service in the Atomic Energy program, improperly disclosed classified information or performed any act in violation of or inconsistent with security requirements. This despite the fact--as pointed out by Dr. Smyth--that:

"The past 15 years of his life have been investigated and re-investigated. For much of the last 11 years he has been under actual surveillance, his movements watched, his conversations noted, his mail and telephone calls checked."

Indeed, the hearing record is unambiguous that even well prior to the onset of the cold war in 1947, Oppenheimer was implacably anti-Soviet in his views on the pressing military and political issues arising at the close of World War II.

As we understand it, the aim of the security program is not to penalize or punish individuals for their beliefs, associations or conduct, but rather to weed out those whose beliefs, associations or conduct are such as to suggest that they cannot be trusted with national defense secrets. The Gray Board explicitly found that secrets in his possession were in fact quite secure. To revoke his clearance was to punish him for an offense he did not commit, and which he could not be expected--on the record--to commit in the future.

Moreover, it should be noted that almost all of the findings adverse to Dr. Oppenheimer related to events which, in 1954, were at least a decade past. Less than two years after its final decision in the Oppenheimer case, the Commission explicitly recognized the significance of the time factor by amending its security procedures to provide for reconsideration of cases in which clearance was denied or revoked on the basis of "convincing evidence of reform or rehabilitation." Certainly, whatever Dr. Oppenheimer's earlier faults may have been, by 1954 they were well behind him and there was a clear record of a decade of proper conduct on his part. This is all the more true in 1961, and we earnestly hope the Commission will entertain our request for reconsideration on this basis.

While we believe the Commission should undertake reconsideration of this case on the basis of fairness and justice to Dr. Oppenheimer, and in the national interest and not on legalistic grounds, we would like to point out that there were serious procedural deficiencies in the manner in which the case was handled.

The entire proceeding was handled much in the manner of a criminal trial. Mr. Robb, the Board's counsel, specially retained by

the Commission for this case, acted throughout as an aggressive prosecutor. Frequent efforts were made to entrap Dr. Oppenheimer and--with surprise introduction of documentary material not previously made available to Dr. Oppenheimer and in some cases declassified for this purpose immediately before introduction--to impeach statements of his made on the basis of his recollection of events years past. Such procedures were directly contrary to the letter and spirit of the Commission's regulations. Paragraph 4.15(a) of these regulations provided that:

" . . . the members of the Board shall avoid the attitude of a prosecutor and shall always bear in mind and make clear to all concerned that this proceeding is an inquiry and not a trial."

Similarly, Section 8(g) of the sample "minimum standard" regulations promulgated by the Department of Justice in connection with Executive Order 10450 provided that counsel to the Board "shall not act as a prosecutor but shall aid the Board in its determination as to procedure, and shall advise the employee of his rights before the Board upon request of the employee." It should also be noted that the Commission itself amended its own procedures in 1956 to provide explicitly that counsel to a personnel security hearing board "shall avoid the attitude of a prosecutor." In this connection we think it is also highly relevant to ask the Commission to assure itself by all available means as to whether or not private conversations between Dr. Oppenheimer and his advisors and attorneys were illegally intercepted and made available to the Board's counsel for his use in connection with this proceeding.

Finally, we believe it to be demonstrable that the Gray Board, the General Manager, and the Commission all misunderstood and failed to apply properly the Commission's own security standards. The Gray Board, for example, stated that it might have recommended against revocation of clearance:

"if we were allowed to exercise mature practical judgment without the rigid circumscription of regulations and criteria established for us."

This language is incomprehensible in the light of the language in the then applicable Commission criteria and regulations:

"The facts of each case must be carefully weighed and determination made in the light of all the information presented whether favorable or unfavorable. The judgment of responsible persons as to the

October 13, 1961

integrity of the individuals should be considered. The decision as to security clearance is an overall, common sense judgment made after consideration of all the relevant information, as to whether or not there is risk that the granting of security clearance would endanger the national defense or security.

* * * * *

In considering the material before the Board, the members of the Board, as practical men of affairs, should be guided by the same consideration that would guide them in making a sound decision in the administration of their own lives."

The entire spirit of the Commission's regulations was one of flexible common sense and not "rigid circumscription."

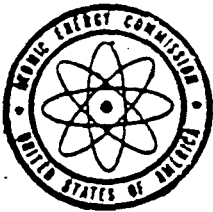
Similarly, the General Manager based his recommendation, and the Commission based its decision, to a large extent on the alleged failure of Dr. Oppenheimer to live up to the requirements of what is referred to as the "security system." It was assumed that for a person in Dr. Oppenheimer's position to associate with a Communist, or to form his own judgment as to who is a Communist, constituted a violation of his duties and responsibilities under the security regulations. The existence of security regulations imposing such responsibilities was apparently assumed and accepted without question. We know of no such duties or responsibilities imposed by security laws or regulations, and we are certain that the Commission cannot and will not find any such laws or regulations. Dr. Oppenheimer may have behaved poorly and foolishly in these instances, but we believe the General Manager and the Commission erred in measuring his conduct against mythical regulations which presumably made such behavior a "default upon his obligations," or "willful disregard of the normal and proper obligations of security."

We hope the Commission can consider this matter in a spirit of calm objectivity. Therefore we are not publicizing this letter or our request that the Oppenheimer case be reconsidered. Dr. Oppenheimer, although a member of our Advisory Panel, has not been consulted or advised concerning our action in writing this letter and he is not aware that we are doing so.

Respectfully submitted,

John S. Toll
John S. Toll, Chairman

Daniel M. Singer
Daniel M. Singer, General Counsel

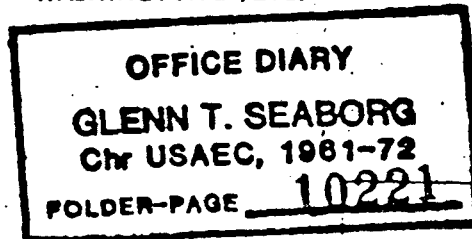


IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

900586

UNCL. BY DOE
10/24/83



OCT 30 1961

Dear Mr. President:

This letter will bring you up to date on the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission in the program for testing nuclear weapons and will inform you of our current thinking with respect to future steps that we believe should be undertaken. My discussion will draw upon past letters which, for your convenience, are listed in the attachment to this letter.

In keeping with your instructions, we have been making plans and limited preparations for atmospheric testing, confining ourselves to such steps as are considered to involve little or no risk of public disclosure of the fact of preparation. The specific steps so far undertaken include the following:-

1. The laboratories and supporting test organizations have been authorized to develop and fabricate devices and procure or fabricate such diagnostic equipment as may be required to carry out all of the tests listed in the enclosures to my letters to you of September 15th and 19th. To the extent that it may be decided to test some of these devices in the atmosphere, these may be considered as preparatory steps.
2. Rehabilitation of available balloons and supporting equipment to use these balloons, including procurement of diagnostic equipment unique to tests on balloons, has been authorized. We are not procuring additional balloons or related equipment, nor have we embarked on such steps as the testing of those balloons on hand, because of the risk that such steps would become publicly known.
3. Certain coordination with and appropriate planning to support the Department of Defense has been authorized for some of the specific tests proposed in the letter of the Secretary of Defense to you

338

10 22

The President

- 2 -

dated October 9, 1961. However, our instructions do not permit us to take many of the steps required for complete preparation.

DELETED

DELETED

4. Detailed review of the Eniwetok Proving Ground and Johnston Island facilities by Holmes and Narver (the contractor now supporting Pacific Missile Range effort) and preparation of a complete planning report have been authorized.
5. All three weapons laboratories have been authorized to accelerate their normal activities in the area of development of new devices, techniques, and diagnostic equipment.
6. Authorization has been given to these same laboratories to furnish technical support as requested to the Department of Defense agencies designated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff to carry out proposed early Department of Defense proof and system tests. For example, diagnostic equipment is being installed in aircraft of the Air Force Special Weapons Command.

Perhaps the most important and certainly the most ramified preparations we are not making involve the Pacific Islands. The earliest use of these Islands in an atmospheric testing program would relate most importantly to the fact that air drops now proposed by the Department of Defense for proof tests, as well as AEC developmental tests could be instrumented with higher reliability and somewhat more sophistication if the detonations took place in such a location that ground-based instrumentation could be used. While the earliest actions necessary for such tests are the obvious operational ones which must be implemented by task forces of the Department of Defense, there are certain Commission actions that also would require attention prior to actual testing. For example, DOD ground crews and AEC technicians must proceed to the Island site some weeks prior to a test if this capability is to be exploited. While surveys of the applicable Islands have been undertaken, no steps toward the transfer of people can be taken until authorized, since it

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10223

The President

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would be almost impossible to keep the fact from becoming public knowledge.

While the type of air-borne testing capability just discussed could fulfill the need for early testing, in the more complex developmental program we would need to supplement it by providing for operations from a considerably more adequately equipped island base. From such a base, tests could be conducted on the surface, on balloons, by air drop, and at very high altitudes, as may be required. This is a much longer range program. Study is under way to determine what Pacific base or bases should be proposed, but no actions have been authorized to move people to Johnston Island or Eniwetok for rehabilitation of test installations, nor - for fear of public disclosure - have we authorized procurement of long lead time items such as generators, instrumentation towers, communications equipment, aerodynamic balloons with launching and mooring equipment, and other supporting implements. These actions must await selection of the test site or sites.

*J.E. West,
J.S.S. ally
What?*

*Could buy
from
New Mills*

In this connection, one might assume that Johnston Island (because of its missile launching capability) and the Eniwetok Proving Ground (because of installations already provided) are the logical choices. However, the Eniwetok Atoll is part of the Trust Territory which we administer for the United Nations. The State Department has informed us that very strenuous objections will be raised in the United Nations if we decide to go back into the Trust Territory to conduct nuclear weapons testing. We fully realize that representatives of various groups of the inhabitants of the Trust Territory, as well as many others, will again raise charges against us in the United Nations if we decide to resume testing in the Trust Territory.

Johnston Island does not fall in this category, but we are not now of the opinion that this Island is adequate to fully satisfy the needs of a comprehensive and meaningful test program. It may be adequate for tests requiring missile launching, since it has facilities for this purpose which are not available on other possible islands. An alternative possibility for a test base is Christmas Island, which has been used in the past by the United Kingdom. The possibility of using the Christmas Island site for our test program was mentioned during my discussions with Sir Roger Makins in London. A preliminary survey is under way to explore this possibility.

Meanwhile, our own deliberations have been assisted by detailed discussions with the Directors of the Weapons Laboratories who visited with us on October 17th, by my visit to the Nevada Test

The President

- 4 -

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 10224

Site, to the Sandia Laboratory, and to Berkeley on my recent trip West, and by a recent meeting of the General Advisory Committee some of whose recommendations were transmitted to you in my October 27th letter. These discussions, and the more detailed knowledge resulting from the underground testing program, have increased our understanding of the requirements of the test program as a whole.

Additional experience has pointed up more clearly the limitations and difficulties of testing underground. To its limitations on testing larger weapons and its unsuitability for most important weapon-on-weapon effects tests must be added its relative slowness and the fact that great and time-consuming care must be taken to assure that useful measurements are achieved. In the case of tunnel complexes, there is the inherent danger that contamination may impede the conduct of future tests. Nevertheless, within its limitations, and with adequate precautions, the method is definitely useful.

Our deepened knowledge and understanding, together with the march of world events, have resulted in the formulation of certain definite opinions by the Commission as a whole. These are consistent with the position recommended by the Committee of Principals to you in their memorandum of October 11th, which the Commission heartily endorses. Hoping that these opinions may be helpful, I pass them on to you as follows:-

1. In view of the limitations of underground testing and in the light of the comprehensive nature of the recent Soviet tests, national security considerations require that the United States embark upon a program of atmospheric testing at the earliest appropriate time. Freedom to so test must be maintained, unless and until an enforceable test ban treaty is achieved.
2. Any atmospheric testing program should be carried out discriminately with the aim of holding to the minimum its contribution to the world-wide fallout. Although the dangers of such fallout have been greatly exaggerated in many minds, the best scientific evidence seems to indicate that it does contribute finite, though infrequent, undesirable genetic, and possibly somatic, effects. Hence, any particular test should be carried out only if its results will make a definite and important contribution to our defensive posture; in each case, every effort should be made to keep the fission yield

as low as possible consistent with the results that are required. Important objectives that may justify a test include: - (a) significant technical advances - these include both anticipated advances requiring confirmation and unpredictable new knowledge acquired from experiments incorporating novel features; (b) the avoidance of potentially catastrophic situations - this includes avoidance of the danger that inadequately tested stockpile weapons may malfunction either by failure to perform their intended role or by untimely detonation with consequent damage to ourselves; and (c) weapons effects measurements including, importantly, weapon-on-weapon effects relating to anti-missile measures.

3. Whether or not we do proceed to atmospheric testing, it is mandatory that the underground program be continued. For certain low-yield tests requiring complex and accurate measurements, underground tests are superior to air-borne or balloon-based tests, and they are relatively free from restraints imposed by weather. They may continue to be or again become our only available testing method. Only by continuing to test underground can we develop the necessary experience and skill to conduct such tests effectively. For these reasons, as well as to minimize fallout, the Commission's plans contemplate a continuing, comprehensive underground test program.

In conclusion, I respectfully reaffirm our earlier recommendation that the United States forthwith proceed to full-scale preparation for atmospheric tests, and that those preparations be publicly acknowledged as recommended by the Principals.

Respectfully,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Attachment

NOV 15 1961

CHRONOLOGY
OF
RECENT CORRESPONDENCE PERTAINING TO NUCLEAR
WEAPONS TESTS

1. My letter of September 15, 1961, requesting your approval to conduct Operation NOUGAT. The specific tests and experiments were listed and briefly described in an Attachment.
2. My letter of September 19, 1961, enclosing the list of tests and experiments constituting the so-called "follow-on" program, which has since been given the code name IVANHOE.
3. The enclosure to the joint letter of Secretary Gilpatric and myself, dated September 20, 1961, which discussed in some detail the objectives of the test program relative to advantages and disadvantages of atmospheric testing and recommended that certain steps be taken preparatory to such an atmospheric program.
4. My letter of October 7, 1961, pointing out that any significant speed-up in the present program could be accomplished only through resort to atmospheric testing.
5. My letter of October 10, 1961, amplifying certain aspects of the earlier letters - in particular, details as to how an atmospheric test program might actually be conducted.
6. Secretary Gilpatric's letter to you dated October 9, 1961, stating the Defense Department position on a recommended United States nuclear test program.
7. My letter of October 27, 1961, communicating to you certain suggestions and recommendations by the statutory General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Commission's comments thereon.

Attachment to letter to the President

October 30, 1961

Dear Sir Robert:

In the course of our discussions in London on September 21, 1961, you raised the question of possible participation by the U.K.A.E.A. in the underground test program of the United States at our Nevada Test Site. You stressed that you were exploring this possibility on a technical level only. The question was whether we would be willing to detonate a small yield U.K. nuclear device in the current underground test series at the Nevada Test Site, possibly to be followed by others.

I am pleased to inform you that from a technical standpoint, participation by the United Kingdom in our current underground test series appears feasible. My Government is prepared to entertain a proposal from the United Kingdom. We should like to learn of your wishes with respect to whether or not the participation of the U.K. should become known; there is some opinion here to the effect that it might be better if such participation were not to become known.

With respect to participation in the United States seismic research program, we would also be happy to have you join us in this effort. It would be understood, of course, that any participation would be on the basis of non-interference with the weapons test program.

I also recall that during our discussions in London, reference was made to Christmas Island. I believe the statement was made that it had been maintained in a stand-by status. While a decision to conduct atmospheric testing has not been made by my Government, the Commission would like to explore with

you the possibility of using Christmas Island for staging operations, possibly completely air-borne, should circumstances dictate a decision to conduct atmospheric tests. I should appreciate your views on such an arrangement from the standpoint of technical feasibility. Any other comments that you wish to make would be welcome.

With best wishes.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

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

Tuesday, October 31, 1961 - Germantown

I called Jerry Wiesner about the FAS letter asking that the Commission open up the Oppenheimer case again and said I thought this was a national matter and not one to be handled at the AEC level. Jerry said he had talked with legal people about this problem and he also had talked to Bundy and their combined feeling is that in the present climate the President would be embarrassed if the case was opened. He suggested that I talk with Bundy about this. Jerry said he had thought of appointing Oppenheimer to a panel without raising the security angle, but he is leary of that. I said I thought Oppenheimer's wishes should be considered in this.

I told Jerry that we have prepared a fact sheet on effects of tests ranging from 5 to 100 MT and that we have run into some objections in State and DOD who wish to withhold part of the information. I said we felt we should release this information to the public and that we wished to do it this morning. I asked him to look at his copy. I mentioned our letter to the President (October 30) on what we call the present status of preparations for atmospheric testing, outlining what we have done, and stating, under present circumstances, we think the only thing to do is to announce publicly that we are preparing. Jerry said he wasn't sure we should do that; even though there are news leaks it isn't the same. I said I realized it was tantamount to making the decision, but we think it is now only a question of when. Jerry doesn't think we should force the President's hand; that he should make the decision.

President Kennedy gave approval to AEC for issuance of a fact sheet on the effects of 5, 10, 20, 30, 50 and 100 MT weapons despite objections from State and Defense. I called Acting Secretary of State Bowles and Secretary of Defense McNamara to explain why AEC feels that the public should have this information; they gave every indication of understanding despite the earlier attitudes of their Departments.

At Commission Meeting 1793 (action summary attached) the Commission finally agreed on the \$1.2 million fee for the University of Chicago to operate Argonne National Laboratory. We decided that the Commission should retain the responsibility for choosing the Pacific site for atmospheric testing should the decision to go to atmospheric testing be made.

I took Dianne, Steve, Eric and Dave on a "Trick or Treat" jaunt around the neighborhood on this Halloween evening.

In the evening I attended a dinner meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Commercial Uses of Atomic Energy at the Carlton Hotel. We discussed a number of mutual problems. Wilson, Haworth, General Luedecke, Ernie Tremmel and Victor Schmidt also attended. (This was Victor Schmidt's first day as a member of my staff.)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY EOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Lucdecke, General Manager

DATE: October 31, 1961
Approved *A. R. Lucdecke*

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

Date 11/1/61
A. R. Lucdecke

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1793, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1961,
2:00 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SYMBOL: SECY:HLW

Commission Decisions

1. Test Site

✓ The Commissioners agreed that the AEC should have primary responsibility for site selection, with the exception of early effects tests, and the Chairman said he would inform the Secretary of Defense of this decision. (Secretary)

You said you would provide the Chairman with maps and related data for alternate sites prior to the Thursday AEC meeting.

2. University of Chicago Contract for Operation of Argonne National Laboratory

✓ The Commission approved negotiations with the University of Chicago for operation of ANL in accordance with the direction provided at the Meeting, and requested the final contract be submitted for Commission consideration. (Vinciguerra)

The Chairman requested he be provided examples of contract fees which exceed the proposed ANL fee by 50 percent. (Vinciguerra)

Wednesday, November 1, 1961 - D.C.

I was interviewed by John Steele and Lance Lamont of Time magazine in connection with a cover story they plan to do on me (published November 10, 1961 issue, cover attached).

Dr. Ralph Bennett (Head of Nuclear Division), Clark Vogel and James Ellison of the Martin Company came in to discuss their SNAP program with me.

I talked on the phone to Ted Sorensen and made a number of suggestions for a statement President Kennedy will issue after the National Security Council meeting tomorrow. (Sorensen sent this statement to my home last night for my review -- copy attached.)

At 4 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Space Council, held in Vice President Johnson's office (Room 274, EOB). Dr. Robert Seamans (NASA), Harold Brown (DOD), and I discussed our organizational structures, interdepartmental cooperation and budgets for the space program. I pointed out the importance, as I did in my letter of July 7th to the Vice President (copy previously attached), of long range planning to be sure that launch vehicles, electronics and high power (>100 KW) SNAP devices are all ready at the same time.

Thursday, November 2, 1961 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended a meeting of the National Security Council held to discuss the question of atmospheric testing. It was decided that publicly known preparations would be made, that the starting date would be some four to six months away, and that the tests would be of the developmental and effects type and not proof and test systems tests. We would base them in the Pacific, first at Johnson Island on an interim basis using air drops, and then at Christmas Island, if we can get British agreement. Eniwetok would be a second choice but there are serious trusteeship problems in the UN on this site; we will also look for another site as a third choice. AEC has the responsibility for determining the site (NSC Record of Action attached).

After the meeting, Bundy, Vice President Johnson, Sorensen, McNamara, Dillon, Adlai Stevenson and I worked with President Kennedy on a statement (copy attached) which he gave to the press immediately following; it stated the U.S. intention to prepare to test in the atmosphere in case it is decided that it is necessary to so test.

I had lunch with Lee Haworth and Norris Bradbury at the Metropolitan Club.

I attended a meeting of the MLC/AEC where weapons and budget requirements for years ahead were discussed.

I sent Bob Hofstadter, Stanford, a telegram as follows: "It was with profound satisfaction that I learned today that you were selected to receive the Nobel Award for Physics. Please accept my sincere congratulations."

I sent Dr. Melvin Calvin, U.C. Berkeley, the following telegram: "The great news of your selection for the Nobel Prize in Chemistry has just reached me. As you know, it has long been my conviction that you and your work deserved this great recognition. Helen joins me in sending our heartfelt congratulations and best wishes."

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

NOVEMBER 10, 1961

FALLOUT FROM RUSSIA
The Argument Over Testing

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



Boyi Chalifman

ATOMIC ENERGY
CHAIRMAN SEABORG

349

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VOL. LXXVIII NO. 19

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

November 1, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL

SUBJECT: Proposed Presidential Statement on Nuclear Testing

A draft Presidential statement is distributed herewith in connection with the November 2, 1961 meeting of the National Security Council.

Bromley Smith

Bromley Smith
Executive Secretary

Attachment

PROPOSED PRESIDENTIAL STATEMENT
WITH RESPECT TO NUCLEAR TESTING

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

With the Soviet Union now drawing to a close its current series of nuclear tests, it is time for every American, and for every friend of freedom, to examine the meaning of these tests in their true perspective. For whatever senseless threats have been made, whatever groundless fears have been raised, whatever irresponsible headlines, rumors and speculation have been circulated, the basic facts remain unchanged. We have not lost our lead in the military balance of power. We have not lost our determination to face any risk in the defense of our vital interests. And we have not lost our desire to achieve a world free from the fear of both nuclear tests and nuclear war.

I do not suggest that we can completely dismiss these Soviet tests as unimportant bluff and bluster. They are important to any thoughtful person, in any country, who cannot help but have new concern for the health of his children and new contempt for such crude and cruel tactics. Presumably these blasts are also important to Soviet military leaders and scientists for testing certain weapons or experiments -- and as further evidence on these purposes becomes available, it will be evaluated in the light of our own progress.

But this much can be said with certainty now:

- (1) In terms of total military strength, we would not trade places with any nation on earth.
- (2) Every potential aggressor knows that the strategic nuclear force which we could bring to bear -- even if we had first been struck the most devastating blow he could launch -- would still be greater than the total strategic forces he possessed before attacking us.
- (3) It is not necessary for us to explode oversized bombs to confirm the hard fact that we have many times more nuclear power and strategic delivery systems -- intercontinental bombers and ballistic missiles -- than any other nation on earth in a force so deployed as to survive any sneak attack and capable of devastating any nation foolish enough to threaten the security of this nation or any of its allies.

In the absence of a signed and effective test ban treaty with enforceable inspection, our own testing program will proceed on the basis of our own needs. When our responsibilities to free world security require us to test new weapons in any environment, all necessary advance preparations will

have been completed. But an actual test series is not undertaken lightly or hastily. Others may test nuclear weapons in the atmosphere for so-called psychological or political reasons -- but the United States has no intention of rushing into precipitate atmospheric testing without solid military justification and careful scientific preparation. Others may conduct a series of such tests without taking any substantial steps to safeguard the health of their own citizens, their co-inhabitants of this planet and generations yet unborn -- but the United States will conduct no such series without imposing whatever safeguards are necessary to prevent its world-wide fall-out from rising above a mere fraction of that resulting from the current Soviet series.

reasonable
limits
In short, the United States will undertake atmospheric nuclear tests only when such tests are deemed necessary, in the light of our evaluation of Soviet tests, to maintain the Free World's present superiority in defensive and deterrent strength -- only to the degree that the orderly and essential scientific development of new weapons has reached a point where further progress is not possible without such tests -- and only within limits that restrict the fall-out from such tests to an absolute minimum.

To sum up: As long as we can keep our heads clear, our voices calm and our powder dry, it will make no sense for the enemies of freedom to attack, or for the friends of freedom to face the future with any spirit other than one of abiding confidence.

DC FILE

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NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
RECORD OF ACTIONS

ENCL. BY DOE
1988

NSC Action

2440

NUCLEAR TESTING

- a. Following a briefing by the Central Intelligence Agency of the current Soviet nuclear testing program, the Council recommended to the President that preparations for nuclear tests in the atmosphere be undertaken now prior to any decision to resume atmospheric tests.
- b. The President asked the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission to examine whether, in the event atmospheric testing is resumed, the desired tests could be conducted in a relatively short period of time rather than being spread over several months.
- c. In view of the complications which might arise in the event the Eniwetok and Nevada sites were used again for atmospheric tests, the President requested that a study be made of all possible sites which could be used to test small, as well as large, weapons.
- d. The President approved a statement with respect to U. S. policy toward nuclear testing which he later read to the press.

November 2, 1961
492nd Meeting
NSC Action 2440

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

November 2, 1961

"UPI-113

WASHINGTON--FOLLOWING IS PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S STATEMENT ON
NUCLEAR TESTING:

The United States is carefully assessing the current series of nuclear tests being conducted by the Soviet Union. I do not have to dwell on the irresponsible nature of these Soviet actions. The Soviet Union has shown its complete disregard for the welfare of mankind, first, by breaking off the nuclear test cessation negotiations at Geneva, which had been underway since October 31, 1958, and second, by contemptuously exploding in the atmosphere a large number of nuclear weapons ranging into many megatons, including a device which, by their own admission, exceeded 50 megatons.

I do not suggest that we can dismiss these Soviet nuclear tests as mere bluff and bluster. To a certain extent this does enter into the soviet campaign of fear, but these tests are, no doubt, of importance to Soviet leaders and Soviet scientists in developing and improving nuclear weapons.

This much can be said with certainty now:

1. In terms of total military strength, the United States would not trade places with any nation on earth. We have taken major steps in the last year to maintain our lead -- and we do not propose to lose it.

2. The United States does not find it necessary to explode 50 megaton nuclear devices to confirm that we have many times more nuclear power than any nation on earth and that these capabilities are deployed so as to survive any sneak attack and thus enable us to devastate any nation which initiates a nuclear attack on the United States or its allies. It is essential to the defense of the free world that we maintain this relative position.

In view of the Soviet action, it will be the policy of the United States to proceed in developing nuclear weapons to maintain this superior capability for the defense of the free world against any aggressor. No nuclear test in the atmosphere will be undertaken as the Soviet Union has done for so-called psychological or political reasons. But should such tests be deemed necessary to maintain our responsibilities for free world security, in the light of our evaluations of Soviet tests, they will be undertaken only to the degree that orderly and essential scientific development of new weapons has reached a point where effective progress is not possible without such tests -- and only within limits which restrict the fallout from such tests to an absolute minimum.

In the meantime, as a matter of prudence, we shall make necessary preparations for such tests so as to be ready in case it becomes necessary to conduct them.

In spite of the evidence which shows very clearly that the Soviet Union was preparing its own tests while pretending to

negotiate their cessation at Geneva the United States maintains its determination to achieve a world free from the fear of nuclear tests and a nuclear war. We will continue to be ready to sign the Nuclear Test Treaty which provides for adequate inspection and control. The facts necessary for such a treaty are all evident -- the arguments on both sides have all been made -- a draft is on the table -- and our negotiators are ready to meet."

END

I called Bundy and told him that the State Department is working on a cable which might be sent to Ambassador David Bruce for his use in making the approach to the British on the use of Christmas Island. We also discussed the personal approach: 1. State Department communicating with Ambassador Ormsby-Gore and 2. visit to London of officials such as George Ball of the State Department and me. Mac thought both of these things should be done.

Lance Lamont and a photographer from Time magazine accompanied me home and took pictures of the family.

Friday, November 3, 1961 - D.C.

I called George Ball (Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs) regarding the U.S. approach to the British regarding use of Christmas Island as I feel this is very important. Ball said he understood that Jerry Johnson of DOD and Lee Haworth of AEC would be in London and would be available and I confirmed this. He said this information would be included in a telegram to Ambassador Bruce. I asked his opinion on whether someone from his office or I should follow this up by going to London. He thinks this probably should be done and said he would call me after discussing it with Alexis Johnson. He called me later to tell me that Phil Farley will be going to London with Jerry Johnson and Lee Haworth.

We agreed with Gilpatric on joint AEC-DOD implementing actions for follow-up on the President's announcement yesterday that the United States is making preparations for atmospheric testing; this agreement went to the White House via Bromley Smith (copy attached).

The Commission met with O. N. Gravgaard (President, RCPA, i.e., Elk River, Minnesota reactor group), E. E. Wolter (General Manager), E. J. Welsh (Manager, Nuclear Contract Department), H. LeVander (Legal Counsel) to discuss problems and delays in the Elk River Reactor caused by possible defects in the container.

I presided at Information Meeting 81 (notes attached). We discussed, among other things, the AEC-DOD directive on preparations for atmospheric testing, the General Manager's meetings with the Maritime Administration regarding the NS Savannah, and plans for the Fermi Award on December 1st.

I presided over Commission Meeting 1794. We approved the SNAP generator for transit. The Chairman's office has prepared a letter (attached) to the Vice President requesting Presidential approval and subsequently will notify the JCAE. We discussed accelerator design studies and requested preparation of specific recommendations looking to the development of a very high energy proton accelerator.

At 4:45 p.m. I met with Dr. Donald Avery and Group Captain John S. Rowlands of the British Embassy and learned that Prime Minister Macmillan will soon contact President Kennedy to request participation in the U.S. test program. This would be a follow-up to my talks with Sir Roger Makins and a subsequent correspondence with Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, President Kennedy and Sir Roger Makins.

After this meeting I notified Bromley Smith that Prime Minister Macmillan will soon be getting in touch with President Kennedy regarding their participation in U.S. testing. I also advised Bromley of the plan to launch the second SNAP device in the Transit satellite of the same power but in a better trajectory. This is tentatively scheduled for November 15th.

Family together at Harrison Street home, November 2, 1961



L to R: Pete, Lynne, Helen, Glenn with Dianne, Eric
Dave, Steve in front

11/3/61

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

NOV 3 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN, JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

SUBJECT: Weapons Tests Plans and Preparations

I refer to my memorandum to you, same subject, dated 12 October 1961, which directed certain actions pertaining to planning and preparing for nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere.

At the National Security Council meeting of 2 November 1961, decisions on this matter were made which are to be implemented by the following actions:

1. Preparations for atmospheric testing will proceed and this fact will be made public knowledge. (The announcement had been made.)
2. Decision to proceed with preparations does not constitute the decision to conduct tests in the atmosphere.
3. Preparations will be directed toward:
 - a. Accomplishment of test readiness in four months.
 - b. Completion of test series as rapidly as possible, with target time of three months.
 - c. Provision will be made for similar follow-on operations on an annual basis.
 - d. Satisfactory negotiations will be culminated with the United Kingdom as a matter of priority for the use of Christmas Island as first choice for an island base. In the

event Christmas Island is not available, the use of the Eniwetok-Bikini Islands will be reconsidered. Meanwhile, studies will be made of other possible suitable island sites.

Parallel planning will be directed toward achieving the early capability to conduct developmental tests by employment of an Air Task Force based in the Hawaiian Islands with detonations to occur southeast to southwest Hawaii (utilizing Johnston as appropriate), as dictated by weather and other considerations.

The Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission will take technical and support actions as necessary to carry out the above.

The Atomic Energy Commission will have responsibility for the actions to assure availability of a suitable island site, coordinating as necessary with other government agencies concerned. Negotiations with the United Kingdom for the use of Christmas Island are to begin immediately.

A Joint Task Force - designated Joint Task Force EIGHT - has been activated for the conduct of developmental and effects tests to be conducted at Christmas Island, if available, or at other base to be determined. The Task Force is to proceed with organization, manning, procurement and other actions necessary to enable it to begin operations in about four months.

A Task Group under the executive agency of the Air Force is in being and has accomplished, in coordination with the Atomic Energy Commission, preliminary planning for creation of a capability for air drop tests based in Hawaii. Planning and preparations by this Task Group are to continue.

The Air Force and Navy task groups which are already at work on preparations for systems tests (ASROC, ATLAS and POLARIS) will continue their efforts.

In order to attain maximum compression (probably twelve weeks) of the time period for development and effects tests once started, the Atomic Energy Commission will plan for dove-tailing of tests and the Department of Defense will see what can be done to equip more aircraft for air sampling during the four months' period prior to the tests.

As a result of the above decisions, you are directed to prepare to execute nuclear weapons test operations in accordance with Atomic Energy Commission - Department of Defense programs at an overseas site to commence in about four months and to be completed in about three months thereafter.

Actions are being taken by the Atomic Energy Commission with Department of Defense and Department of State participation to obtain a suitable island base for testing. In the event such a base cannot be available in time, you are directed, as a parallel action, to prepare for completely airborne operations as may be substituted on the same schedule.

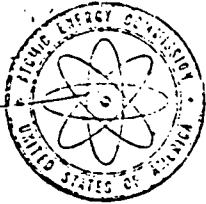
Planning for operational test firings (ASROC, ATLAS and POLARIS) and proof tests shall be such that the planned execution dates will be within the execution period defined above.

Plans and preparations will be made for a similar test program on an annual basis.

This directive and authority pertains to planning and preparations only. Specific authority to execute tests in the atmosphere must be obtained from the President.

I request that copies of plans be provided to my office.

ROSWELL L. GILPATRIC
Deputy Secretary of Defense



OFFICIAL USE ONLY
Dep't. Sec'y
UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

November 3, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 81

10:20 a.m. Friday, November 3, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Agenda. Approved
2. Mr. Naiden's Report on Field Counsel Meetings.
3. Fermi Award Luncheon, December 1, 1961. - I will discuss this at Commission meeting on Tuesday, November 7, 1961. (Sec'y)
4. Chairman's Meeting with Stanford University Officials. - The Chairman reported on his discussion with Dr. Sterling and Dr. Terman. The General Manager will proceed with the follow-on actions. (GM)
5. Secretary Gilpatric's October 31, 1961 Letter re Safety Requirements for Polaris. - Noted as in staff.
6. General Manager's Report on Meetings with Maritime Administration Officials re the NS SAVANNAH.
7. Draft DOD-AEC Directive. - Discussed and revised.
8. Nobel Medalists. - The Commissioners requested preparation of a suitable letter. (Sec'y)
9. Damage to Oak Ridge Rail Shipment.
10. Joint DOD-AEC Press Release re Task Force. - Discussed and revised and to be cleared with Mr. Salinger. (GM)
11. Request for Talk at World Affairs Forum. Dr. Haworth said he would decline.
12. Dr. Haworth's Letter to Congressman Holifield.

Present

Dr. Seaborg
Mr. Graham
Dr. Wilson
Dr. Haworth
Gen. Luedcke

Mr. Naiden
Mr. Brown
Mr. McCool

Distribution:

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

NOV 4 1961

900600

Dear Mr. Vice President:

As you may recall, you and the Space Council played a significant role in the successful launching of the TRANSMIT IV-A on June 29, 1961, the first satellite utilizing nuclear power (in the form of a radioisotope fueled thermo-electric generator). The Atomic Energy Commission has approved the use of a similar experimental Pu-238 fueled device in the TRANSMIT IV-B satellite to be launched on or about November 15, 1961, subject to the necessary concurrences of the White House and other appropriate agencies. This unit is almost identical to the one described in my letter to you of May 10, 1961. The only change in the device itself is that it contains a 4% increase in the plutonium-238 fuel.

The proposed launching of TRANSMIT IV-B would be along a slightly different trajectory than IV-A minimizing land mass overflight. The proposed launch trajectory would be 32.2° inclination instead of the 18.5° inclination used in the earlier shot.

On the basis of careful and extensive studies and tests, the Commission has concluded for this TRANSMIT IV-B launching that the device has been manufactured and will be used under conditions which provide reasonable assurance for the protection of health and will minimize danger to life or property. However, as described in my earlier letter, there is a small chance that in the event of a serious fire at launch, the capsule containing the radioactive material could be raised to temperatures that would melt the case and release the activity. Because of this, the Commission's approval is again subject to the condition that the launching will not be permitted when surface winds are or fall between the azimuth angles of 200 and 225 degrees.

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
R. E. Carver 7/11/86
REVIEWED BY DATE
R. E. Carver 7/11/86

Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson

- 2 -

Because this satellite is of interest to several agencies represented on the Space Council, we again feel that the most expedient method of obtaining the appropriate approvals, including that of the White House, for this scheduled TRANSIT IV-B shot is through the Space Council. The State Department has been briefed on these plans and has advised us that they have no objection to this launching. If there are any outstanding points remaining, we will be glad to provide our assistance at your earliest convenience.

Cordially yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The Honorable Lyndon B. Johnson
Chairman
National Aeronautics & Space Council

ARF/ng
11/4/61

Saturday, November 4, 1961 - D.C.

I worked on various AEC papers and answered some letters, including those criticizing the government's and my supposed views on atmospheric testing.

I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Jim Ramey (Executive Director, JCAE), Dwight Ink and John Graham. We brought Ramey up to date on weapons testing, proposed collaboration with England (its test at Nevada and our use of Christmas Island), reactor projects to be postponed because of the Fy '62 budget cut, the recent reorganization of the AEC, which Ramey thought was done in a poor manner, and other matters.

Removed pending review by other agencies

Dave went to New York today with his class and other classes under the auspices of the Washington Academy of Science. They will visit the Museum of Natural History

Sunday, November 5, 1961

I worked on two speeches: "This Country's Civilian Reactor Program," to be given at the AIF-ANS meeting in Chicago on November 8th, and "Education for the Continuing Crisis," my Land Grant College talk for November 14th in Kansas City.

Monday, November 6, 1961 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. in room 1145 I made opening remarks to a meeting of some members of the Adult Education Association of America on "Programs and Goals of the Atomic Energy Commission."

I helped Howard Furnas (State) draft a reply (copy attached) to Prime Minister Macmillan from President Kennedy, agreeing to U.K. use of our Nevada facilities for the explosion of one or more of their nuclear weapons in test experiments and raising the question of U.S. use of their Christmas Island for atmospheric testing in case we decide to have such tests.

I presided over Information Meeting 82 (attached) and Regulatory Information Meeting 26, where the Commissioners approved Price's recommendation on appointment of an Assistant Director for Facilities Licensing. The Commissioner

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 011022-011026

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. To The President From Macmillan,
dated 11/3/61 " . . . Nuclear Tests . . . "
0900603

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

W. Tench
Name

7/22/87
Date

Reference Ltr. British Defence staff Edmunds
To DOE, OC Gilbert dated 6/25/87

011022-011026

11/5/61

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. Acting Sec. State TO AEC Seaborg
dated 11/3/61 - "you Requested my
Views ON FIVE Areas OF Assistance ..."
0900604

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

W. Trench
Name

11/12/87
Date

Ref. Letter Dos Burke TO DOE, DC Gilbert
dated 8/19/87

DRAFT REPLY TO MACMILLAN

175:19

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

The proposal in your letter of November 3 for inclusion of a small United Kingdom nuclear device in the U.S. underground test program is one to which we have already given a good deal of thought since Sir Roger Makins mentioned the possibility to Glenn Seaborg. I agree that the test you suggest, DELETED
DELETED would be in our common interest and I am glad to agree to it, subject, of course, to our respective Atomic Energy people being able to work out the operational aspects. DELETED

DELETED

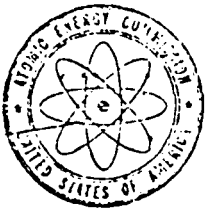
You will no doubt already have heard through David Bruce of our own problem of finding a suitable site for use should it be necessary for us to have some atmospheric tests. We are reluctant to use Eniwetok, which is in a UN Trust Territory even though we have no doubt of our legal right to do so. The only satisfactory alternative now apparent is Christmas Island. It would be of immense assistance in the complex and

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WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
3/8/89
Reviewed by [Signature]

time-consuming preparations which are necessary, if we could have early assurance that you do not see obstacles to our use of this site. Needless to say, we do not have in mind emulating the Soviet demonstrative tests of big weapons, but rather the testing of only those devices for effects and development tests which cannot be carried out underground. The United States will not conduct any particular test in the atmosphere unless: (a) an atmospheric test is necessary as part of a program the results of which offer the possibility of improvements of substantial military significance; (b) the results cannot reasonably and effectively be obtained in any other way; and (c) the most rigorous steps are taken to avoid or reduce fallout. Any announcements of U.S. policy on atmospheric testing will be in accordance with these general standards.

I note with much satisfaction the agreement between us that is evident in your statement of October 31 and mine of November 1 on atmospheric testing. There are increasingly encouraging evidences of the strength of resentment throughout the world against the callous indifference demonstrated by the Soviet tests. I am glad, now that our positions are clear, that you agree that a joint declaration is not needed

at this time; continuing spontaneous expressions of disgust and revulsion at Soviet conduct will be easier for many countries if they do not have to appear to be associating themselves with our lead.



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

November 6, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 82

11:10 a.m., Monday, November 6, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. U.S.-U.K. Collaboration - The Chairman reported on the meeting with Mr. Ramey on Saturday to discuss this matter. The Joint Committee is to be informed of the legal considerations and the U. K. is to be appropriately informed. (GM)
2. Telegram of November 3 from Mr. A. D. Suttle, Jr., re Project Dribble - The Chairman requested preparation of an early response. (GM)
3. Letter of November 4 to the Vice-President on Transit Shot - The Commissioners requested recommendations on AEC procedures for Commission and White House approval of future launches. (GM - DR)
4. AEC 937/32 "Cooperation With The French" - The Chairman said after receipt of the DOD comments a letter to the President should be prepared. (GM)
5. Development of Gas Centrifuge Technology in Western Germany - The Chairman requested a determination as to whether the Department of State required additional information. (GM)
6. Commission Letters to Nobel Medalists - To be revised. (Secy)
7. Proposed Test Schedule - The Chairman requested a report. (DMA)
8. FY 1963 Weapons Budget - Mr. Ink reported a staff paper is in process which the General Manager hopes to discuss with the Commission on Tuesday, November 7. (Secy)
9. Reschedule of Tests - The Chairman reported on minor changes and said Bromley Smith would be informed. (Brown)
10. Letter of October 27 from Mr. Earl Coe, Washington State, re NPR - The Chairman requested preparation of a reply. (GM)
11. Letter of October 27 from Atomic Industrial Forum re Availability of U. S. Fuels for Power Reactors Abroad - The Chairman requested preparation of a reply. (GM)
12. Chairman's Schedule of Speeches

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DECLASSIFIED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
AUTHORITY, 502, DFC
DATE 5/10/85
M. Salzman

INFORMATION MEETING 82 (CONTINUED)

13. Letter from Atomic Industrial Forum re Advisory Committee on Communications Satellites - The Commissioners requested designation of an AEC advisor. (GM)
14. Foreign Observers at GNOME Event - The Chairman requested a report on requests to attend. (GM)
15. Report on Elk River Reactor - The Commissioners emphasized the importance of participation by best available laboratory representatives. (GM)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Mr. Ink	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

requested recommendations on AEC procedures for Commission and White House approval of future launches.

I wrote a letter (attached) to Earl K. Hyde, Lawrence Radiation Lab, asking his opinion on my nominating Burriss Cunningham for the Nobel Prize in chemistry.

Tuesday, November 7, 1961 - D.C.

I presided over Commission Meetings 1795 and 1796 (action summaries attached). We discussed the FY 1962 supplementary budget needed to cover nuclear testing and the FY 1963 budget for weapons covering recently received DOD requirements and testing requirements; both are larger than expected and this is giving the Commission some concern. This is due soon in the Bureau of the Budget.

Ed Welsh (Executive Secretary, Space Council) called and said he has discussed our letter to the Vice President (of November 4th, on the SNAP shot--attached on November 3rd) with Bundy and Wiesner, and, as a result, obtained White House approval. Also, he checked it out with the State Department, and they have no objection. We will now go ahead with it.

The Commission was briefed on the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center.

I received a letter from George Ball (copy attached) suggesting that we cooperate with Euratom in providing them with uranium-235 and plutonium for use in their nuclear power program.

Helen and I attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy to commemorate the 44th anniversary of the revolution and a reception at the Indian Embassy in honor of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and his daughter Mrs. Indira Gandhi.

Wednesday, November 8, 1961 - D.C.

Bundy called to explore with me the procedure for handling testing proposals when they come forward. He has talked to McNamara and he, too, feels the schedules should be reviewed. He said if I agreed, he would suggest that the Committee of Principals be replaced with a smaller committee which would be chaired by me, and with other members from DOD, State, and the White House. Some staff of the members of the committee would also attend, including AEC, but the total probably would not exceed 12. I told Mac I would be willing to chair such a committee, and that I thought it was a good idea as, to me, the Committee of Principals is not too satisfactory because of its size.

At 3:30 p.m., accompanied by Chris Henderson, I flew from Friendship Airport (Baltimore) to Chicago on United flight no. 751, arriving in Chicago at 4:15 p.m.

At 6 p.m. I held a press conference (accompanied by Warren Johnson and W. Bennett Lewis at the speakers' table) at the Conrad-Hilton Hotel (articles attached) and then went on to the joint AIF-ANS banquet in the Grand Ballroom where I gave my talk, "This Country's Civilian Reactor Program." It seemed to be well received despite its criticism of the utilities' role in killing the NPR electrical facilities project.

Thursday, November 9, 1961 - Chicago

I toured the exhibit at the AIF-ANS Conference.

I recorded a program for "Your Right to Say It" at Station WGN-TV. James H. McBurney (Dean, Northwestern School of Speech) was the moderator; Robert E.

November 6, 1961

Dear Earl:

In view of our success with Calvin, Glaser, Segre, Chamberlain and Libby, I wonder what you would think about my nominating Burris Cunningham for the Nobel prize in chemistry?

It seems to me that we could make a good case, starting with his first isolation of plutonium at Chicago in August and September, 1942, and culminating with his most recent work on the ⁵⁰⁰microgram scale, leading to the isolation and study of berkelium, californium and einsteinium. What do you think?

With best personal regards,

Cordially,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Dr. Earl K. Hyde
Lawrence Radiation Laboratory
University of California
Berkeley, California

GTS:mc

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 85

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: November 7, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke

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

A. R. Luedecke

Date 11/8/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1795, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1961, 11:00 A.M.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1781, 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785, and 1788

Approved as revised.

2. ✓ AEC 764/96 - Transmittal of Certain Atomic Information to NATO Countries

Approved. (Betts)

3. ✓ AEC 764/97 - Transmission of Atomic Information to NATO

Approved.

The Commission requested an analysis of the extent to which the transfer to NATO of weapons information aids the weapons production capabilities of NATO members. (Betts)

Commissioner Graham requested a report on the transfer of weapons to Italy. (Betts)

4. ✓ AEC 781/124 - Transmittal of Certain Atomic Information to Canada

Approved.

Commissioner Wilson requested a report on the current status of Canadian policy on the storage of nuclear weapons in Canada. (Betts)

November 7, 1961

5. AEC 497/37 - Project CAD

✓ Approved as revised.

The Chairman requested the letter to Sir Roger Makins be revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting. (Reichardt)

6. AEC 181/78 - Fixed-Price Contracts and Grants for Basic Research at Certain Educational and Other Institutions

✓ Approved. (Vinciguerra)

Item of Information

KIWI Accident

You said you would keep the Commission informed and would notify the JCAE staff.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: November 7, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, *Secretary*

Approved *A. R. Luedecke*

Date 11/8/61
A. R. Luedecke

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1796, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1961, 2:05 P.M.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Business

1. Briefing on Puerto Rico Nuclear Center
2. AEC 1049/39 - Amendments to the FY 1962 and 1963 Budget Estimates

Discussed.

The Chairman requested the letter to the Bureau of the Budget be revised to reflect that certain military requirements are subject to further revision and that the budget reflects tentative figures as directed by the BOB. (Burrows)

Commissioner Graham requested a comparison of the weapon laboratories' budgetary and personnel levels for 1958, FY 1959, FY 1962, FY 1963, with possible future levels. (Burrows)

The Commission requested discussions with ARPA on the desirability of including Dribble in the FY 1963 budget. (Betts)

The Commission requested the staff, in discussions with the BOB tomorrow, to report that the Reactor Development portion of the FY 1962 budget reductions is still under consideration. (Burrows)

Commissioner Graham requested the Commission be provided summary figures of weapons budget for FY 1962 and FY 1963. (Burrows)

The Chairman requested a technical discussion at tomorrow's Meeting of LRL testing proposals as reflected in the long-range budget requests. (Betts)

The Chairman requested an additional reference in the letter to the BOB to the funds for balloon tests at NIS. (Burrows)

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NOV 86

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1961

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

I remember with pleasure our meetings with Etienne Hirsch last June. I had hoped during the summer to discuss with you further Dean Rusk's letter of July 3 to you on the subject of a new approach to supplying nuclear fuel to the principal consumers abroad. Unfortunately, we have both been occupied by other pressing matters.

The anticipated early accession of at least Great Britain and Denmark to the three European Communities leads to a far-reaching realignment in the structure of the Free World. Building a close and supporting relationship with this important new entity is a central element of our foreign policy. We are, in fact, interdependent. It is in our national interest to assure EURATOM of access to such U. S. enriched material as it may require for peaceful purposes, in a fashion which facilitates the establishment in the Community of a nuclear common market. The development of nuclear power in Europe is of vital commercial interest to our industry. Further, the plentiful availability of U. S. fuel should reduce pressures for independent enrichment facilities detrimental to our security interests. Furthering the growth and authority of EURATOM will promote our key objective, the political and economic unification of Europe, and assist a rational development of nuclear energy.

The forthcoming

The Honorable
Glenn T. Seaborg,
Chairman,
United States Atomic
Energy Commission.

The forthcoming negotiations with EURATOM offer an opportunity to advance these objectives. I have outlined below our views on some of the principal items to be discussed.

Supply of U-235

1) I would hope that we could clear away the complicated and time consuming controls and procedures which serve to undermine the assurances of availability of fuel that we have gone to such pains to provide through Presidential statement and other efforts. Our practice of writing into our agreements ceilings on amounts of fuel to be made available for research, for power, for specific projects, and by percentage of enrichment, must be utterly incomprehensible to our foreign partners as I must confess it is to me. Should we not then agree to deliver, subject of course to contract and existing safeguard controls, such quantities of enriched material as EURATOM may periodically wish to purchase for whatever peaceful uses it finds desirable. As an immediate result, this would release for unrestricted peaceful application the remainder of the presently authorized 30,000 kilograms not required for Joint Program uses. We could assure EURATOM, in the Agreement or by separate letter, of our intent to seek Congressional authority when appropriate for an increase in the authorized 30,000 kg. figure, or indeed removal of the present legislative requirement for any quantity ceiling. I am sure EURATOM will be glad to meet our managerial requirements by cooperating in establishing an orderly flow of information to provide a base for planning of production schedules for our enrichment facilities. This could take the form of periodic estimates of future requirements, or perhaps an undertaking that contracts will be signed well in advance of expected initial delivery.

Fuel Transfers Within the Community

Restrictions should be eliminated on intra-Community transfers of special nuclear material, whether supplied under bilateral

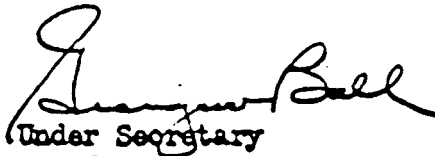
or EURATOM agreement. This approach will add substance to the nuclear common market ideal, as well as ease the future transfer to EURATOM auspices of individual member state projects. This would also enable free movement of fuel within the Community for fabrication and chemical processing.

Plutonium

EURATOM officials have expressed hope they could include in the new agreement language to the effect the United States would regard favorably the provision of fuel for the fast reactor program as may later be agreed. We understand that development of the fast reactor concept, begun by the French with their Rhapsodie project, will become a cooperative EURATOM-French enterprise. I believe we are in agreement that any plutonium supplied should move only through the EURATOM channel. The Department would like to see in the amended agreement broad language to permit supply of plutonium as later agreed between the parties and authorized by Congress. I would not contemplate any mention of quantity, leaving this aspect open for further detailed discussion with EURATOM, the French and the Joint Committee when the program is better defined and alternate sources of supply are studied.

I recognize that some of the above purposes suggest the desirability of consultation with the Joint Committee as well as legislative revision. In this connection I reiterate Secretary Rusk's assurance of our availability to join with you in discussions with the Joint Committee. The Department staff will discuss, at the convenience of the Commission, the details of these objectives and I would myself be pleased to have an opportunity of meeting with you.

Sincerely,


Under Secretary
for
Economic Affairs

Kennedy (chief editorial writer for the Chicago Sun-Times) and John H. Thompson (Military Editor, Chicago Tribune) also participated. This show will be aired at 9:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 21st. I also recorded a small interview for WGN-TV news.

In the evening I spoke at the National Youth Conference on the Atom (sponsored by private utilities) in the Crystal Ballroom in The Palmer House to a group of 300 selected high school students from all over the United States and to 200 high school science teachers. My subject was "Transuranium Elements."

I also recorded a TV program for the NBC show, "Up Date" to be shown a few weeks from now. For this, I was interviewed by Bradford Beuziger, a science student from Carbondale, Illinois, on the literacy of the general public in science.

Friday, November 10, 1961 - Holiday

I left Chicago at 7:15 a.m. on United flight no. 848 and arrived at Friendship Airport (Baltimore) at 9:50 a.m.

I worked at home on AEC papers.

Saturday, November 11, 1961 - D.C.

Commissioners Graham and Olson and I, with Dwight Ink, General Luedecke, Jim Ramey, John Conway and Ed Bauser in attendance, met with Congressman Holifield, in his office, to brief him and obtain his views on: 1. BOB's FY 1962 budget cut (proposed) possibly involving the experimental beryllium oxide reactor, organic reactor, small pressurized water reactor and the processed steam reactor; 2. the advanced SNAP programs; 3. additional incentives to private utilities (Holifield is against them); 4. Washington State's plan to finance the conversion of the NPR to electrical power generation; 5. a possible additional nuclear rocket propulsion effort as insurance for ROVER; 6. the recent AEC reorganization; 7. the University of Chicago fee for operating Argonne (in view of Finney's recent New York Times article attacking the AEC for its decision to raise this fee to \$1.2 million); 8. the problem of moving the uranium press from Harvey Aluminum plant; and 9. the status of weapons testing and preparations for testing in the atmosphere.

We had lunch with Holifield at the Congressional Hotel.

Sunday, November 12, 1961

I worked on AEC papers at home. I took pictures of the kids for use on our Christmas cards and Pete took a picture of Dianne.



Seaborg family at Harrison Street home, November 12, 1961
L to R: Lynne (with Dianne), Dave, Eric, Pete and Steve



Dianne Seaborg

Monday, November 13, 1961 - D.C.

Jerry Wiesner called and said he has talked to Bundy who thinks it would be a good idea to invite Oppenheimer to the luncheon following the Fermi Award Ceremony. I told him I would now discuss this with the Commissioners.

Bundy called to say that they are sending out today, at the President's instruction, a memorandum establishing a Committee on Atmospheric Testing. Membership on this committee would be: me as chairman, Wiesner, Bundy, DOD representative and a State Department representative. At the same time, the President made some very explicit comments as to the kind of tests wanted, and these have been included in the memorandum (copy attached).

I again brought up the possibility of my seeing the President in connection with my including civil defense matters in my December 8th National Association of Manufacturers (NAM) speech in New York. Bundy said that the President would not be in a position to answer that question before next week. I mentioned that McCone had called me some time ago, suggesting that on a trip West, the President might fly over and take a look at the Pendleton Marine Base near San Diego, where Southern California Edison has under consideration the building of a huge nuclear power plant. If it should become desirable at some future date for the AEC to ask the President to get the site from the Marines, he would be in a better position to understand the problem. Bundy suggested that I contact Captain Tazewell Shepard who would be the one to accompany the President.

At 11 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 83 (notes attached); we decided to invite Oppenheimer to the luncheon following the Fermi Award Ceremony on December 1st.

I had lunch with Homi Bhabha, John Graham, Al Wells and Frank Pittman at the University Club.

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 1797 (action summary attached).

We have not received an answer from the U.K. yet regarding our use of Christmas Island for atmospheric testing.

Chet Holifield called to ask that he and the JCAE be consulted before anyone is chosen to fill any vacant commissionerships that might be coming up. He also said he thought our meeting on Saturday was a good one and worth the effort we had given to it. We plan to meet in January when Chet returns to Washington.

Tuesday, November 14, 1961 - D.C./Kansas City

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

At 11:45 a.m., accompanied by Vic Schmidt, I left National Airport on TWA flight no. 247, arriving in Kansas City at 3:45 p.m. I recorded several TV interviews and gave a talk, "Education for the Continuing Crisis" at the Centennial Convocation dinner of the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities which was held at the Muehlebach Hotel.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

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November 13, 1961

NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 112

TO: The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
The Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission/
Special Assistant to the President on Science
and Technology

SUBJECT: Atmospheric Testing Policy

The President has directed the establishment of an NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing Policy chaired by the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission and comprising representatives of the Departments of State and Defense, and the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology.

Presidential instructions to the Committee are attached.

It is expected that the State and Defense Departments will each designate a single senior officer to serve on the Committee. It is requested that designations be made promptly and this office be informed thereof.

McGeorge Bundy

Attachment

Information Copies to:

General Maxwell Taylor
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

Presidential Instructions to the NSC Committee on Atmospheric
Testing Policy

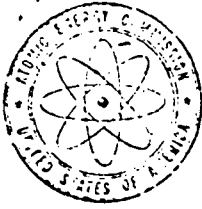
1. The Committee will review all preparations for atmospheric tests, under the following guidelines:
2. Tests will be conducted in the atmosphere only if:
 - (a) The test will provide information of substantial importance to the national defense.
 - (b) The information needed can be obtained in no other way, with reasonable time and effort.
 - (c) Atmospheric fall-out is minimized in all practicable ways.
 - (d) The military need for the test outweighs the general desirability of avoiding all atmospheric fall-out.
3. Preparations for atmospheric testing will be directed toward:
 - (a) Test readiness in four months.
 - (b) Concentration of atmospheric tests in the shortest possible time period with a target of about three months.
4. The Committee will consider and recommend to the President on the need for providing a capability to conduct follow-on tests.
5. The study requested by the President (NSC Record of Action 2440-c) of the availability of sites for atmospheric tests will be directed toward obtaining, on a priority basis, a suitable island test base.
6. The Committee will submit to the President for decision the carrying out of each atmospheric test.
 - (a) For the present, the Committee should limit its recommendations to tests which relate to important questions of weapons development and weapons effects.

- (b) Approval of either proof tests or systems tests can be expected only if there is a convincing demonstration of unusual need in each case.

7. Budgetary questions arising out of test preparations will be reviewed by the Committee, in consultation with the Director of the Bureau of the Budget. The President has decided that:

- (a) No FY 1962 budget proposals for the financing of test preparations will be made public.
- (b) FY 1962 expenditures will be financed by the use of emergency funds, with a supplemental request to be made as necessary.

November 13, 1961



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

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NOV 86

November 13, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 83

11:10 a.m., Monday, November 13, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Mr. Farley's Report on Preparation for U. K. Visit
2. FY 1963 Weapons Production - This matter will be discussed this afternoon following consideration of the Euratom papers. (GM-Secy)
3. Meeting with Mr. Holifield Saturday, November 11 - Appropriate action followup will be developed from Mr. Graham's notes of the meeting. (GM-Secy)
4. Briefing on Reactor Program - The Commissioners requested preparation of status charts and a briefing and discussion to be scheduled for the week of November 27. (Pittman)
5. Letter of November 6, 1961 from Sir Roger Makins re Supply of SNM - A letter to the Department of State is in preparation. (Brown - GM)
6. Gen. Betts' Memo. of November 7 to the Chairman re Mound Radiation Incident
7. Oak Ridge Criticality Incident, November 11
8. Reactor Development FY 1962 Budget Programming - The Commission approved project re-programming and requested preparation of a letter of notification to the BOB. (Burrows)
9. Chairman's November 14 Kansas City Speech - The Chairman said he may visit the Bendix plant prior to his speech.
10. MLC Visit to Bendix on Dec. 5 and Rock Flats on Dec. 6 - The Chairman noted the Commissioners had been invited
11. Bhabha Luncheon 12:30 Today
12. Presidential Designation of Special Committee
13. Over Exposures at NTS - Mr. Ink is to call Col. Hartgering's Office. (GM)

INFORMATION MEETING 83 (Continued)

14. Hearing Examiners November 9 Memo to the Commissioners -
The Commissioners requested preparation of a reply for the
Chairman's signature. (Secy)
15. U.S.-U.K. Agreement for Exchange of Material - The Commissioners
requested information on the agreement with the U.K. (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Mr. Ink	

Distribution

Commissioners
Gen. Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

TO :

W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: November 13, 1961

Approved: A. R. Luedecke

FROM :

Date: _____

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1797, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1961, 2:40 p.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Commission Business

1. AEC 751/312 - Negotiations on U. S. - Euratom Agreements

✓ Approved as revised. (Wells)

The Commission requested the proposed negotiating instructions with respect to SNM for R&D and for non-Joint Program Power Reactors be revised to provide latitude within the total estimated Euratom requirements looking to firm contracts within five years.

The Commission requested specific reference to Maritime propulsion be deleted from the negotiating instructions.

2. Draft letter to BOB

The Commission requested the letter be revised as follows and submitted to available Commissioners prior to dispatch. (Burrows)

Weapons Program

The Commission requested ^{those} the letter be revised to include only the FY 1963 production figure and ~~the following construction items~~ as directly related to it noting other construction items may be needed in the event of a follow-on program. *The following construction items were specifically noted for probable inclusion:*

- a) Specialized Plant Additions and Modifications, Oak Ridge \$2.2 Million
- b) Engineering Model Shop, Kansas City 1.0 "
- c) Development Building, Addition, Oak Ridge 1.65 "
- d) Non-destructive Test Facility, Oak Ridge .51 "

The Commission requested the Physical Education Facility at the Los Alamos High School, \$.725 million, included with a reference to the Department of HEW study.

FY 1962 Reductions

The Commission requested the letter note (a) the postponement of funding for process heat and SPWR Projects, (b) the POPR funding will be

*Commissioner Olson requested a report on FY 1963 production costs as related to weapons mix.

A. R. Luedecke, General Manager - 2 -

November 13, 1961

deferred until FY 1963 with only \$.5 million in operating funds for FY 1962, and, (c) only research funds for EBOR will remain in FY 1962.

*including construction of
operational.*

Other Business

AEC 890/79, /80 - Long-Term Fuel Assurances Abroad

The Commission requested this matter be the first item of business at the meeting scheduled for 2:00 p.m., Thursday, November 16, 1961. (SECY)

US DOE ARCHIVES

326 US ATOMIC ENERGY
COMMISSION

RG
Collection *C T Seaborg (324746)*

Box *17*

Bi-weekly Report to White House

PERSONAL AND

November 14, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

I. Southern California Edison Nuclear Electric Power Plant -
Problem of Site Location.

I understand the suggestion has been advanced that you over-fly the site of a proposed nuclear electric power plant in the Camp Pendleton area when you are in that area this coming weekend.

For your background information, the proposed plant is a 375 MWE (gross) water-cooled and moderated nuclear reactor. The cost of the proposed plant, including the reactor and transmission line costs, is about \$90 million. It would be financed by the Southern California Edison Company. The Atomic Energy Commission would waive use charges for the nuclear fuel up to a maximum ceiling of \$7,600,000 and finance research and development costs of about \$8 million.

The nuclear reactor would be purchased by the Southern California Edison Company from the Westinghouse Corporation. The construction work at the site would be performed by the Bechtel Corporation.

The plant under discussion is the first of a series of four similar units planned by Southern California Edison which would be erected over a period of about 15 years. For a single plant of this size, and certainly for a complex of possibly four units, the location in the Southern California area presents difficulties. First of all, in order that transmission costs be kept in reasonable proportion to

total plant costs, inland sites located away from the area to be served are generally unacceptable. Secondly, it is desirable that the nuclear plant not be located immediately adjacent to heavily-populated areas. Thirdly, substantial amounts of water are required for cooling purposes for steam turbine condensate. (The reactor heats water which serves as a medium to transfer heat to a second water system. The heated water in the second system is then converted into steam and expanded through a turbine.)

In an endeavor to meet the above criteria, the Southern California Edison Company has proposed a site at Camp Pendleton, located approximately one and one-half miles Northwest of Las Flores Creek. This would be an ocean site, approximately 9 miles North of Oceanside, California, about midway between Oceanside and San Mateo Point. Approximately 90 acres would be involved for the total complex.

The two best alternate sites which have been explored are:-

- a. Chico Hills, 30 miles Southeast of Los Angeles in the Northern end of the Santa Ana mountain range on the Santa Ana River, 25 miles from the coast.
- b. Sycamore Canyon, 36 miles Northwest of Los Angeles on the coast, at the edge of rugged hill-country, 18 miles Southeast of Oxnard.

DOE ARCHIVES

While these sites would appear to meet AEC safety criteria, they are considered to be economically unattractive by the Southern California Edison Company. Accordingly, there is no assurance that the Company would feel justified in using its funds to erect one or more nuclear plants at the alternate sites in the event the Pendleton request is turned down. (It is not clear that this private utility would accept increased subsidies from the Federal Government, if available. To make available further assistance - beyond waiver of fuel use charges and research and development - would involve significant changes in current policy.)

The Commission considers that the proposed plant is important because it represents one of the first of two

large size (over 300 MWe) nuclear electric power plants to be financed by private industry in high-cost fuel areas in which a plant using nuclear fuel would, over its lifetime, be competitive with plants using conventional fuel. (The other such plant is that proposed by the Pacific Gas and Electric Company and the General Electric Company at Bodoga Head, just North of San Francisco.) The Southern California Edison plant would represent a substantial advance in nuclear technology and would also provide important experience in the construction and operation of significantly large-size nuclear power plants.

The Marine Corps considers that the location of a nuclear electric power plant in the Penikese area would constitute an interference with Marine Corps training activities in that area and would establish a precedent for further encroachments of various kinds in the future.

There have been a number of discussions with the Marine Corps regarding the availability of this site. Former Chairman John A. McCone discussed the matter with General Alan Shapely on December 30, 1960, following a report by Mr. McCone to President Eisenhower. On December 8, 1960, the General Manager of the AEC met with Lt. General Green, Chief of Staff of the Marine Corps. In both of these discussions, the Marine Corps reiterated its opposition.

The Commission recognizes that the Marine Corps' concern is not without foundation and that, therefore, the matter ultimately must be decided by a weighing of the national interests involved.

DOE ARCHIVES

The project has been at a virtual standstill for the past six months as a result of the debates in the Congress over funds and authority requested by the Commission to construct conversion facilities for the New Production Reactor at Hanford, Washington. The two projects, while not related administratively or technically, are linked indirectly because, as you know, the debates over the Hanford New Production Reactor evolved into a public versus private power issue. In view of this, the Commission has been reluctant to press forward on the site problem until the attitudes of the Congress and

Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in particular, could be assessed. Such an assessment is necessary because of the direct interest of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in our national reactor policy and because legislation may be required in order to make the Camp Pendleton site available for private use.

I bring this matter to your attention at this time because of the possibility that you may wish to over-fly the proposed Camp Pendleton site. Perhaps there will be an opportunity to discuss the matter with you at a later date.

Members of my staff have briefed Captain Shepard on the site problem and have provided him with a map identifying the proposed Pendleton Site.

2. Commission Meeting with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (JCAE)

In anticipation of the forthcoming Congressional session, the Commission met with Chairman Hollifield on Saturday, November 11th, to discuss informally various aspects of the atomic energy program. Principal emphasis was placed on the following topics:-

- a. Nuclear weapons testing - both the current Soviet series and the present and future U.S. plans.
- b. The nuclear power reactor program. DOE ARCHIVES
- c. The development of SIAP systems for nuclear auxiliary power for space and other uses.
- d. The AEC's legal obligation to keep the JCAE fully and currently informed regarding all the Commission's activities.

We understand that the JCAE plans early hearings, after the Congress returns, on the nuclear testing program. I also expect that they will wish to examine the AEC organization, which has been the subject of criticism by one of their members, and the perennial problem of keeping the Committee "fully and currently informed."

3. Speech before the American Association of Land Grant
Colleges and State Universities - November 14th

I am leaving this morning for Kansas City, Missouri, to deliver the principal address at the Centennial Convocation of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities. I have provided Mr. Dutton and Dr. Wisner with copies of the speech I propose to deliver. I do not believe it contains any policy matters of concern.

I have designated Commissioner John E. Graham as Acting Chairman until my return on Wednesday afternoon, November 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

DOE ARCHIVES

DISTRIBUTION:

Cys 1 & 2 - Addressee (via Mr. Frederick G. Dutton)

3 - Mr. McGeorge Bundy

4 - *copy [unclear]*



On the occasion of Seaborg's address to the American Association of Land-Grant Colleges and State Universities, Kansas City, Missouri, November 14, 1961.

L to R-(Front): Vincent du Vigneaud, Edward L. Tatum, Joseph Erlanger, Walter Brattain, Philip S. Hench

(Back): Selman Waksman, John Bardeen, Polykarp Kusch, Seaborg, Harold Urey

John Perkins, President of the University of Delaware and President of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges and State Universities, introduced Alan Waterman, who introduced me for my talk. I was involved with the planning for this Centennial event when I was Chancellor at Berkeley.

This dinner honored ten Nobel Laureates who got at least part of their education at land-grant colleges or universities -- including Harold Urey, Polykarp Kusch, Vincent du Vigneaud, John Bardeen, Selman A. Waksman, Joseph Erlanger, Walter Brattain, Philip S. Hench, Edward L. Tatum and me.

I met many friends at the dinner, including Vice President Harry Wellman of the University of California, Chancellor Herman Spieth of the University of California at Riverside, Dean John Whinnery of the University of California at Berkeley and others.

We flew back to Washington on a MATS plane, leaving Kansas City at 10:45 p.m., arriving in Washington at 3:30 a.m. on November 15th.

Wednesday, November 15, 1961 - D.C.

I attended a special meeting of the PSAC on basic research.

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 84 (notes attached) at which we discussed, among other things, letters (copies attached) we received from JCAE Chairman Chet Holifield demanding improvement in the Commission's performance of the Atomic Energy Act mandate to "keep the JCAE currently and fully informed" and asking for complete documentation on the AEC reorganization which took place last summer. (I see the fine hand of Jim Ramey at work here.) We also discussed my letter of November 14th to Secretary Rusk (copy attached) regarding the French request for U.S. plutonium for the Euratom first reactor program in which I suggest an attempt be made to have the U.K. furnish the plutonium.

The Commission met in the late afternoon, Meeting 1798 (action summary attached), and finally decided on the FY 1963 budget for weapons production, research in weapons and needed new facilities.

I received a letter (copy attached) from McNamara responding to my letter of October 18th, requesting his views on cooperation with France on nuclear matters.

In the evening I attended a Division of International Affairs reception at the Mayflower Hotel for the Euratom staff who are in the United States to negotiate changes in the U.S.-Euratom Agreement.

Thursday, November 16, 1961 - D.C.

I viewed a demonstration of the "Tutor" device for detecting fissionable material that might be clandestinely brought into the United States via suitcases.

I had lunch with Marvin Kalkstein and Arnold Fritsch at the Metropolitan Club.

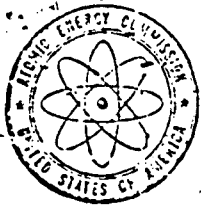
At 2 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 1799 and Regulatory Meeting 120 (action summaries attached).

We met with members of the Japanese Diet who delivered a protest on possible U.S. intentions to conduct atmospheric tests.

Jerry Wiesner called to ask whether I had discussed with the Commissioners the possibility of inviting Dr. Oppenheimer to the Fermi Award luncheon on December 1st, and I said, yes, and that a letter was immediately sent to Dr. Oppenheimer. We made some brief references to the latest results of the analyses of the Russian tests. I said I am beginning to feel some concern about some of the public statements that we have been making, and even about the necessity for the tests, and think we should have a talk about our whole posture. He said that the Bethe group is meeting today and suggested that we wait for their results. Since we will be at PSAC on Monday, we will get together then and discuss this.

Friday, November 17, 1961 - D.C.

Bundy called to say he is sending me a copy of a letter from the British Prime Minister (copy attached) regarding our request for the use of Christmas Island. Bundy asked that I take a hard look at this message, and said that we might have a talk later this morning. I mentioned the cable we have from Ambassador Gavin to Rusk, containing some four or five specific requests, which is at variance with the advice I have been getting from Rusk and McNamara. I said that I am



(1061-6-2062)

Answers
V.
Files

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

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November 15, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 84

2:30 p.m., Wednesday, November 15, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Designation of Ad Hoc Committee
2. Letters of November 13, 1961 from Joint Committee requesting reports
3. Summary Notes of Commissioners' Meeting with Mr. Holifield, Saturday, November 11, 1961
4. Reactor Development Projects Sponsored by Other Government Agencies - The Chairman requested a report on this matter. (Pittman)
5. Letter of Condolence to Mr. Gray re Death of Mr. Tom Morrison
6. Letter of Invitation to Fermi Award Luncheon - The Commissioners expressed approval of the invitation. (Secy)
7. Letter of November 13, 1961 to Mr. Coe - State of Washington
- ✓ 8. Chairman's Letter of November 14, 1961 to Secretary Rusk re French Request for Materials
9. Report on Status of Progress on NERVA - The Chairman requested a report prior to his meeting with Mr. Webb on Friday, November 17, 1961. (GM)
10. Report on Contract Arrangements with Universities - The Chairman requested a report on arrangements in AEC contracts with Universities with respect to appointment of key personnel. (Vinciguerra)
11. Dr. Haworth's U. K. Discussions
12. Sir Roger Makins Early Visit to the U. S.
13. Contract for Operation of the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center - The Commission approved the terms of the contract subject to Mr. Graham's approval. (Vinciguerra)

14. Dr. Bugher's Membership on the Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine - The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's proposal to reappoint Dr. Bugher for a period of three years. (GM)
15. Device for Gnome Event
16. Contract For AEC History - The General Manager reported he had staff recommendations under study.
17. Authorization of Foreign Travel - Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's proposal to decentralize final authorization for foreign travel to certain countries (non-Soviet). (GM)
18. National Geographic Request for Photographing N. S. Savannah Loading - The Commissioners had no objection to granting the request. (GM)
19. Letter to Joint Committee re U.S.-U.K. Collaboration - The Commissioners noted the General Manager has the letter for review.

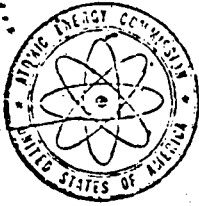
Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson	Mr. McCool
Mr. Olson	
Dr. Haworth	
Gen. Luedecke	

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager (4)
 General Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary



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

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November 16, 1961

ADDENDUM TO INFORMATION MEETING 84

20. Mr. Graham's Trip to Japan - Mr. Graham announced that since Mr. Holifield had cancelled his proposed trip to Japan, he was also withdrawing.
21. Joint Committee Letters (See Item 2) - Chairman Seaborg mentioned the three letters of November 13th From Mr. Holifield dealing with:
 - a. AEC organization
 - b. The problem of keeping the Committee "fully and currently informed"
 - c. The need to work closely with the Committee in the building of prototype reactors at AEC sites.
22. Designation of Committee (See Item 1) - The Chairman advised the Commissioners that the Committee, of which Dr. Seaborg will be Chairman, has now been formally established.

W. B. McCool
Secretary

CHEY HULSFELD, CALIF.
CHAIRMAN

MELVIN PRICE, ILL.
WAYNE F. LIPMALL, COLO.
ALBERT THOMAS, TEX.
THOMAS S. MORRIS, N. MEX.
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, PA.
CRANE HOSNER, CALIF.
WILLIAM H. BATES, MASS.
JACK WOTLAND, WASH.

JAMES T. RANEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JOHN S. PASTORE, R.I.
VICE CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. MEX.
ALBERT BORE, TENN.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
HENRY DWORSHAK, IOWA
BEDFORD O. ALKER, VT.
WALLACE F. BONNETT, VTAM

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

November 13, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

This is a brief follow-up in regard to improvements of procedures of keeping the Joint Committee fully and currently informed. As you know, under section 202 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Commission is obligated not only to keep the Committee informed of matters on which it has taken final action but also on "pending" matters. You will recall that each Commissioner, during the confirmation hearings, affirmed the understanding and intent in regard to pending matters.

We have recognized that this is not an easy obligation and several years ago our staff attempted to work out agreed-upon ground rules with the Commission staff.

I would like to endorse the following list of categories for keeping the Joint Committee informed, which was given to the AEC staff in December of 1958:

1. Major policies, programs and projects and changes thereof.
2. Significant contracts and changes.
3. Major licenses and changes.
4. Significant results of experiments, tests, or operations.
5. Significant recommendations of ad hoc and permanent advisory committees, and groups, including the General Advisory Committee.
6. Significant organizational and administrative changes and problems.
7. Significant financial and cost information
8. Notice of significant meetings in and out of AEC.

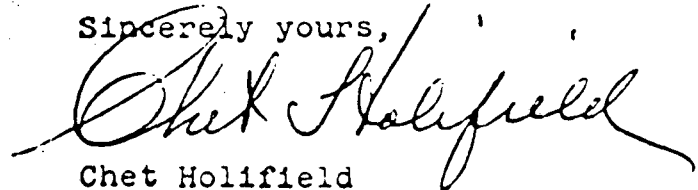
9. Significant Accidents, etc.
10. Significant security breaches or problems.
11. Violations of Statute.
12. Opinions requested or received from the Attorney General, the Comptroller General, and the AEC General Counsel.
13. Matters on which the JCAE has expressed a particular interest.
14. Twenty-four hour notice on all press releases.

At our meeting you will recall that we went over a number of items on which in our opinion the Joint Committee was not adequately informed. I do not propose to rehash these incidents but would like to make the following recommendations:

1. The above categories should be included in "AEC ground rules" which are issued by the Commission for the guidance of its top staff.
2. The assignment of a technical man to the Congressional Liaison group, who would keep the Joint Committee staff informed of significant pending technical studies and research going on within the Commission.

If, after reviewing this matter, you would like to have the Commission staff discuss this further with the Committee staff, I would be pleased to arrange for this. One problem which has apparently impeded staff discussions, as indicated, is that many matters for keeping the Committee informed were for policy decision by the Commission itself.

Sincerely yours,



Chet Holifield
Chairman

CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIF.
CHAIRMAN

MELVIN PRICE, ILL.
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, COLO.
ALBERT THOMAS, TEX.
THOMAS C. MORRIS, N. MEX.
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, PA.
CRAIG ROSSER, CALIF.
WILLIAM H. EATES, MASS.
JACK WESTLAND, WASH.

JAMES T. RAMEY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
VICE CHAIRMAN
RICHARD D. RUSSELL, GA.
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, N. M.
ALBERT GORE, TENN.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
LORRINE S. HICKENLOOPER, I.
HENRY SWORSHAK, IDAHO
GEORGE D. AIXEN, VT.
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH

Congress of the United States

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

November 13, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

838 11/13/61

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

This will confirm my request that the Commission provide information to the Joint Committee staff in connection with a study and investigation by the Committee staff into the Commission's recent reorganization ordered in August 1961.

In that connection it would be appreciated if the following specific information would be made available:

1. A detailed chronology of the initiation and development of the proposal and plans for the reorganization, including all significant studies and commentaries in relation to the reorganization.

2. Copies of all studies and other related materials bearing on the reorganization.

3. Statements on the specific effect of the reorganization in various fields, including the following:

- a. Development projects, such as Rover, SNAP, Pluto, and the Civilian Atomic Power Program.

- b. The role of AEC Program Divisions, in relation to:

- (1) Program direction

- (2) Contractor budgets

- (3) Reactor Safety

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

November 13, 1961

This should cover both the relation of the Program Divisions to the Field Offices and contractors, and also to the Assistant General Manager for Operations and the General Manager's Office.

c. The relation of the Washington administrative divisions to the field offices, the Assistant General Manager for Operations, and the Program Division.

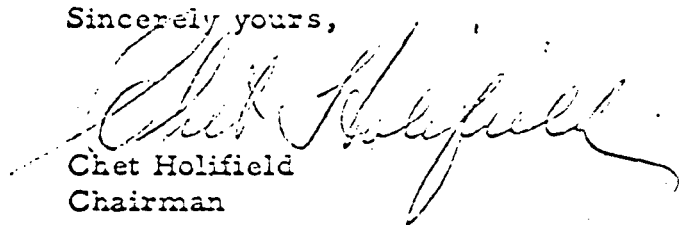
d. The role of AEC Operations Offices with respect to program implementation, including budgets and safety matters.

e. The role of the Controller under the new reorganization.

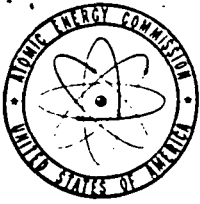
I would also appreciate a statement on whether the Commission considered other possible means of reorganization, such as eliminating--rather than adding--certain Assistant General Managers, and thus enabling Program Divisions to report directly to the General Manager, thereby permitting a more direct communication between the Field and Washington. It would be appreciated if the advantages and disadvantages of these alternative schemes which were considered, if any, be listed.

As our study proceeds, undoubtedly it will be necessary for us to look into additional matters and we would appreciate your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Chet Holifield
Chairman



C O P Y
UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL BY DOE
NOV 86

November 14, 1961

Dear Mr. Rusk:

This is in reference to my letter to you of October 18 as well as the letters dated November 3, 1961 and November 6, 1961 from Mr. Bowles and Mr. Ball, which among other things, discussed the interest that France and EURATOM have in obtaining plutonium for a projected European fast reactor program.

As you will recall, my letter of October 18 to you noted that I had been informed during a recent visit to London that the French had asked the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority whether it might be willing to provide plutonium for such purposes. I have just received a letter from Sir Roger Makins asking our reactions to the United Kingdom transferring plutonium to France.

It seems to us it would be preferable for the United Kingdom rather than the United States to provide the French requirements of plutonium through an agreement with EURATOM. If the United Kingdom took such a step, it would accelerate the development of closer ties between the United Kingdom and the European Community. Such an action also would assure the timely initiation of the European fast reactor program and would relieve the United States of having to divert quantities of its own material to satisfy the demand.

I would appreciate receiving your views on this matter as soon as possible so that I may respond to Sir Roger.

We would prefer not to attempt to reach an agreement in the next few weeks with EURATOM as to whether the existing agreement should be modified for such purposes until the alternative I have outlined is fully explored.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk, Secretary
Department of State

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: November 15, 1961

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

Approved *A. R. Luedecke*

A. R. Luedecke

Date *11/16/61*

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1798, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1961, 4:15 p.m.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

✓ 1. Letter to President Concerning Changes in Gnome Device

The Commission approved the proposed letter to the President. (Betts)

2. Letter to the BOB re: Amendments to FY 1962 and 1963 Budget Estimates

✓ The Commission approved, as revised in accordance with discussion at the Meeting, the proposed letter to the Bureau of the Budget regarding amendments to the FY 1962 and 1963 budget. (Burrows)

The Chairman requested the letter be prepared for his signature by opening of business on November 16 and that copies be provided the other Commissioners. (Burrows)

It is our understanding the letter is in preparation this evening.

The Chairman requested he be provided the results of the AFTAC meeting. (Betts)

Other Business

Press Inquiry Regarding Soviet Test

The Commissioners requested that the response to press inquiries to be that the Commission is not prepared to make a statement. (Clark)

The Chairman noted the need for an early statement. (Betts)

Item of Information

SNAP-Transit Launch

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 11073

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

11/15/61

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. From Sec. Def. Mc Namara TO
AEC Seaborg dated 11/15/61 - "Response to
your Ltr. of 10/18 Asking our Views ... "
0900631

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

W. Teach
Name

11/23/87
Date

Reference Ltr. OASD Bodling TO DOE, OC Gilbert
dated 9/1/87

011073 - 011075

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: November 16, 1961

Approved A. R. Luedecke

FROM : W. B. McCool *Secretary*

Date 11/17/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1799, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1961, 2:05 p.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol:SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1786, 1787, 1789, and 1790

Approved, as revised, subject to comments from Commissioner Haworth.

2. AEC 843/20 - Access by Private Industry to Classified Technology

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of the Federal Register Notice and Public Announcement in accordance with the General Manager's recommendations and Commissioner Wilson's memorandum. (Pittman) .

3. AEC 132/43 - Quarterly Report on Inspection Programs

Discussed.

Commissioner Graham requested confirmation of publication of AEC Manual Chapter 0703. (General Counsel)

The Commission requested an analysis of the economics of the production of plutonium from the New Production Reactor and the plutonium acquired from the United Kingdom under the U.S.-U.K. plutonium exchange agreement. (Quinn)

Other Business

Special Weapons Briefing

Commissioner Graham requested a report on the total yield of proposed tests. (Betts)

11/16/61
HSE-11/16

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : C. K. Beck, Deputy Director
of Regulation

DATE: November 16, 1961

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

Approved *C. K. Beck*

Date NOV 17 1961

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 120, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1961,
3:10 p.m., ROOM 1113-B, D.C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meetings 116, 117, 118, and 119

Approved, as revised.

2. AEC-R 71/3 - Draft Statement of Policy for Army Mobile Nuclear Power Plants

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of the policy for employment of mobile nuclear power plants to state that hazards evaluations need not be requested of the AEC for reactors "identical to one already evaluated by the AEC. (Lowenstein)

The Commission also requested that the JCAE be informed of the initiation of this policy, and that the letter to the JCAE reference their request for information on the establishment of safety criteria for army reactors. (Lowenstein)

in design

[Handwritten signature]

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 011083-011088

11/17/61

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. To The President From Macmillan

dated 11/16/61 "we have considered very

anxiously. . . "

0900636

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

W. Trench

Name

7/22/87

Date

Reference Ltr. British Defense Staff Edmunds
To DoE, OC Gilbert dated 6/25/87

011083-011088

quite concerned that some of the statements made by the President, me, and others, are not entirely accurate; i.e., with regard to the dirtiness of the tests, the Russians need to test at 50 megatons, military value, etc.

I presided at Information Meeting 85 (notes attached).

Commissioner Graham, Howard Brown and I went over to NASA to have lunch with Jim Webb, Bob Seamans and Colonel R. P. Young and to discuss the renewal of the Aerojet General (Westinghouse) contract for NERVA. We will be briefed by staff before making the decision.

I was interviewed by Charles Murphy of Time magazine who questioned me on whether the Russians are ahead of the U.S., the actual times on the Russian shots and what we have found out about the Russian tests. When I said I couldn't answer some of his questions, he said he would take them up with Bundy whom he was seeing immediately after our appointment.

Bundy called again regarding the message from the British Prime Minister. He didn't think it was necessary for us to get together until the President returns next week. I said I felt strongly that in the meantime we should take a positive approach to the reconnaissance phase and move rather quickly on the conferences with the British, and we can work out the details in the Committee on Atmospheric Testing. Then we could talk about alternatives, although they look unpromising -- almost as though it would have to be Eniwetok. Bundy agreed and asked that I contact Farley and tell him the lines along which a reply should be prepared. I mentioned that Sir Roger Makins is in Washington and that I will see him tomorrow morning. Bundy agreed that I should discuss the above matter with him.

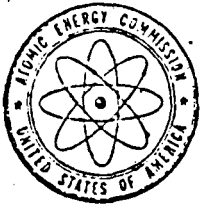
I called Phil Farley about my conversation with Bundy and said we should get going on it as fast as we can because we need the information regardless of what happens. As background, but not for inclusion in our reply, I said that Bundy and I thought we would probably go ahead through a meeting of this new policy committee on atmospheric testing, of which I am chairman, to lay out our program and then get together with our British counterparts and take the attitude that the Prime Minister will not be in a position of approving every test, but there would be a general understanding that there would be a real, specific need for the tests conducted.

Farley said that this is the line generally that he thought we should take, and he will draft a response accordingly.

At 3 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 1800 (action summary attached).

At 4:15 p.m. I met with General Walter J. Wilson and Major General William F. Cassidy of the Corps of Engineers, who explained their great interest in Plowshare for excavations and for producing barriers of earth in wartime use in Europe. General Betts and John Kelly also sat in on the meeting.

I received a call from Don Collins and Dr. Ole Landsverk (Landsverk Electrometer Company, Los Angeles) who wanted to know if I had actually endorsed the small "do-it-yourself" device, which Alvarez had built to detect fallout, as a newspaper article had stated. I told them that Alvarez had telephoned me about this device and asked if I thought as a matter of prudence people might prepare in this manner and I had said yes without any desire to approve. Dr. Landsverk then read to me a couple of paragraphs which he said he wants to have published in This Week magazine section which carried the Alvarez article, or some other media, and which refute the statements made by Alvarez. He assured me that he



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

UNCL. BY DCS
NOV 86

November 17, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 85

10:45 a.m., Friday, November 17, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Letter from General Betts re Aircraft
2. Use of Nuclear Explosives for Development of Canals -
The Chairman noted increasing interest.
3. Commissioners Graham and Wilson's Meeting with Japanese Diet Committee on Science and Technology on November 16, 1961
4. UN Concurrence on Science and Technology -
The Chairman noted Mr. Gardner's memorandum reporting progress for plans on the Conference in Geneva in the summer of '62.
5. Designation of Secretary for the Federal Radiation Council
6. Invitation to the Embassy of Yugoslavia
7. Letter of November 7, 1961 from Department of Commerce re Business Service Center -
Mr. Graham said he attended the opening on November 14, 1961.
8. Memorandum of November 15, 1961 to the Commissioners Transmitting the Patent Compensation Board Decision on N. V. Phillips Gloeilampenfabrieken
9. Simulated Defense Exercise Today
10. Agenda -

Approved as revised. (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Hennessey
Mr. Graham Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson Mr. McCool
Mr. Olson
Dr. Haworth
Gen. Luedecke

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Deputy
General Manager

DATE: November 17, 1961

Approved

R. E. Hollingsworth
R. E. Hollingsworth

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

Date

Nov. 18, 1961

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1800, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1961, 2:50 P.M.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:DCR

Commission Decisions

✓ 1. AEC 890/80 - Long Term Assurances Abroad, Supplement to AEC 890/79

The Commission approved, as revised in accordance with the discussion at the Meeting, the proposed remarks to be made by Commissioner Wilson at Tokyo. (Wells)

The Commission requested clearance of these remarks with the Department of State, the White House, and the Joint Committee staffs following submission of the revised remarks to the Chairman for his review. (Wells)

2. AEC 890/79 - Long Term Fuel Assurances Abroad

The Commission deferred consideration of AEC 890/79 until Monday, November 20. (Secretariat)

Commission Business

Briefing on SNAP Program

Commissioner Wilson requested he be provided a copy of the chart "Specific Weight vs. Power Output for Nuclear Power Systems." (Pittman)

Commissioner Wilson requested a technical briefing on the thermionic propulsion program. (Pittman-Secretariat)

did not intend to embarrass me. Collins then referred to his recent letter to me regarding publicity on fallout shelters, etc., and asked if they could get a statement from me, suitable for quote, as to whether or not I think a measuring instrument is essential for protection in fallout shelters. I told him I was not sure what I could do at this time in an official way because the government needs to come up with a policy on the whole civil defense program. He said he would appreciate a statement when it is appropriate.

Saturday, November 18, 1961 - D.C.

Commissioner Haworth and I met with Sir Roger Makins who was accompanied by Dr. Donald Avery and Group Captain John S. Rowlands of the British Embassy. General Betts, Algie Wells and Howard Brown were also present. We discussed (1) the progress of the U.S.-U.K. negotiations over the use of Christmas Island for atmospheric testing; (2) the question of U.S. purchase of plutonium from U.K.; (3) the question of the U.K. furnishing France with plutonium for their fast reactor experiment; and (4) the question of the U.K. purchasing U²³⁵ from the U.S. for military and civil power uses.

After the meeting I called Bundy and told him that as a result of my conversation with Sir Roger Makins I have a feeling that the matter of our using Christmas Island will be more complex than we had realized. The British are going to want to learn quite a bit about our weapons in this exchange in order to make their evaluation of the necessity for the tests. This will require some sort of authority for the exchange of information. We will have to give a lot of thought to how far we can go within the framework that exists at the present time. Secondly, they will want a written agreement, rather than just a loose arrangement. Regarding the President's reply, which would accept the British offer of a reconnaissance of Christmas Island, I suggested that we might also move on the next step, i.e., to agree that our experts should get together with the British experts to convince them of the need for these tests, but without actually setting a date for the meeting. Both these steps will be necessary before we will know whether this whole approach is feasible. Bundy agreed that we should proceed immediately on the reconnaissance phase; but on the second steps, he feels we have to come up with a clearer position of our own testing plans.

Bundy suggested I make arrangements with Sir Roger, on the basis that we would like to undertake the reconnaissance and that the President will be in touch with the Prime Minister later. I replied that Sir Roger as much as said that he is not in a position to do this on his own because the matter is on the Prime Minister-President level. Bundy said he will take this matter up with the President in a telephone conversation later today and that he will strive for a reply on Monday to the Prime Minister. He reiterated that his reaction to the "expert" phase is that we have a lot of homework to do (in the new committee on atmospheric testing) before we engage in conversation on atmospheric testing) before we engage in conversation with British experts. And, until we do come up with a clearer position, he does not believe the President will wish to harden the national position.

Eric had a birthday luncheon which twenty of his school friends attended.

Sunday, November 19, 1961

I spent the day at home with the family. The first snow of the season started tonight.

November 18, 1961

Dr. Harvey E. White, Director
E. O. Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

Dear Harvey:

I have delayed answering your letter of October 23 in order to have the opportunity to think about it and to discuss it with some people. I have had a chance to talk to Harry Wellman at the Kansas City meeting of the American Association of Land Grant Colleges, and to Ed Carter when he came through Washington the other day.

I am optimistic that it will be decided to go ahead. I think that your modified plan is all right, although I would hope eventually to include an exhibition program for school children. I believe that the important thing is for the University to furnish the building, and then it will be easily possible to obtain support for operations from the National Science Foundation and from industry. In the latter connection, I am enclosing a copy of an article which appeared in the September 30, 1961, issue of BUSINESS WEEK. It might be worthwhile to send copies of this to the Regents, or to have them available for the December meeting.

With respect to my attending the December meeting, I am planning to attend the Regents' Meeting on Friday, December 15, in order to make a short talk to them on the state of the nation; however, it would be difficult for me to come as early as would be required for a Wednesday ~~meeting~~ meeting. I raised the question with Carter whether this couldn't be shifted to Thursday evening. However, I am not yet convinced that it would be a good thing for me to appear at that meeting, but rather whether it wouldn't be better for me to talk to the key people involved in preparation for the meeting.

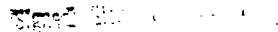
I think that your plan to make a presentation at Sacramento to Governor Brown, and others, is a good one.

-2-

If you feel that you would like to talk to me by phone,
please don't hesitate to do so.

With best personal regards,

Cordially,



Glenn T. Seaborg

Encl.

GTS:MJ

Monday, November 20, 1961 - D.C.

Removed pending review by other agencies

Information Meeting 86 (notes attached) was held during my absence.

In the late afternoon I presided over Commission Meeting 1801 (action summary attached).

Tuesday, November 21, 1961 -- D.C./Germantown

I had breakfast with Herbert York at the Cosmos Club and we discussed University of California matters.

I spent the morning attending the PSAC meeting and then went to the Germantown Headquarters where I had lunch in the Commissioners Dining Room with Bill Jenkins and Lombard Squires of DuPont. We discussed possible areas in which DuPont might widen their participation in atomic energy matters.

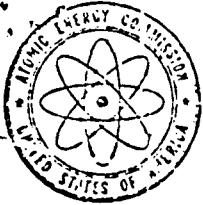
The USSR accepted the U.S.-U.K. invitation to renew test ban negotiations at Geneva; the big issue that will be raised by those who are against a test ban treaty is the threat that the USSR, after signing a treaty, will resume testing in a few years -- the treaty would have no provision or means to prevent preparations for testing --- and the U.S. would again be caught unprepared.

At 2 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 1802 (action summary attached). We approved the plan to offer to place four U.S. reactors (BNL Graphite Research Reactor, BNL Medical Research Reactor, Experimental Boiling Water Reactor, Piqua Organic Moderated Reactor) under IAEA safeguards.

Wednesday, November 22, 1961 -- D.C.

I worked on an outline of the atmospheric testing program, which is due in President Kennedy's hands by November 30th. This will be the basis for his decision as to whether the U.S. needs, on technical grounds, to conduct such a program. The first meeting of the Committee on Atmospheric Testing, of which I am the chairman, has been scheduled for Tuesday, November 28th, at 10 a.m. Harold Brown, Bill Foster, Mac Bundy, and Jerry Wiesner will attend as principals, and each may bring one or two additional people.

I told Luedicke that I have been notified (correspondence attached) that the President has accepted the British Prime Minister's offer regarding reconnaissance of Christmas Island, and we are to make arrangements for immediate dispatch of the party. I said I wanted to be sure this moved fast. I also said there is every indication that we will have to come up with a trimmed



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

November 20, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 86

11:30 a.m., Monday, November 20, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Schedule for Friday, November 24, 1961 -

The Commissioners said they would not be in the office on Friday. (Secy)

2. Designation of USSR-IAEA Representative in Vienna

3. Commissioners Meeting With NASA Officials to Discuss NERVA Contract, Tuesday, November 28 -

Mr. Graham reported the meeting would be held in the morning of the 28th to be followed by a luncheon with contractor officials in attendance, for the luncheon only. The General Manager has a report in preparation which is to be circulated to the Commissioners on Friday. Mr. Graham requested a check on Los Alamos in-put. (GM)

4. Test Schedule - Mr. Graham noted Dr. Haworth is working with Gen. Betts.

5. Joint Committee Request for Excerpt of GAC Letter of May 2, 1961 -

The Commissioners had no objections to transmittal to the Joint Committee and requested an editorial review. (GM - Secy)

6. Transfer of the Positions of the Office of the Hearing Examiner -

The Commissioners agreed that in view of the Hearing Examiners' objections to the proposed transfer, the Secretary should rescind the personnel action of October 23, 1961 and arrange for transfer of these positions to the Office of the Hearing Examiner. (Secy).

Present

Mr. Graham Mr. Hollingsworth
Dr. Wilson Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Olson Mr. Brown
Dr. Haworth Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Deputy
General ManagerDATE: November 20, 1961
Approved *R. E. Hollingsworth*FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary *W. B. McCool*Date 11/21/61SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1801, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1961, 3:40 p.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D.C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:WLW

Commission Decision✓ AEC 890/79 - Long Term Fuel Assurances Abroad

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested revision of AEC 890/79 in accordance with
the discussion at the Meeting. (Wells)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 88

Memorandum

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: November 21, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved A. R. Luedecke
A. R. Luedecke

Date 11/29/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1802, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1961 - 2:10 p.m.,
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND.

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1791, 1792, and 1793

Minutes of Meetings 1791 and 1792 - approved, as revised,
subject to Commissioner Haworth's concurrence.

Minutes of Meeting 1793 - to be revised and resubmitted.

(Secretariat)

✓ 2. AEC 111/63 - Removal of Information from Restricted Data Category
Under Section 142e of the Atomic Energy Act

Approved, subject to the Chairman's discussion with the JCAE prior
to dispatch of the letters to the JCAE and the Director of Central Intelligence.
(Reichardt)

✓ 3. AEC 843/21 - Fabrication of Fuel for Spanish Nuclear Energy
Commission

Approved. (Wells)

✓ 4. AEC 997/61 - Offer of Four Reactors for IAEA Safeguards

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the negotiating instructions be revised
to establish the U. S. position that access under the Agreement is limited to
the four specified facilities, and to note that if the EBWR is not operating,
its inclusion in the offer will be reconsidered. (Wells)

DETERMINED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED

AUTHORITY, DOE, OPG

BY L. M. Gatraneck

pp 182 only

DATE

5/10/85

5. AEC 890/78 and 890/81 - Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Material and AEC 890/81 - Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Material Report - by Atomic Industrial Forum Working Group

Deferred.

- ✓ 6. AEC 334/44 - Test Planning

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the Chairman, MLC, include a statement specifying that the Commander will be responsible to the AEC for health and safety responsibilities in accordance with AEC standards, and that the Commander is responsible for keeping the AEC currently informed. (Betts)

- ✓ 7. AEC 352/36 - Transfer of Materials to the U. K. for Research and Development Purposes

Approved. (Betts)

- ✓ 8. AEC 988/125 - Transmittal of Information to the United Kingdom

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the Secretary of Defense be revised to state the AEC's willingness to consider under certain conditions extension of the proposed determination. (Betts)

- ✓ 9. AEC 843/22 - Use of AEC Owned Equipment in a Utility Financed Fuel Element Fabrication Development Program

Approved. (Pittman)

Commission Business

1. Agenda for week of November 27

Approved.

- ✓ 2. NTS Strike Announcement

Approved, as revised (Clark)

3. State Department Query re: Cooperation with France

You said you would call Mr. Farley and inform him of the Commission's suggestion.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Box 1
BE 11/22/61
Case 1
11107

538 11/22/61

November 21, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR

UNCL. BY DOE
1988

The Honorable Glenn Seaborg
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

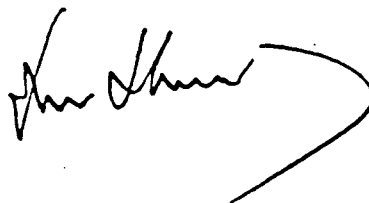
It seems to me important that we make rapid progress in determining whether Christmas Island will be made available for atmospheric testing on satisfactory terms. Accordingly, I am sending the attached message to the Prime Minister, and I would like you to proceed at once to arrange for the reconnaissance of the island.

At the same time, I think we should promptly determine just which atmospheric tests we do in fact wish to conduct, if and when I decide that testing should be resumed. For this purpose, I should like to have a report and recommendations from the small NSC Committee which I have asked you to chair not later than November 30th. I shall wish to review these recommendations myself on that day, and when a list has been approved, I shall want to send appropriate representatives to England to argue the case for this approved testing program.

It will be helpful if your Committee will present with its recommendations argumentation which can be used with the British Government.

Copies to:

The Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense
Dr. Jerome Wiesner
Mr. McGeorge Bundy



9338 11/22/61

DE 11/22/61
2000 1
11108-

November 21, 1961

UNCL. BY DOE
1988

Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

I have read your letter of November 16th. I share your sense of the gravity of a decision to conduct nuclear testing in the atmosphere. The sober picture emerging from analyses to date of more than two score Soviet tests warns us however that we may well need to strengthen our nuclear posture.

While no decision has been made to resume atmospheric testing, and of course no specific tests have been approved, we are developing a test program and undertaking preparations to be in a position to conduct tests in the event we decide we must. As these studies proceed, I will be in touch with you promptly regarding the consultations you propose. I hope that these consultations will proceed quickly enough to permit us to reach an understanding by the end of the year, and if the idea of a meeting in Bermuda works out, that would be a good time to deal with the matter. Meanwhile, it may interest you to have the criteria which I have now provided my defense and atomic advisers to guide them in preparing for atmospheric tests and in making specific recommendations to me:

1. Tests will be conducted in the atmosphere only if:
 - a. The test will provide information of substantial importance to the national defense.
 - b. The information needed can be obtained in no other way, with reasonable time and effort.
 - c. Atmospheric fall-out is minimized in all practicable ways.
 - d. The military need for the test outweighs the general desirability of avoiding all atmospheric fall-out.

2. Each proposed atmospheric test will be submitted to me for decision:

a. For the present, recommendations will be restricted to tests which relate importantly to weapons development and weapons effects.

b. Approval of either proof tests or systems tests can be expected only if there is a convincing demonstration of unusual need in each case.

Because of the time and effort likely to be required in the preparation of an island test site, we are eager to get under way the necessary work. I accept your suggestions concerning the reconnaissance party. Dr. Seaborg will approach your people to make arrangements for immediate despatch.

Sincerely,



The Right Honorable
Harold Macmillan, M. P.
The Prime Minister
London

down list of tests, rather than expecting the Committee on Atmospheric Testing to do it on Tuesday. I said it would have to be a firm list that we can defend, say, a couple of dozen.

Commissioners Olson, Wilson and I, and AEC staff, met with Alex Radin (President, American Public Power Association), James Grahl (Head of Atomic Energy Committee, APPA), Charles Robinson (Chief Engineer, National Rural Cooperative Association), and Angus McDonald (Washington Legislative Representative, National Farmer's Union) to discuss the civilian nuclear power program.

They urged us to build the Small Pressurized Water Reactor (which we have decided against in view of the BOB FY '62 cut and the lack of technological information that it would provide) and argued against private ownership for nuclear fuel, which we have under consideration.

From 5 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Principals at the State Department. Others present were Secretary Rusk, Jerry Wiesner, Arthur Schlesinger, Harlan Cleveland, Lyman Lemnitzer, Paul Nitze, Jerry Johnson, Allen Dulles, Donald Wilson (USIA), Arthur Dean, Bill Foster, Charles Stelle, General Luedecke, General Betts, George Kavanagh, Howard Brown, Howard Furnas, Alexis Johnson, Ronald Spiers (ACDA), and others (list of participants attached).

The discussion was preceded by a briefing given by Dr. Scoville on the results of the analyses of the recent Soviet nuclear weapon test series. Following the briefing Rusk asked me to evaluate the relative position of the U.S. and the USSR in the nuclear weapons field in the light of the Soviet nuclear tests. I replied that it was almost impossible to give a meaningful answer since there were so many factors that entered into question. The situation with respect to tactical weapons was not known. Wiesner added that it was certainly clear that the Soviet Union had improved its effective stockpiles by the recent series. I agreed and went on to ask Dr. Scoville if he would give the meeting an estimate of the length of time that the Soviet Union had been preparing for its recent series of tests. Scoville replied that they had probably been preparing the logistics for the series since the spring of 1961. The heavy build-up in the north probably had not begun until July 1961. Obviously, design work had been vigorously prosecuted ever since 1958. Ambassador Dean asked what the effect would be on nuclear weapons development work in the United States if the Kennedy-Macmillan offer to refrain from tests in the atmosphere were renewed. I said that it would be hard to conduct nuclear tests effectively and with sufficient speed underground and that the United States would not be ready for a test in outer space for another two years. The fact that a nuclear test ban treaty would not prevent preparations for another series of Soviet tests was the most worrisome thing, however. After another several years of preparations the Soviet Union might again start to test. I said I would be willing to freeze weapons technology at the present state in the U.S. and USSR but can see no clear solution to the danger of preparations for another series being carried out in the Soviet Union during the early years of the treaty. Wiesner summed this up by stating that without atmospheric tests the U.S. could not redress everything that the Soviet Union has accomplished in its recent series but that I was also saying that this did not worry me too much.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary Rusk
Mr. Charles Bohlen
Mr. Alexis Johnson
Ambassador Arthur Dean
Mr. Charles Stelle
Mr. Harlan Cleveland
Mr. Howard Furnas

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Mr. William Foster
Mr. Adrian Fisher
Mr. Ronald Spiers
Mr. James Goodby

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Gen. Lyman Lemnitzer
Mr. Paul Nitze
Dr. Jerome Johnson
Mr. John McNaughton
Capt. Clifford Foster

CIA

Mr. Allan Dulles
-Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.
Col. Glenn Smith

WHITE HOUSE

Mr. MacGeorge Bundy
Dr. Jerome Wiesner
Mr. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Mr. Spurgeon Keeny

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg
Gen. A. R. Luedcke
Gen. A. W. Betts
Dr. George Kavanagh
Mr. Howard Brown

USIA

Mr. Donald Wilson

U.S. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY
1963 JUN 13 11 53 AM
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

Dean asked whether it was true that the U.S. had been experiencing difficulties in its underground testing and I replied that underground testing has been much slower than expected and that diagnostics have been much inferior. Wiesner asked whether this situation might improve and I said I assumed it would.

Rusk asked whether there was any objection to the proposition that the U.S. should not repeat the Kennedy-Macmillan offer for an atmospheric ban without international controls and that, if the Soviet Union made the offer, the U.S. would not accept it. There was no disagreement. Rusk then said that so far the U.S. position has been based on the October 11th decision that a nuclear test ban treaty was still in the U.S. interest. Everything we have been doing was based on that assumption. Rusk thought the question should be raised now as to whether the U.S. would sign the U.S.-U.K. draft treaty if the Soviet Union said next week that they would sign it. Bundy asked whether there were things which could be added to the treaty to prevent the kind of preparations to which I was drawing the meeting's attention. It was felt that there was nothing which could be added to the treaty to cover this point.

Foster said that he had envisaged Dean's asking the Soviet delegation to respond to the latest U.S. proposals to which no satisfactory answer has yet been given. He saw no need to hurry the negotiations and this lack of haste would be encouraged by the fact that the United Nations Secretariat would not be able to provide the kind of services which would permit fast work in the conference. Foster also noted that the Committee on Atmospheric Testing would be meeting on November 28th to look into the question of nuclear testing in the atmosphere and the results of that meeting would be important in determining whether the U.S. would be prepared to accept in the future a test ban treaty of the kind previously advanced by us. Rusk said he believed the situation has now changed and that whereas the U.S. could have signed a test ban treaty immediately we were now in a position of not having had adequate consultation with Congress, and were consequently without assurance that Congress would be ready to ratify the treaty and provide funds for its implementation. Rusk felt, therefore, that Ambassador Dean could not be instructed to sign the draft treaty until more work has been done with Congress. Foster agreed with this assessment.

Foster then asked Dr. Scoville whether it was a fact that the more that was learned about the Soviet tests the better the tests appeared.

Rusk inquired as to what, if anything, would take effect when the treaty is signed, to which Dean replied that each of the three proposed signatory states had said they would not conduct tests underground, below the 4.75 threshold, from the date of signature for a limited period of time. The treaty itself, of course, would not come into force until it was ratified. Nitze asked whether it would not be well to consider removing completely the moratorium agreement on shots below 4.75. Foster stated that the U.S. has strongly supported a test ban treaty as the beginning of a process leading to disarmament but now it appears that limitations on tests might not be in our best interest; on the other hand, a change in position would undoubtedly have the most serious consequences. Foster wondered if it would not be possible to avoid taking a final decision on

signing a treaty until the committee appointed by the NSC had a chance to begin its work and until we have seen what the Soviet Union's position is going to be in the test ban conference. Bohlen said that the Soviet note accepting the resumption of negotiations implied that the Soviet Union is not prepared to sign a treaty right away since it talked about events that would happen during the negotiations. Nitze said that to him there appeared to be a clear intent in the Soviet note to establish a moratorium on nuclear tests during the negotiations. Rusk replied that there should be no doubt in anyone's mind that we would not accept an unpoliced moratorium during the negotiations. He also said that Ambassador Dean should describe in no uncertain terms how the Soviets' breaking of the moratorium had affected the negotiating situation.

Nitze asked whether a revised approach to the treaty was not necessary, and I said that perhaps the U.S. should say it wishes to amend the treaty in order to prevent preparations for testing from being carried out. Stelle suggested that the answer to this was simply to prepare for testing ourselves. I felt this was not a feasible course of action for the U.S., and Bundy agreed that it would be difficult for the U.S. to prepare to do something which it had agreed in a treaty not to do.

Wiesner said he felt that the key issue was not whether the U.S. was equivalent to the Soviet Union in every aspect of nuclear weapons technology but whether the U.S. is missing any of the things it should have for its security. Cleveland said that the U.S. position had been based on the understanding that the U.S. was so far ahead in nuclear weapon technology that it could sign a treaty to end tests. If this situation has changed, perhaps some new balloon should be floated. I said I felt that the problem was whether the U.S. would be ahead if the Soviet Union once more prepared and conducted a large test series. Scoville said he felt the Soviet Union had tested everything it had and that it would take at least six or nine months before they would be ready to test anything else.

Cleveland observed that in face of the new factors that had come to light, such as the need to inspect preparations, the U.S. might have to move in the direction of combining the test talks with disarmament.

Wiesner said that when the question of the nuclear test negotiations is discussed with the president, he should be advised that there are many dimensions to the problem and that there are many things which we could do to offset any imbalance.

Thursday, November 23, 1961 - THANKSGIVING DAY

I worked on various AEC papers and had Thanksgiving dinner with my family at home.

Friday, November 24, 1961 - D.C.

I worked on the speech that I will give at the meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers on December 8th in New York. I also worked on the paper for the meeting of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing next Tuesday.

Our family had dinner at Aunt Esther William's home. Also there were Alice and Jim Robinson and daughter Joan and Jean and Bill Walsh, their daughter Marilyn and son Tom from Michigan.

Saturday, November 25, 1961

I worked on AEC papers at home.

Helen and I attended the University of California - Stanford Big Game party at the Statler Hilton Hotel. We sat at the same table as Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Sunday, November 26, 1961

The whole family visited the National Art Gallery to see the exhibit of King Tutankhamen's treasures.

I took the kids to visit Ray and Hazel Larson and their sons, David (15) and Ray (13) at their home in Silver Springs. Ray was a boyhood friend of mine in Ishpeming.

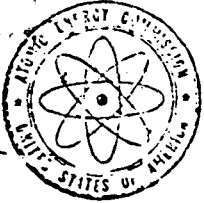
Monday, November 27, 1961 - D.C.

The USSR has announced their proposal for a test ban in connection with the renewal of negotiations tomorrow. They do not want any international--only national--detection systems or any tests during the negotiations. This will probably not be acceptable to the U.S. Instructions were issued to Arthur Dean today, suggesting that he be wary of any agreement which would make it possible for the USSR to prepare for testing in order to resume at their convenience.

I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 27. The Commissioners informed the Secretary that they did not wish to decide on the matter of an intermediate license for the Saxon Nuclear Experimental Corporation at this time. The Commissioners had no objection to Price's recommendation for appointment of Deputy Director to the Office of Radiation Standards. The Commissioners will discuss the matter of the proposed Labor-Management Advisory Committee at a later session. (Notes attached for Information Meeting 87.)

I sent a letter to Frank Ellis (OEP) (copy attached), as well as one to DOD Civil Defense Office, suggesting the use of nuclear reactors as a source of electrical power in the civil defense picture because of their relative invulnerability and independence of transportation systems to bring in fuel.

The Commission met to discuss a possible \$500 million reactor program over the next five or six years to build prototypes (75 - 150 MWE) of advanced types such as organic-cooled, gas-cooled, natural uranium, sodium-cooled (thermal and fast), super heat type, and unspecified advanced types.



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

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November 27, 1961

(REGULATORY) INFORMATION MEETING 27

10:00 a.m., Monday, November 27, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. AEC-R 48/6 - "Saxton Nuclear Experimental Corporation - Docket No. 50-146 -- Intermediate Decision on Provisional Operation License" -

The Commissioners informed the Secretary that they did not wish to review this matter. (Secy).

2. Appointment of Deputy Director, Office of Radiation Standards -

The Commissioners had no objection to Mr. Price's recommendation.

3. AEC 1099 "Proposed Labor-Management Advisory Committee"

The Commissioners said they would discuss this matter at a later session.

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Price
Mr. Graham Mr. Ferguson
Dr. Wilson Mr. McCool
Mr. Olson
Dr. Haworth

Distribution

Commissioners
Mr. Price
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

11. Contract for Publication of the AEC History

The General Manager said he has under review.

12. AEC Representation at the Gnome Event

The Commissioners noted that the General Manager will represent the Commission at the event.

13. Gnome Device

The Chairman reported the President has approved the request. (Secy)

✓ 14. Reply to Sir Roger Makins Re French Request for Assistance

The General Manager said a reply is in preparation. *attached on 12/4*

15. Press Release on Process Heat Reactor Project and Small Pressurized Water Reactor Project

The Commissioners approved the proposed release.

16. Congressman Jensen's Attendance at Carlsbad Meeting and Visit to NTS Today

17. GE Proposal re Chemical Reprocessing

The Commissioners approved transmittal to the Joint Committee with an appropriate letter. (GM)

18. Proposed Raise in Rental Rates at Los Alamos -

The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's proposal.

Commissioners Only -- Executive Session -- No Staff Present

19. Promotion of Secretary to the Commission

The Chairman noted the previous discussions of the Commissioners on the question of the promotion of Mr. Woodford B. McCool. The Commissioners reaffirmed their views that the promotion should be approved. The Chairman, therefore, directed that the minutes of today's meeting record the formal approval of the Commission of the promotion of the Secretary to the Commission from GS-17 to GS-18.

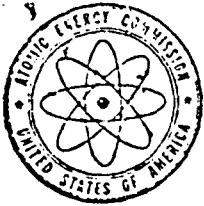
Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Graham Mr. McCool
Dr. Wilson
Mr. Olson
Dr. Haworth
Gen. Luedcke

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary



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

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November 27, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 87

10:15 a.m., Monday, November 27, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Fermi Award Ceremony -

The Chairman requested arrangements for a picture of the Commissioners and the President, if convenient. (Secy)

2. Commissioners Luncheon With Mr. McCone

Tentatively scheduled for Tuesday, November 28.

3. Commissioners Luncheon With Adm. Rickover -

4. AEC-NASA Meeting, Wednesday, November 29

AEC Attendance will include Commissioners, General Manager, General Counsel and English, Pittman, Ink and Finger

5. Draft Paper For Consideration By Special Committee

6. Chairman's Letter to Secretary Udall re Eniwetok

Will be dispatched today. (Secy)

7. Test Preparations -

The study group is scheduled to depart on December 4

8. Test Ban Negotiation Instructions

The Chairman reported on the meeting of the Principals last Wednesday and the Commissioners noted receipt of the report on the Soviet proposal.

9. Announcement of Fisher Event

The Commissioners requested information for their consideration (GM)

10. Replies to Congressman Holifield's Letters of November 13

The General Manager said they were in staff and the Commissioners noted desirability of early transmittal.

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NOV 27 1961

Dear Mr. Ellis:

During the last few months the Commission has been studying the contributions that nuclear power could make toward enhancing our civil defense posture. I realize that there have been discussions between our respective staffs on this subject. However, in view of its importance, I wish to lend my personal endorsement to this study.

Obviously, one of the basic necessities in the event of war is the continued availability of critical electric power. By utilizing nuclear technology we can construct power plants which will produce minimum power requirements for periods of five years or more after an attack, even assuming that transportation is unavailable. Further, this can be achieved without placing an undue economic burden on our economy.

In my opinion, a study can prove or disprove the desirability of incorporating nuclear plants in utility grids and should it prove desirable, appropriate legislation, or other means, could be used to acquire this capability. We have undertaken a number of preliminary steps:

1. Informal talks have been held with your office, the Department of Interior and the Federal Power Commission to ascertain the degree of information already at hand on the amount of power available after an attack and the amount necessary to maintain the economy. It developed that, while some studies have been made on a short-term basis no long-term study providing the information we seek has been made. Your office is planning to give us the results of a partial study of vulnerability of electric power plants in FPC Region I which I understand was started by your Battle Creek group.
2. A study has been initiated within the Atomic Energy Commission to establish the economic differential that exists when both nuclear and conventional power plants are placed on the same defense survival capability basis. For example, this study will assess the economic penalty attached to bringing a conventional plant to the same level of hardening and independence of rail fuel supply facilities inherent in a nuclear plant and then estimate their relative economics. This study should be available by the end of this year.

Discussions with your office concluded that it is desirable that the Federal Government undertake a major study of this area. Such a study would require the cooperation of AEC, Office of Emergency Planning, Department of Interior, Federal Power Commission and the Department of Defense. I understand your office is considering requesting funds to undertake a study of this type in fiscal year 1963. We will be pleased to discuss with you our feelings on the scope of this study.

Incidentally, I intend to discuss this matter in a speech which I am giving in early December and would appreciate any comments you have on the attached draft.

Sincerely yours,

Signed Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable Frank B. Ellis
Director, Office of Emergency Planning
Executive Office Building
Washington 25, D. C.

Enclosure:
Draft Statement

Retyped in Chairman's Office 11/25/61

Tuesday, November 28, 1961 - D.C.

From 9:30 a.m. until 12:30 p.m. the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing met in our Commission Meeting Room (1113-B) to finalize its report to the President on the atmospheric test program which might be conducted over a three-month period beginning in the spring of 1962. Present were the members of the Committee: I presided as Chairman, McGeorge Bundy, Jerome B. Wiesner, William C. Foster and Harold Brown, John Foster, Norris Bradbury, Carson Mark, Jerry Johnson, Roswell Gilpatric, General Betts, Commissioner Haworth, Phil Farley and Spurgeon Keeny (attendance list attached)

I had lunch with Foster, Bradbury, Mark and Haworth.

In the afternoon I attended a meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The following topics were discussed: 1. Federal retention and recruiting of scientists; 2. joint conference of FCST and Civil Service Commission on scientific manpower planned for this spring; and 3. a proposed Institute for Research in Water Resources in the Department of Interior (resume of minutes attached).

I sent my biweekly report (copy attached) to President Kennedy.

Wednesday, November 29, 1961 - D.C.

In my capacity as Chairman of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing, I sent a letter to President Kennedy outlining and justifying an atmospheric testing program of 27 shots to be carried out in a three-month period next spring. This program will be considered when the President meets with the Committee tomorrow afternoon.

The other Commissioners, I, General Luedecke, Frank Pittman, Dwight Ink and Milton Klein went to NASA to meet with Jim Webb, Robert Seamans, Hugh Dryden and others for the purpose of considering the renewal of the Aerojet General-Westinghouse contract for the NERVA engine development of the ROVER project. This contract, renewable annually, will amount to some \$250,000,000 in the next five years or so.

We then went to the White House to attend John McCone's swearing-in as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The ceremony was held in the Cabinet Room with Chief Justice Earl Warren officiating and President Kennedy and many government officials and news photographers attending. This ceremony was in marked contrast to my private swearing-in as Chairman of the AEC by AEC Secretary McCool on March 1st.

I went back to NASA and had lunch with Dan Kimball, William Zisch and William House of Aerojet General; John Simpson of Westinghouse; the Commissioners and NASA officials. We continued our discussion of the Nerva contract renewal.

At 2 p.m. I met with John Spivak of the Wall Street Journal who wanted to discuss testing and civilian power development. He asked questions on what needs to be done, when it will be done and what the State Department attitude is. He also asked if we are ahead or behind the Russians. We also discussed new reactors, and I explained to him the DOD attitude on an ICBM.

At 3:45 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 88 (notes attached).

November 28, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

The first meeting of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing was held at 9:00 a.m., Tuesday, November 28, at the DC Headquarters of the Atomic Energy Commission, Room 1113-B.

Attending were:

White House:

- ✓ McGeorge Bundy, Special Assistant to the President
- ✓ Jerome B. Wiesner, Special Assistant to the President
- Spurgeon M. Keeny, Jr., Office of the Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

Department of State:

- ✓ Mr. William C. Foster, Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
- Mr. Philip Farley, Special Assistant to the Secretary for Atomic Energy and Outer Space

DOD:

- ✓ Dr. Harold Brown, Director of Defense Research and Engineering
- Mr. Roswell Gilpatric, Deputy Secretary of Defense
- Dr. Gerald W. Johnson, Chairman, Military Liaison Committee

AEC:

- Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman
- Dr. Lee Haworth, Commissioner
- Dr. N. E. Bradbury, Los Alamos Laboratory
- ✓ Dr. John Foster, Livermore Laboratory
- Dr. J. Carson Mark, Los Alamos Laboratory
- General A. W. Betts, Director, Division of Military Application

Dr. - Fritsch

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FEDERAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Minutes and Record of Actions

Meeting of November 28, 1961

The meeting was convened at 2:00 p.m. in Room 220 of the Executive Office Building.

Attendance - Members of the Federal Council: Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner (Chairman); Dr. Harold Brown (DOD); Mr. Boisfeuillet Jones (HEW); Dr. Roger Revelle (Interior); Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (AEC); Mr. John Stillman (for Mr. Edward Gudeman, Jr. - Commerce); Dr. Alan T. Waterman (NSF); Mr. James E. Webb (NASA); Dr. Frank Welch (Agriculture); Mr. William Carey (for Mr. Elmer E. Staats - BOB); Dr. Leonard Carmichael (Standing Committee); and Dr. Walter Whitman (State).

Participants: Dr. Allen Astin (Standing Committee); Honorable John W. Macy, Jr. (Civil Service Commission).

Guests: Dr. Burt Adkinson (NSF); Mr. John Beckman and Mr. Harold Leich (Civil Service Commission); Dr. Eugene Fubini (DOD); Mr. John Green (Commerce); Mr. Hugh Loweth (BOE); Mr. George Auman and Mr. Edward McCrensky (Standing Committee); Dr. Homer Newell (NASA); Dr. Arthur Roe (NSF); Dr. Arnold Fritsch (AEC); Dr. Luna Leopold (Interior); Dr. Harrison Brown (Committee on Natural Resources); Dr. Harry Krould (AID); Messrs. David Z. Beckler, Eugene B. Skolnikoff and J. Lee Westrate (Office of the Special Assistant for Science and Technology).

Resume of Actions

Item 1 Chairman's Report

- a) Page Charge Policy - Report on negotiations with Congressional Joint Committee on Printing
- b) Committee on Natural Resources - Report on problems in participation

Item 2 Planning for Agency Cooperation with AID

Council study to await development of AID organization

Item 3 Federal Retention and Recruitment of Scientists

Second and third reports by Panel on Environment and Incentives for Research submitted for Council consideration. Recommendations for action to be received December 11.

Item 4 Civil Service Commission Proposes Joint Sponsorship
with FCST of Spring Conference on Scientific Manpower

CSC and FCST to develop several themes for study by Standing Committee; recommendations will be submitted to the Council in January.

Item 5 Science Information Exchange

Reports received from several Council Committees concerning utilization of SIE services. Council members to submit comments in writing, to be incorporated in FCST letter to SIE.

Item 6 Water Resources Institute

Department of Interior concept outlined October 13 was further elaborated upon. Bilateral discussions to establish agreement on interagency relationships will be followed by study in Subcommittee on Water Research.

Item 7 UN Conference on Science and Technology for Benefit of New States

Chairman noted support by White House of this Conference, and need for prompt submission of papers.

November 23, 1961

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Meeting of the National Security Council Committee on Atmospheric Testing Policy ~~(Secret)~~

This morning I met with the members of the newly established NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing Policy. A report is being prepared and should be in your hands by your designated date of November 30, 1961.

2. Inspection of Christmas Island

Arrangements have been concluded with the United Kingdom for the inspection of Christmas Island to determine its suitability for use as an overseas testing site. Two AEC representatives and one DoD representative will depart Hickam Air Force Base, Honolulu, via British Transport aircraft, on December 5, for Christmas Island. Sir Roger Makins, during his recent visit, mentioned that the United Kingdom is extremely sensitive concerning the possibility of this trip becoming publicly known. Accordingly, a cover story is being used to explain the purpose of the trip as "survey work for possible use of the island in extension of satellite tracking facilities."

3. Nuclear Test Scheduled for November 30, 1961 ~~(Secret)~~

The next underground test at the Nevada Test Site, code name FLINER, is scheduled for November 30. It is very likely that this detonation (10 KT) will be detected and we are recommending that a post-announcement be made. I bring this to your attention since this will be the first test conducted by the United States since resumption of test ban negotiations in Geneva. We will coordinate with Sir. Bundy and Mr. Salinger.

4. Project CROTON (Official Use Only)

You will be interested to know that about 200 official observers, including some 80 representatives of the news media and 14 foreign observers, attended the observer briefing program at Carlsbad, New Mexico, on November 25 and 26. A similar briefing will be carried out on December 9 and 10. The shot is still scheduled for December 10 at 3:00 A.M. The Commission plans to make a public announcement in a few days regarding the status of the project.

*(The project, a 5 kiloton, underground nuclear detonation in a salt formation near Carlsbad, New Mexico, for the Commission's Flowshare Program, was approved by you on October 13, 1961.)

5. Nuclear Power - Civil Defense (Unclassified)

During the last few months the Commission has been studying the contribution that nuclear electric power could make toward enhancing our civil defense posture by incorporating nuclear power plants in utility grids. I would hope to include a statement concerning the potential role of nuclear energy in civil defense in a speech which I am presenting in early December. I am coordinating a proposed statement with Mr. Frank Ellis, Mr. Stuart Pittman and Mr. McGeorge Bundy.

6. Long-Term Fuel Assurances Abroad (Official Use Only)

Recently the Commission approved a program which would provide added assurances of long-term availability of U.S. enriched uranium for foreign nuclear power programs. The program includes a number of features which would enable a nation - Japan, for example - to plan and undertake a coordinated program involving the construction of a number of enriched uranium reactors with the assurance that fuel will be available, not only for the first one or two of these reactors, but for the series of reactors. Such assurances would be derived from long-term supply contracts and other features such as reprocessing services, acceptance of unconsumed U-235, and price stabilizing provisions in foreign sales contracts. Although this program does not

The President

- 3 -

set forth new policy, it does represent a logical extension and clarification of existing policy. This program enhances the opportunities for U.S. manufacturers of reactors to play a substantial role in the international applications of nuclear power.

7. Cancellation of Two Civilian Reactor Projects (Unclassified)

We have decided not to go forward at this time with two civilian reactor projects - a low temperature process heat reactor and a small nuclear power plant. This action was taken after a Commission review made in connection with your request of October 25 to all agencies to postpone the initiation of deferrable projects. While we have determined that these two projects could be deferred with the least detrimental effect on the reactor program, we plan to continue selected research and development applicable to these two reactor types.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

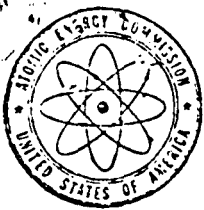
Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

DISTRIBUTION:

Cys 1 & 2 - Addressee (via Mr. Frederick G. Dutton)
3 - Mr. McGeorge Bundy

CLH/hg



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

November 29, 1961

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INFORMATION MEETING 88

3:45 p.m., Wednesday, November 29, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Letter to Sir Roger Makins re Transfer of Material to the French -
Approved (Henderson - Secy)
The Joint Committee is to be informed. (GM) *attached m12/4*
2. Schedule of the NTS Event
Ambassador Dean is to be informed. (Betts)
Post-announcement of the event is to be made. (Betts)
3. Activation of Special Group
Not to be announced at this time. (Betts - Clark)
4. Proposed Test Schedule
The Commissioners requested a redraft and resubmission. (Betts)
5. Overexposure of Miners at NTS
The Commissioners approved a revised letter to Congressman Holifield and requested a copy be sent to Mr. Bundy. (GM)
6. Contract for the Publication of the AEC History (Volume I) -
The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation to award the contract to the Penn State University Press. (Vinciguerra)
7. FY 1963 Funds for Project Pluto
The Commissioners agreed the request for inclusion should be sent to the BOB. (Burrows)
8. Transmittal of Test Information to the U. K.
The General Manager said he would review this matter. (GM)
9. AEC 1099 "Proposed Labor-Management Advisory Committee"
Approved. (GM - Director of Regulation)

10. Natural Resources Report to the White House

The Chairman said he would sign the letter of transmittal.
(Henderson)

11. Transfer of Personnel

The General Manager reported no transfer action will be taken.

12. AEC 890/78, AEC 890/81 and AEC 890/82 -

The Commissioners deferred consideration pending discussion with the
Joint Committee. (Fine - Secy).

Present

Dr. Scaborg	Gen. Luedecke
Mr. Graham	Mr. Naiden
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson	Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth	

Distribution
Commissioners
Gen. Manager
Gen. Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

Thursday, November 30, 1961 - D.C.

Dwight Ink told me that Senator Jackson has talked with the President several times regarding testing. He said the President expressed to him a difficulty in trying to grasp the significance of the various tests because there was so much reference to them by names, which just didn't convey very much to him. He urged that in this afternoon's meeting we talk in terms of systems and what such and such a test would do in terms of improving the capability of a system.

I called Harlan Cleveland and asked him, in connection with my meeting this afternoon with Dr. Smyth, how plans were coming along for the creation of a committee to study the role of the IAEA. Because of a current freeze on funds in the State Department, he has contracted Dr. James A. Perkins at Carnegie Corporation, who may be able to allocate some money for a study to be made by Brookings.

I said I agreed that an outside committee with a fresh outlook is a good idea; but, if we don't have the money and we can't get a good committee, we might consider an in-government committee, composed of capable individuals mostly from departments other than AEC and State who have not worked directly in this sphere, in addition to some outsiders who are already government consultants. We would have to give further thought to the line that would have to be drawn between familiarity and outside objectiveness. I said that another point that concerned Smyth is how the IAEA is organized in the State Department. Cleveland replied that State has a Desk Officer for IAEA and as far as the responsibilities are concerned, he is responsible to the Secretary of State through Cleveland. The other main part of State that would be involved is Farley because of his responsibilities for atomic energy matters across the board. I asked whether State considers IAEA as an important effort, and he replied, yes, but that it needs a strong sense of direction.

Dr. Wilson and I had lunch with Admiral Rickover at the Metropolitan Club. We are trying to convince him that the future progress in naval nuclear propulsion will involve the development of reactor concepts in addition to the pressurized water type (developed by him) used so successfully in submarines.

Harry Smyth came in at 3:30 p.m.; and we discussed his meeting this morning with Harlan Cleveland, the composition of the IAEA Advisory Committee which comes up for determination in February and my talk with Cleveland about the focal point for the IAEA in the State Department.

From 5 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. I met with President Kennedy in my capacity as Chairman of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing. Bundy, Wiesner, Bill Foster, Harold Brown, Jerry Johnson, Phil Farley, John Foster, Norris Bradbury, Carson Mark, General Betts, Lee Haworth, Vice President Johnson, Roswell Gilpatric, John McCone and Spurgeon Keeny were present.

We presented our case for atmospheric testing, using the criteria laid down by the President. Arguments emphasized the need to test the effects of weapons to develop the AICBM and to test the vulnerability of our weapons, as well as to develop an increased yield to the weight ratio so that our weapons can include protective material to decrease their vulnerability without increasing their weight. Every aspect of confining our testing to underground was explored and the consequences of our not further improving our weapons as much as the Russians were explored to see if this is a tenable position.

The President finally concluded that the U.S. should resume atmospheric testing, but it would not be announced until shortly before we proceeded with the three-month series to begin about April 1st. The President directed that the presented list be reduced in number. He also directed us to continue negotiations with the U.K. for use of Christmas Island, although we will also use the airdrop method with some instrumentation based on Johnson Island.

Friday, December 1, 1961 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 89. The agenda was approved as revised. The Commissioners approved the transmittal of information to U.K.

I met with the General Advisory Committee and gave them a report on the present status of atmospheric testing.

At 12:30 p.m. I participated with President Kennedy in the awarding of the fifth Enrico Fermi Award to Hans Bethe. The ceremony, a very impressive occasion, was held in the Cabinet Room of the White House and was attended by many photographers and newsmen. This was quite a contrast to the rather unexciting Fermi Award ceremonies that have been held in Germantown in the past; I received mine there on December 2, 1959. The General Advisory Committee, the Commissioners, and many others, including Helen, attended. The ceremony was followed by a luncheon for Dr. Bethe in the Red Room of the Army and Navy Town Club which Helen and I hosted and which was attended by many representatives of Government agencies.

At 4:55 p.m. I left Friendship Airport on Delta flight no. 875 and arrived in Houston, Texas at 7:30 p.m. I visited President Kenneth and Jean Pitzer in their home on the Rice campus and spent the night at the Rice Hotel.

Saturday, December 2, 1961 - Houston, Texas

I attended the 15th meeting of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Robert A. Welch Foundation. All of the members were present -- Roger Adams, Arthur Cope, Peter Debye, Henry Eyring, C. Glen King and I.

We recommended establishment of and Welch support of research professorships at a number of Texas educational institutions and a grant of \$1,000,000 to Texas A & M for an 88-Inch variable energy cyclotron.

Sunday, December 3, 1961 - Houston - Washington

I flew back to Washington, leaving Houston at 7:50 a.m. on Braniff flight no. 108, arriving at National Airport at 2:50 p.m.

Monday, December 4, 1961 - D.C.

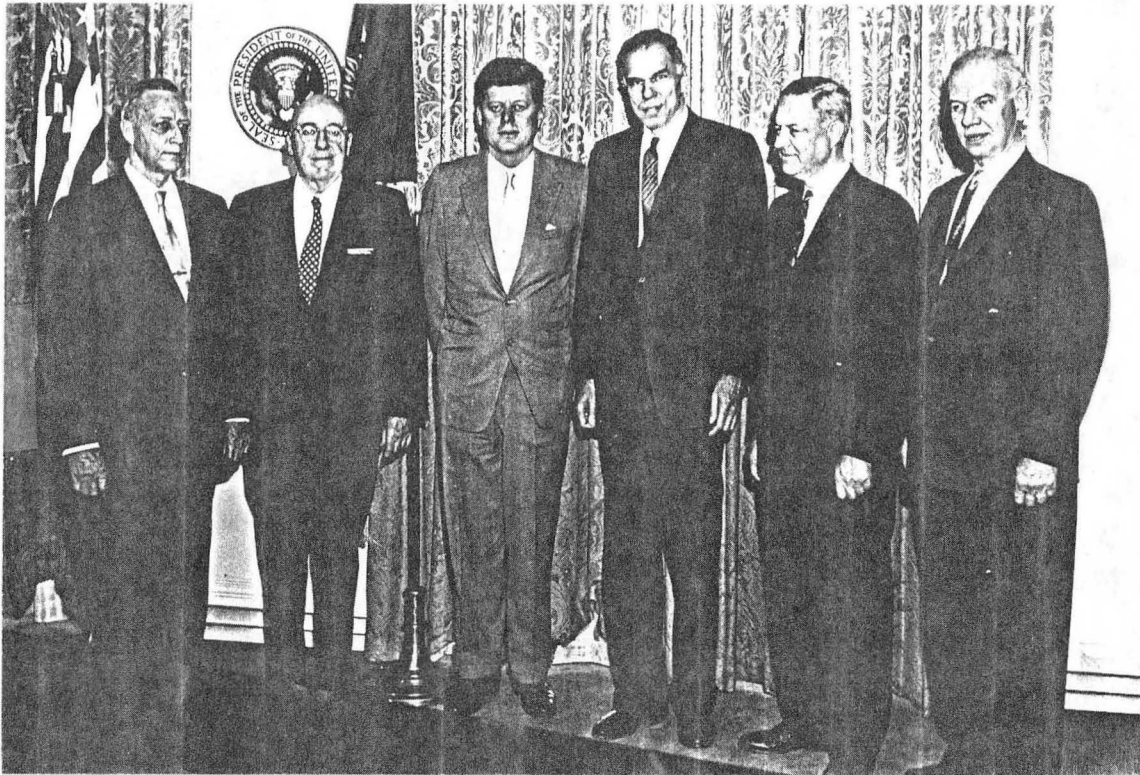
I presided over Information Meeting 90 (notes attached). One of the items discussed was NSAM 116, a directive issued by the President as a result of the atmospheric testing discussion on November 30. (A copy of NSAM 116 is attached.)

I presided at Commission Meetings 1803 and 1804 (action summaries attached). We considered the suggested BOB budget cuts for FY '63 amounting to about \$100 million operating and \$100 million construction; this includes drastic cuts in the reactor program, in physical research, including high and low energy physics, materials research, Plowshare, laboratories for weapons research and our educational program. We decided to ask for reinstatement of a large proportion of these items.

I wrote to Sir Roger Makins stating that we would have no objections if the United Kingdom were to supply plutonium to the French for use in the first core of the Rhapsodie fast reactor experiment provided it is supplied through Euratom (copy attached).

The Commission received a memorandum (copy attached) from AEC General Counsel Neil Naiden describing the conditions under which we may cooperate with the

CEREMONY OF FERMI AWARD TO DR. BETHE AT THE WHITE HOUSE
December 1, 1961



L to R: Graham, Wilson, President Kennedy, Seaborg, Olson, Haworth



L to R: Wigner, Libby, Benedict, Abelson, Seaborg, President Kennedy, Bethe, Pitzer, Mrs. Bethe

CEREMONY OF FERMI AWARD TO DR. BETHE AT THE WHITE HOUSE

December 1, 1961



L to R: Manson Benedict, Seaborg, Bethe, President Kennedy, Mrs. Bethe



Luncheon for Dr. Bethe at Army-Navy Town Club, December 1, 1961

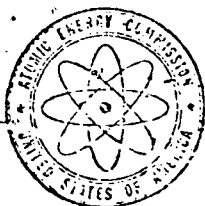
L to R: Mrs. Seaborg, Bethe, Seaborg, Mrs. Bethe, Graham, Mrs. Thomas, Wiesner, Jim Ramey (foreground)

MEMBERS OF THE SCIENTIFIC ADVISORY BOARD OF THE
ROBERT A. WELCH FOUNDATION

December 2, 1961



L to R: Roger Adams, Arthur Cope, Peter Debye,
Henry Eyring, C. Glen King, Seaborg



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 4, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 90

9:55 a.m., Monday, December 4, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

✓ 1. Dr. Haworth's Meeting with Ambassador Stevenson and Other Officials
On Saturday, December 2, 1961

✓ 2. Telegram to Sir Roger Makins Regarding U.S.-U.K. Meeting Thursday,
December 7th on Exchange of Information -

The Chairman said the telegram had been dispatched and requested copies be sent to Messrs. Bundy and Weisner. (Henderson)

✓ 3. NSC Action Memorandum 116 -

The Chairman noted receipt of the Directive. (Betts)

✓ 4. Dr. Johnson's Draft Memorandum Regarding Safety of Weapons - *TS - Do not use for STS*

The Chairman requested distribution to the Commissioners, General Manager and General Counsel for review. (Secy)

✓ 5. Exchange of Information with the UK -

Mr. Naiden said his Memorandum of Opinion would be circulated today. (GC - Secy)

The Commissioners requested preparation of a draft agreement based on guidance to the General Manager and the General Counsel at the meeting. (GC - Betts)

The draft agreement is to be reviewed with Mr. Bundy and Dr. Johnson. (GC - Betts)

6. Proposed AEC Response to Queries Regarding Voss Article of December
3rd (Washington Star) Regarding Analysis of Soviet Test -

The revised draft is to be reviewed with Messrs. Weisner, Schlesinger, Alexis Johnson, and Gerald Johnson. (Ink)

Additional information for possible response to queries is to be considered by the Chairman and Mr. Bundy. (Henderson)

6. (continued)

Response to queries re the special report will only refer to "continuing studies". (Ink)

The Chairman will consider meeting with other officials to discuss procedures on the release of information. (Henderson)

The FBI and the JCAE are to be informed regarding the Voss article. (Ink)

The Commissioners requested copies of the special report for their review. (Ink)

7. Oak Ridger Article Regarding Films of Soviet Tests -

The Commissioners requested showing of the film. (Clark)

8. AEC 968/123 - Exchange of Atomic Weapon Information with the U.K. -

Approved as revised. (Secy)

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Graham	Mr. Henderson
Dr. Haworth	Mr. Naiden
	Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 1, 1961

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12/4/61

NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 116

TO: Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission ✓
Secretary of State
Secretary of Defense
Special Assistant to the President for Science and Technology

The following instructions are issued by the President as the result of a discussion on November 30.

1. The list of atmospheric tests presented in letter from the Chairman of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing to the President dated November 29, 1961, is approved for the purpose of proceeding with preparations, subject to the following provisos:

A. The list will be reviewed with a view to reduction in the numbers of atmospheric tests, in the length of time of the test series, and in the resulting radioactive fall-out. The NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing should promptly indicate to the President which tests can best be omitted from these points of view.

B. In cooperation with the Department of State, the Department of Defense, and Dr. Wiesner, the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission will at once pursue technical conversations with the British, with a view to a prompt assessment of the likelihood of British consent to effective use of Christmas Island. It will be appropriate in this connection to make available to the British the sort of information contained in the letter of November 29. Such conversations should be so conducted that the Secretary of State can pursue the matter with the British Foreign Secretary in Paris about December 11, if desirable.

C. Preparations will proceed for conducting the series both with and without Christmas Island.

D. Preparations should be based on the assumption that Eniwetok will not be available.

Dec. 1, 1961

E. A close study and interim report will be made on the question of the practicability of using a Nevada site for a one-KT or two-KT electromagnetic effects test, and conceivably for other particularly appropriate low-yield tests.

F. The Secretary of State, or his representative, is requested to serve as Chairman of a sub-committee of the National Security Council Committee on Atmospheric Testing. This sub-committee should promptly make plans for the best possible program of explanation and justification for a resumption of atmospheric testing on the lines described in the letter of November 29 from the Chairman of the NSC Committee on Atmospheric Testing. Representatives of other agencies, such as USIA, should be added to the sub-committee at its Chairman's discretion.

G. The plans for this test series will be reviewed in the light of the President's strong desire that the whole series, if ordered, be begun and ended as soon as is consistent with sound planning and satisfactory results.

H. Plans for these tests will also be reviewed in the light of the possibility that further atmospheric testing after this series may become undesirable for political reasons.

I. The Atomic Energy Commission will give urgent attention to the expansion of its long-run capability for underground testing at levels of yield up to a megaton.

J. It must be understood that the President has reserved judgment on the final decision for or against the resumption of atmospheric testing.


McGeorge Bundy

Memorandum

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth
Deputy General Manager

DATE: December 4, 1961
(Revised: December 6, 1961)

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

W. B. McCool
[Signature]

Approved *R. E. Hollingsworth*
R. E. Hollingsworth
Date 12/6/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1803, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1961, 12:00 noon,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:WLW

Commission Decisions

- ✓ 1. AEC 773/10 - Protection Against Non-nuclear Risks for Consumers
Public Power District Reactor
Approved. (Vinciguerra)
- ✓ 2. AEC 1070/12 - EOB Mark-up of FY 1963 Budget Estimates

The Commission approved the General Manager's recommendation for appeal of BOB reductions in the Raw Materials and Weapons Operating Budgets with the following item left for further discussion:

Weapons:

Research and Development \$8 million

The Commission approved the application of a \$9 million decrease in the production operation program to be applied to amend Project 62-a-5, Additional Reactor Confinement, Savannah River.

The Commission approved the General Manager's recommendation for appeal of BOB reductions in the Reactor Development Operating and Plant Acquisition and Construction Budgets with the following item left for discussion:

63-e-6 Prototype Power Reactor (PPR) (70-150 megawatts,
funds to be alternatively available for Cooperative
Arrangements Program) \$60 million

The Commission also amended and approved the following additions to the FY 1963 Budget.

Rocket Propulsion Reactors \$ 2 million ^{1/}

SNAP \$12 million ^{1/}

1/ Addition to the General Manager's recommendation for appeal to the EOB is subject to reductions after review of staff recommendations by the Chairman and Commissioner Haworth.

The Commission requested the letter to the BOB note that the AEC plans to speed up its SNAP-50 program, that \$2 million for a second effort Rover laboratory program should be included, and that additional funds for the SNAP Program are required. (Burrows)

The Commission requested that a letter be dispatched to NASA and the Air Force, with a copy to the BOB, commenting on the BOB's action in reducing the planned rocket launches in the Nuclear Safety Program from ten to five, and requesting consideration of assistance from NASA and the Air Force for additional cooperative rocket launches. (Burrows)

The Chairman requested that the Maritime Administration be informed of the BOB's \$900,000 reduction in the AEC's Merchant Ship Reactors Program as this reduction effects a joint program. (Burrows)

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

Memorandum

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth
Acting General Manager

DATE: December 4, 1961
(Revised December 6, 1961)
Approved R. E. Hollingsworth

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date 12/6/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1804, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1961, 2:25 p.m.,
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

SYMBOL: SECY:JCH

Commission Decisions

- ✓ 1. AEC 1070/12 - BOB Mark-up of FY 1963 Budget Estimates

Approved as revised.*

The Commission approved the General Manager's recommendation for appeal of BOB reductions with the following increases:

(In Thousands)

Operating Costs

Physical Research

All Other \$ 3,950
GSO for Low Energy Physics machines..... 2,940

Isotopes Development

Offsite Research Program 500
Onsite Research Program..... 200

Plant Acquisition and Construction

Weapons

63-d-2 Supply and Personnel Building,
Los Alamos Scientific Lab., N.M..... 755

63-d-5 Engineering Building Addition, LSL,
Livermore, California..... 4,000

Physical Research

63-g-3 Electron Linear Accelerator, MIT.. 4,900
62-g-5 Physics Building, U. of Chicago.. 800

* See Action Summary of Meeting 1803

(In Thousands)

Communities

63-k-1	Additional School Facilities, Los Alamos, N.M. (Industrial Arts)...	\$	870
63-k-5	Physical Education Facilities, High School, Los Alamos, N.M.....		725

The Commission requested the letter to the BOE include a statement that AEC is not now in a position to reduce electrical power contracts for the production program but will study this possibility when future weapons requirements are available, and a statement of the impact of the proposed reductions on the Physical Research Program. (Burrows)

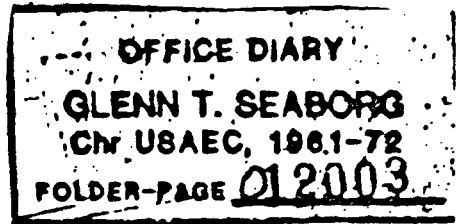
The Chairman requested AEC personnel levels for FY 1957 through FY 1963. (Ink)

You said you would provide the Chairman and Commissioner Haworth with recommendations regarding North American's proposed SNAP increases.

You also said you would establish a task force to submit recommendations for a management control agreement with North American Aviation.

2. AEC 131/84 - Use of Contracts for Research, Operating and Management Purposes

Commissioner Olson requested a brief summary of the report.
(Bloch)



NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

12/1/61

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. AEC Seaborg to UKAEA Makins

dated 12/4/61 - " This is in Reference to our

earlier discussions on the question . . . "

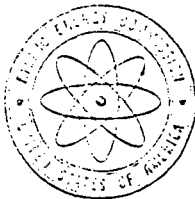
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This document has been determined to be NOT DECLASSIFIABLE and has been removed from this folder.

W. Teach
Name

11/27/87
Date

Reference Letter DAS Burke TO DOE, OC Gilbert
dated 8/19/87



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

9528 12/16/61

December 4, 1961

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG
COMMISSIONER GRAHAM
COMMISSIONER WILSON
COMMISSIONER OLSON
COMMISSIONER HAWORTH
GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: COOPERATION WITH UK UNDER SECTION 144c(1)

Section 144c(1) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, provides in part as follows:

"In addition to the cooperation authorized in subsections (a) and (b) of this section, the President may authorize the Commission, with the assistance of the Department of Defense, to cooperate with another nation and --

(1) to exchange with that nation Restricted Data concerning atomic weapons; Provided, That communication of such Restricted Data to that nation is necessary to improve its atomic weapon design, development, or fabrication capability and provided that nation has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons; . . .". 1/

The quoted portion of the Act authorizes exchange of Restricted Data concerning atomic weapons provided (a) communication is necessary to improve the other nations design, development and fabrication capability, and (b) provided that nation has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons.

1/ The Section also requires that cooperation (a) be under an agreement for cooperation; (b) while the other nation is participating with the United States pursuant to an international arrangement by substantial and material contributions to the mutual defense and security; and (c) when it is determined that the cooperation will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security.

The word "exchange" and both provisos were intended to make it abundantly clear that the cooperation authorized could only be with the United Kingdom (at least as of 1958 and for the foreseeable future) as it was the only friendly nation that (a) had weapon information to "exchange"; (b) had a capability in existence that could be "improved"; and (c) had made "substantial progress" in weapon development.

In Chairman Strauss' letter January 27, 1958 proposing the legislation, and in subsequent testimony, he stated:

"It is intended by the use of the word 'exchange' that there be an exchange of information but that the exchange need not be equivalent in amount or value, or that it take place simultaneously with the receipt of information."

Therefore, periodic receipt of weapon information from the UK is sufficient to satisfy the quid pro quo feature of Section 144c(1).

Turning to the two provisos in Section 144c(1) we find that the legislative history indicates they were intended to accomplish the same purpose, namely, authorize cooperation with the UK only. The first proviso was proposed by the Administration and the second was added by the Joint Committee.

In his letter proposing the legislation Chairman Strauss had stated:

"The recommended new section 144c would permit the Commission, when authorized by the President, to exchange any atomic weapon information with an ally provided that any information communicated is necessary to improve that nation's design or production capability while that nation is making substantial and material contributions to the national defense and security. It is not the intent of this new section to promote the entry of additional nations into the atomic weapons field. Authority would be provided, however, if any ally had made substantial progress in the development of nuclear weapons and met the other requirements of the act, to make unnecessary a wasting of precious scientific talent and funds by such an ally to duplicate weapons achievements already available to the United States."

The Joint Committee was concerned that the word "exchange" and the proviso "necessary to improve, etc." might be ambiguous and might be interpreted so as to enable the U.S. to assist a fourth nation to achieve nuclear capability. It selected the phrase "had made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons" from the Chairman's letter and added it as a second proviso to Section 144c(1) with the statement that to date only

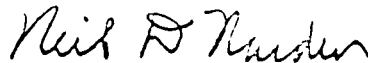
Great Britain can meet the standards set forth in this section. (Sen. Com. Rept. 1654, 85th Cong., 2nd Sess.).

Notwithstanding the identical purpose of the two provisos the practice since 1958 has been to consider them separately and apply them literally. For example, the Agreement for Cooperation recites that the UK has made substantial progress in the development of atomic weapons. Each time a proposal has been made to communicate information to the UK a finding has been made that it is "necessary to improve the UK's atomic weapon design, development or fabrication capability".

In view of the foregoing, continued cooperation with the UK and the communication of additional information to the UK should, to be consistent with the requirements of Section 144c(1) and past practice, be subject to: (a) continued periodic receipt of UK weapons information (permission to use UK real or other assets would not satisfy the Act) and, (b) a finding that information proposed for communication (if not within the scope of a prior determination) is necessary to improve the UK's atomic weapon designs, development and fabrication capability.

I understand that both these conditions can be met. First, the UK is making some contributions to Joint Working groups which are studying specific weapon design problems. Second, it is a reasonable conclusion that at the present stage of cooperation communication of any US weapon design information whether new or old, would improve, and is therefore necessary to improve the UK's design capability.

It follows that while under the Act weapon design information may not be exchanged for use of real property there is no objection to the trading of weapon design information as an inducement to obtain the use of real property provided the statutory provisos on communication of weapon design information are satisfied. It should be noted that although the first statutory proviso, if read literally, would be a condition, the legislative history seems to permit the Commission to regard it as a description of a particular country, namely, the U.K., if it wishes to.



Neil D. Naiden
Neil D. Naiden
General Counsel

cc: General Betts
Secretariat

British in the exchange of information on the design of nuclear weapons.

Wednesday, December 5, 1961 - D.C.

I called Jerry Wiesner about my proposed speech before NAM in New York on December 8th. He still doesn't think it is a good idea to talk about civil defense because the President is trying to de-emphasize it. He was agreeable to my suggestion just to say that this is something worth studying. Bundy called me later in the afternoon and said that the President would prefer not to have any mention made of civil defense in speeches at this particular time.

I had lunch at NASA with Jim Webb, Homer Newell, Hugh Dryden and Alan Waterman to discuss coordination of support of research and education by NASA, NSF and AEC. We plan to continue these meetings.

At 2:30 p.m. Commissioner Haworth and I met with Sir Solly Zuckerman, accompanied by Press and Group Captain Rowlands of the British Embassy. We discussed the U.S. atmospheric testing criteria preparatory to the meeting of U.S.-U.K. experts, scheduled for Friday, at which the matter of the United States using Christmas Island for this purpose will be further explored.

I sent a letter to David Bell, Director, Bureau of the Budget, asking for reinstatement of numerous items in our FY 1963 budget (copy attached).

I sent a letter to the President (copy attached) giving a progress report on action taken to date in conformance with NSAM 116 (copy attached on December 4th).

Wednesday, December 6, 1961 - D.C.

I had a visit from President Herbert E. Longenecker of Tulane University who invited me to give the commencement address at Tulane in May 1962.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commission met with a group from MIT to hear their presentation of a projected ten-year program for their Institute of Nuclear Science for which they are requesting AEC support for buildings and operations. Those present from MIT were: Charles Townes (Provost), George Harrison (Dean, School of Science), William Buechner (Department of Physics), Peter T. Demos (Former Director, Laboratory for Nuclear Science), Martin Deutsch (Former Director, Laboratory for Nuclear Science) and Bernard T. Feld (Laboratory for Nuclear Science). AEC staff present included Drs. English, McDaniel, George Kolstad and George Rogosa.

About 5 p.m. I met with Lyman Fink of General Electric to discuss the many aspects of the General Electric nuclear power and other programs.

Thursday, December 7, 1961 - D.C.

In the morning I worked on the speech that I plan to give at the Banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers in New York tomorrow evening.

I attended the funeral of Mrs. John McCone who died suddenly and unexpectedly yesterday.

At 2 p.m. I met with Jack Horton (President, Southern California Edison). Horton said that in view of the fact that Southern California Edison has never really made an official request of the DOD for the site at Camp Pendleton for

DEC 5 1961

Dear Mr. Bell:

The Commission has just completed a review of the proposed amounts and determinations made by your office on the Commission's 1963 budget estimates, and which were given to Commission staff on November 30. In our review we have attempted to look critically at the items and amounts where you would propose adjustments to the Commission's submission. Only where we believe these adjustments would seriously affect the atomic energy program have we determined that reconsideration by your office should be requested.

Some of these proposals cause us great concern, such as the absence of any provision for construction of reactors under the Cooperative Power Reactor Demonstration Program, the holding of the Plowshare Program to what is practically a study level, the cancellation of the food irradiation program, the drastic eliminations in vital areas of the Commission's educational program, including funds for equipment grants, and the sharp reduction in the Physical Research Program in areas vital to the responsibilities of the Commission including studies of advanced accelerator design.

We would also like to discuss the basis for eliminating at this time funds for the Third Geneva Conference.

We cannot concur with the plan for phasing out of operation of a Hanford plutonium producing reactor as an offset to part of the capacity of the NPR, since such production would not be available until 1965 and any action at this time which would serve to curtail the plutonium production capacity would be premature in the absence of firm determinations of national needs of plutonium for military and peaceful purposes.

We believe also that it is premature to plan for further reductions in electric power for the production of U-235 since weapons planning beyond fiscal year 1963 is not available to us. When requirements are known we will, of course, take action to adjust production needs for power and/or raw materials.

DEC 5 1961

Also in connection with the NER, our letter of September 19, 1961, transmitting the Commission's 1963 budget estimates, noted that consideration should be given to whether the Administration would resubmit legislation for the addition of electrical generating equipment to the NER. We still assume that this will be a matter of discussion with the President to assure that he is aware of the lack of any provision in the budget for this item.

Since the budget estimates were transmitted to you, additional requirements have developed for which additional funds are necessary. Because of the importance of nuclear propulsion to our space effort we believe it to be prudent to investigate an alternate system of reactor design. For this purpose we are requesting \$2 million. During the last week-end we became aware of the fact that because of unforeseen technical difficulties, the SNAP reactor program will require an additional \$3.4 million in FY 1963. We would also like to discuss with you additional requirements for the high temperature lithium cooled reactor experiment.

In the interest of attempting to resolve the problems at issue in the proposed adjustments, we would appreciate meeting with you at your earliest convenience. In the meantime, there is being made available to your staff our comments on the proposed adjustments by the Bureau and the amounts which we believe should be restored, together with the details of the proposed revisions above.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable David E. Bell
Director
Bureau of the Budget

cc: Chairman (2)
General Manager
Controller
Gen. Counsel
Starr
McCarthy
Chron
Yellow

FIN

GM

Burrows:lj/cn

12/5/61

459

Dear Mr. President:

This letter will constitute a progress report on action taken to date in conformance with your instructions contained in NSC Action Memorandum No. 116 concerning the possible atmospheric test program.

Christmas Island. (Item B) Technical discussions with British representatives to discuss the nature of our proposed atmospheric test program are scheduled in Washington on December 8 and the morning of December 9. This will allow opportunity to brief the Secretary of State before his departure. Furthermore, the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Atomic Energy, who will accompany the Secretary, will be present at the discussions.

Starting Date and Duration of Test Series. (Items A and C) The proposed tests have been reviewed with a view to beginning and ending the series as soon as is consistent with sound planning and satisfactory results. Representatives of the DOD and of Joint Task Force 8 have participated in the review. Further study confirms our belief that mid-June is the earliest date at which it would be possible to complete the very important high-altitude effects tests without reducing significantly the amount of diagnostic information to be obtained; some of the more complicated development tests may also require approximately this much time for preparation. We therefore propose that June 15 be used as a target date for completion of the series with the understanding that it may be found necessary to extend this date to July 1. We further propose that a target date of April 1 be set for the beginning of the test. This would shorten the duration of the testing period to two and one-half months unless difficulties arise with respect to the tests referred to above. It would be possible to conduct some initial tests much earlier but it is our understanding that brevity in the series is more important than starting early.

In accordance with your request, a complete item-by-item review has been made of those items proposed in my November 29 letter, with a view to reducing the number of tests in the series. Although further consideration supports our judgment

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

J. Diaz 2/22/89
REVIEWED BY DATE
LTJ NSC Grobaske TO DOE, OCTP
Siebert dated 2/19/89
Zahn 2/22/89

that all of the 27 proposed items are of importance, we believe that the following reductions could be made:

Underground Substitution. The [redacted] Experiment (LASL) and two or all of three [redacted] experiments (LRL) will be scheduled for underground tests. It is possible, however, that in the event adequate data are not obtained from underground shots, it may be necessary to repeat some of these tests in the atmosphere.

Consolidation. It should be possible to consolidate the SICUX effects test with the DOD Missile Site Vulnerability Test, which will be conducted in Nevada, if at all, or with the [redacted] developmental test, provided the latter can be ground-based at Christmas Island or some other suitable site. (Although careful search has failed to locate a suitable site for a test series other than Eniwetok and Christmas Island, this single test alone could, perhaps, be conducted on a small uninhabited U.S. island, such as Jarvis Island, about 200 miles southwest of Christmas Island.) If neither arrangement is possible it will not be possible to conduct the SICUX test at all since it requires a land base. Such circumstances would, of course, force the abandonment of the Missile Site Vulnerability Test as well. The [redacted] developmental test could still be conducted in its own flight by air drop.

Reduction in Numbers. The three [redacted] experiment at LASL, and three of the four [redacted] (LRL) experiments are generally directed toward the same area of weapons developments. As soon as the device designs have been advanced to the point where meaningful technical reviews can be accomplished, careful study will be made by the two Laboratories with the view of reducing the total number of experiments to the minimum consistent with the developmental goals. A reduction of one or two tests may be appropriate.

Other Items in Memorandum 116. We are proceeding in accordance with the instructions contained in the remaining paragraphs of Memorandum 116, and are taking appropriate action as required.

Underground Test Program. For your information, the Atomic Energy Commission will shortly submit for your consideration a proposal to accelerate and expand the underground test program. Results of many of the underground tests are essential

to provide information antecedent to the atmospheric program.

SUMMARY.

- (1) A technical meeting with British representatives to discuss the possible use of Christmas Island is scheduled for December 8 and 9 in Washington.
- (2) For planning purposes the target dates of the atmospheric program should be established as April 1 - June 15, 1962.
- (3) Steps are being taken to reduce the original 27 atmospheric shots by five to 7. The resulting reduction in total yield will be between 200 and 400 KT, largely fission yield.
- (4) A proposed acceleration and expansion of the underground test program will shortly be submitted by the Atomic Energy Commission for your consideration.

Respectfully,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman, NSC Committee
on Atmospheric Testing Policy

their reactor he has seen Assistant Secretary of the Navy Kenneth Belieu. He emphasized with Belieu the military value of a reactor in Southern California and said Belieu promised to give him an answer and he said he would keep us informed as to that reply.

I asked him whether he has considered building the reactor underground either at the northern edge of the Pendleton Base or at a site on the ocean farther north. I pointed out that such a first venture in this direction might have national value and that, although it is impossible to predict the outcome, this might be a factor in evaluation of additional costs incurred due to putting the reactor underground and deliberately making it less vulnerable. I urged him to make a study of this. The matter of acquiring the land at Camp Pendleton has been made more difficult because Holifield and other JCAE members will not cooperate because of the fight the private utilities put up against the conversion of NPR to electrical power generation.

I received a call at home from Secretary McNamara who was returning a call that I had placed earlier. I said I had called regarding the memorandum from Captain Bennett in connection with his forthcoming visit with Sir Harold Watkinson at which the question of U.S. aid for the U.K. submarine nuclear core design might be discussed. I asked him what his position was and he said he hadn't had the opportunity to study it sufficiently yet, and he asked me for my suggestions. I said that I was generally in favor of such cooperation, but that we must be mindful of the opinions of Admiral Rickover and the JCAE.

I told him that Commissioner Wilson and I had talked with Rickover about this matter some weeks ago and that the Admiral was worried about the leak of information to the USSR through this channel, but felt that, under certain conditions and perhaps using the AEA as the vehicle, it might be possible to have cooperation. I told him I thought the Joint Committee would be more favorably disposed if there could be some exchange by which the U.S. would benefit, and mentioned the possibility of receiving information from the U.K. on the fiberglass submarine development if they should undertake this. I cautioned him that we should not be in the position of suggesting that the U.K. undertake this project in case it doesn't develop technically as expected.

Friday, December 8, 1961 - D.C.

I had lunch with Norris Bradbury, John Foster, General Betts, Lee Haworth and Phil Farley preparatory to their meeting this afternoon with the British experts -- Solly Zuckerman, Press, E. F. Newley and Bill Penney - to discuss a basis for the U.S. need to resume atmospheric testing. This discussion will be a prelude to the U.K. decision as to whether the United States may use Christmas Island for this purpose. Rusk and Farley will leave at midnight tomorrow for the Paris meeting of Western foreign ministers where Rusk will discuss the Christmas Island matter with U.K. Foreign Minister Home; this will be followed by a President Kennedy - Prime Minister Macmillan discussion at Bermuda on December 20th, 21st and 22nd.

I responded to an inquiry (copy attached) in response to an inquiry from Miss Parrish of Radio Station WGMS, "The Good Music Station" who called to ask if they might play my favorite music on one of their Sunday programs called "Guest Conductor."

I sent a memo to Bundy (copy attached) regarding our underground test program.

I flew to New York, accompanied by Vic Schmidt, on Northeast flight no. 120, leaving at 2:45 p.m. and arriving in New York at 3:50 p.m. In the evening I

12/11

December 8, 1961

Dr. Seaborg:

Miss Parrish of Radio Station WCMS, "The Good Music Station" called to ask if they might play your favorite music on one of their Sunday programs called "Guest Conductor." Paul Hume, a Washington music critic, does the commentary on the program.

They would like to do this on Sunday, December 17. They suggested since it was near Christmas, you might like to have Christmas music.

An LP recording of the whole broadcast will be sent to you in the event you are unable to listen to it.

Mildred

Call:
Miss Partish
EX 3-8676

- White Christmas
- Mistletoe Waltz
- Silent Night, Holy Night
- Hark! The Herald Angels Sing
- Walking in the Winter Wonderland
- Joy to the World
- The First Noel
- Deck the Halls
- Adestes Fideles
- Frosty the Snow Man
- Excelsior En Dec
- Halleluiah Chorus - Handel
- We Wish You a Merry Christmas
- I'll Be Home for Christmas
- Santa Claus is Coming to Town
- Santa Got Stuck in the Chimney
- I Want a Hippopotamus for Christmas
- Little Town of Bethlehem
- We Three Kings
- I Saw Mommy Kissing Santa Claus

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Ch USAEC 1981-72
FOLDER-PAGE 12034

838 12/19/61

December 8, 1961

900686

Dear Mac:

This is to inform you that the present schedule of the PACERAT test in Area 3 at the Nevada Test Site places this event on Wednesday, December 13. You will recall this is a test of the [REDACTED]

DELETED

I would also like to inform you of a substitution which we have made in the underground test program which will result in replacing one of the scheduled tests of the [REDACTED]

DE

This test is expected to yield about 14 KT and is now scheduled for December 12. The code name for this experiment is H.D. It is an LRL device. The [REDACTED] has been substituted in the program in order to test a primary which LRL has scheduled for later experiments of considerable importance.

Sincerely,

Chairman

Honorable McGeorge Bundy
Special Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs
The White House

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
WITH DELETIONS
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
R. C. O'Brien 6/14/86
REVIEWED BY [Signature] DATE 4/18/86

addressed the Annual Meeting of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel. An audience of 1,700 seemed very interested in my talk entitled, "Science, Technology, Industry and Education."

I spent the night at the Waldorf Astoria.

Saturday, December 9, 1961 - New York City/D.C.

I returned to Washington on American Airlines flight no. 617, leaving New York at 8:30 a.m. and arriving at D.C. National at 10 a.m.

Lee Haworth and I had lunch with Theos Thompson and Frank Gifford (Chairman-elect) of the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards to discuss Committee problems. They feel that the AEC needs to establish better lines of authority concerning responsibility for safety in its own reactor operations; there seems to be some confusion between authority of the area offices and the contractors.

At 4:30 p.m. I met with President Kennedy, Bundy and others, to suggest that the President authorize the AEC to release a statement (I had a prepared draft with me) saying that the USSR had made important gains in yield to weight ratio of megaton weapons and in clean weapons, especially in the recent 57-megaton test; this statement is made necessary by recent leaks of this information (through a DOD source) to newspapers as well as to Newsweek and Time. The President agreed to the release which was issued at 6 p.m. (copy attached).

Helen and I attended the ACS Charles L. Parsons Award (given to Dr. George Kistiakowsky) dinner at the Statler Hotel. Following that we attended the AERWA Christmas dance at the Hotel Washington.

Sunday, December 10, 1961

I worked on various AEC papers.

Helen and I attended a brunch given by the Independent Agency Wives organization at the home of the Donald McPhersons on Indian Lane in Spring Valley.

The GNOME shot was successfully detonated at a site near Carlsbad, New Mexico, at 12 noon (MST) today. There was some escape of fission product radioactivity - largely the rare gases Kr and Xe --through ventilation pipes. The amount apparently is not large enough to be serious.

Monday, December 11, 1961 - D.C.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 91 (notes attached). Among other things we discussed a draft response to Congressman Holifield's queries of November 13th regarding the AEC reorganization and keeping the JCAE informed.

From 10 a.m. until 2:45 p.m. I attended the annual meeting of the Education Services, Inc. Board of Trustees, held at the offices of the Institute of Defense Analysis at 1710 H Street, N.W. Others present were Jim Killian (Chairman), Carroll Newsom, Jim Webb, Jerrold Zacharias, Gilbert Oakley (Secretary), Steve White, Joe Morris and Alfred Neal. We discussed and approved an expansion of ESI to cover humanities and social sciences, as well as elementary school science, the building of a science institute in India with IDA funds, the support of science education in Africa and other topics.

AEC

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

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

No. D-342
Tel. HAZELWOOD 7-7831
Ext. 3446

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
(Saturday, December 9, 1961)

NOTE TO EDITORS AND CORRESPONDENTS:
The following statement was dictated
to the news wire services at 6:10 p.m.
on Saturday, December 9, 1961.

In response to inquiries, the Atomic Energy Commission today issued the following statement:

A preliminary analysis of the recent Soviet nuclear test series has been completed. This indicates that the Soviet Union has made advances in certain areas, especially in improving the yield to weight ratios of weapons in the megaton range.

The fission yield in comparison to the total yield for some of the large weapons is lower than achieved in their previous tests. Of especial interest is the small fission yield of the 55-60 megaton test conducted on October 30. The total fission yield for the series is estimated to be about 25 megatons, out of the total yield of about 120 megatons for the approximately 50 atmospheric tests.

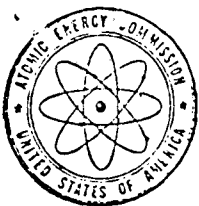
The significance to the national security of these Soviet developments is still being evaluated. Although substantial progress has been made and much useful information obtained by the Soviet Union, there is no reason to believe that the balance of nuclear power has been changed to favor the Soviet Union. This balance depends not only on nuclear technology, but also on numbers of weapons available and effective systems of delivery.

The preparations which the President has ordered for atmospheric tests are going forward, and at the appropriate time, in the light of all the evidence, the President will decide whether such tests should be commenced.

- 30 -

12/9/61

466



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 11, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 91

9:40 a.m., Monday, December 11, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

1. Draft Response to Joint Committee Letters of November 13, 1961 -
The Chairman noted circulation of the draft replies for the Commissioners review. (GM - Secy) *attached 12/13*
2. Chairman's Meeting Tuesday, December 12 with BOB Director Bell -
The Chairman will meet Mr. Bell tomorrow at 9:30 a.m. to discuss the BOB Markup of Fiscal 1963 Budget Estimates. AEC staff will review the markup with the Chairman prior to the meeting. (GM)
3. Letter of August 9, 1961 From Professor Emelvanov re Evaluation of Scientific Reports (AEC 1037/13) -
4. Dr. Haworth's Meeting on 12/8 With the Joint Committee of Experts -
Dr. Haworth will report on the discussion at an early Information Meeting.
5. Letter of December 6, 1961 from William C. Foster re Commission Representation on Special Committee -
Dr. Seaborg said Dr. Haworth would serve. (Henderson)
- ✓ 6. Chairman's December 5, 1961 Progress Report to the President re NSC Directive 115 - *attached 12/5*
The Chairman noted transmittal of the subcommittee letter.
- ✓ 7. Chairman's Letter of December 8, 1961 to Mr. Bundy re Tests Schedule Changes - *attached*
- ✓ 8. Secretary of Defense December 1 Directive re NSC 116 -
The Chairman noted receipt of the Directive. *attached*
9. AEC 1077/25 "Special Weapons Tests"
The Chairman noted receipt of Gen. Ralph L. Wassell's letter.
- ✓ 10. AEC 1077/25 "Cooperation With Turkey" *1046/5 T.S. do not see per ST/S*
The Chairman noted receipt of Secretary McNamara's letter.

11. Memo from Mr. Wells to the Commissioners, dated December 8 re Mr. Perrin's Visit -

The Chairman suggested the Commissioners review the memo prior to the luncheon with Mr. Perrin tomorrow.

- ✓ 12. Letter of November 28, 1961 from Washington State Public Power Officials - *attached*

The Chairman noted receipt of the letter proposing participation in the NPR project and requested discussion at the Wednesday morning Information Meeting. (Secy)

- ✓ 13. Letter of November 29, 1961 from Mr. Ramey re AEC Report on Conflicts of Interest Regulations - *attached*

The Chairman requested preparation of an early reply. (GC)

14. Reactor Development Officials Statement re Nuclear Power at Hearing in Sacramento, California Tomorrow -

15. Results of Gnome Shot on December 10 -

16. Release of Classified Information by Pratt and Whitney -

Mr. Hollingsworth said this matter would be discussed at the Information Meeting Wednesday morning. (GM - Secy)

17. AEC Support of 15th International Congress of Limnology -

The Commissioners had no objection to the proposed support. (GM)

18. Discussion of Oak Ridge as the Isotopes Development Center -

To be discussed at an early Information Meeting. (GM)

19. AEC 121/84 and 121/85 -

Mr. Hollingsworth requested submission of Commissioners comments today. (Ink)

20. Dresden Nuclear Power Station -

Mr. Hollingsworth noted Dresden was back on the power grid at 7:14 a.m., December 6.

21. AEC 779/27 "Proposed Amendments of Civil Uses Agreements With Canada" -

Mr. Hollingsworth requested early discussion of this matter. (GM)

22. AEC 111/63 "Removal of Information from Restricted Data Category Under Section 142e of the Atomic Energy Act" -

Mr. Ink reported on his discussion with Messrs. Ramey and Conway and said they were studying the matter.

23. Report on Elk River Reactor -

Mr. Hollingsworth said Reactor Development would report on this matter Wednesday morning, December 13. (GM)

24. Atomic Energy Commission December 9 Press Release re Analysis of Soviet Tests -

Mr. Hollingsworth noted that the Chairman had authorized release in response to the White House request.

Present

Dr. Seaborg

Mr. Olson

Dr. Haworth

Mr. Hollingsworth

Mr. Ink

Mr. Henderson

Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners

Gen. Manager (4)

General Counsel

Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

At 3:30 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology. The discussion included the problem of recruiting and retaining scientists in the Federal service, the status of the Standing Committee, proposals by the International Committee and the general future operation of FCST to make it more effective.

I met with Lee Haworth, Bob Hollingsworth and Don Burrows to discuss our strategy for tomorrow's meeting with BOB at which time we will attempt to get the FY 1963 budget cuts restored.

Tuesday, December 12, 1961 - D.C.

From 9:30 a.m. to 1 p.m. Commissioner Haworth and I, accompanied by Bob Hollingsworth and Don Burrows, met with Bureau of the Budget Director David Bell, Fred Schuldt, Spurgeon Keeny, Jerry Wiesner and Mac Bundy. We argued for the restoration of individual items in the \$200 million cut in our FY 1963 budget that is being proposed by the BOB.

We succeeded in restoring items in physical research (low and high energy physics, chemistry, metallurgy), the U.C. Inorganic Materials Laboratory, weapons manpower and the laboratory at Livermore, support of education, support of ROVER AND SNAP, as well as adding a new advanced SNAP effort. We failed to have restored the large demonstration prototype reactor, some support for education, reactor technology support, etc.

I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Francis Perrin (High Commissioner, French AEC), Claude Lebel (Minister Counselor, French Embassy), Pierre Pelen (Counselor, French Embassy) and Francois de Laage (AEC Attache, French Embassy). Commissioners Haworth and Olson, Bob Hollingsworth, Myron Kratzer and Howard Furnas (State Department) were also there.

I participated in a filmed interview with Bjorn O. Ahlander (Swedish Broadcasting Corporation) for broadcast on Swedish TV. We included the subjects of nuclear testing, nuclear power, isotopes, ROVER, SNAP, etc.

I talked on the phone with Jerry Johnson who asked me if I had talked with Bell about the WAGON program. I told him I had and that Bell is not too favorably inclined - there seems to be a prejudice against digging with explosives. BOB has cut \$8 million out of our \$11 million request. The two main items were the digging experiment and the ZIRCON experiment. I told him we tried just as hard for both of them, but between the two they seemed to favor the ZIRCON which is a scientific experiment. Jerry asked if I thought the chances of WAGON would be ruled out for FY 1963 and I told him yes. I told Jerry that we are enthusiastically in favor of the program. Jerry said he thought the GNOME shot went very well, and we both agreed that we should have announced beforehand that leakage from the tunnel was expected and that it was normal.

At 3:30 p.m. I met with Sir William Penney (member of the UKAEA) in my office. We discussed various items of mutual interest, especially his impression of last Friday's meeting of experts to present the case for the U.S. using Christmas Island. He had the impression that the U.S. representatives hadn't made a very enthusiastic presentation but he feels the request will be granted.

I sent my biweekly report to the President. I also sent a report on Sunday's GNOME experiment which included a discussion of the release of radioactivity. (Copies of both reports are attached.)

900700

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 12074

December 12, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to submit my bi-weekly report to you on significant developments in the atomic energy program.

1. Planning - Nuclear Tests

On December 5, 1961, I submitted to you a progress report on actions taken to date in conformance with your instructions resulting from our meeting of November 30th. The AEC staff met, on December 8th, with U.K. representatives to discuss the U.S. testing program with regard to the possible use of Christmas Island. As a result of these meetings, I am confident that the U.K. now has sufficient information to make a judgment regarding this question. Mr. Phillip J. Farley, Special Assistant to Secretary Bush, attended these meetings. This may well be a matter for discussion between yourself and Prime Minister Macmillan later this month.

2. World's First Atomic-Powered Buoy (Unclassified)

I am pleased to report another first in the application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Tomorrow, December 13th, the world's first atomic-powered buoy will be launched by the Coast Guard at Curtis Bay, Maryland. Power for the test buoy will be generated by a thermoelectric system (SNAP), developed for the AEC by the Nuclear Division of the Martin Company. This generator is similar to the one to be installed in a Navy automatic, unmanned weather station near Little America V Station early next year. The estimated 10-year life of the 10 watt SNAP power system will permit remote navigation aids to operate for long periods of time without recharging.

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

REVIEWED BY

J. S. Franke

DATE

6/18/86

The President

- 2 -

3. Reduction in Force at Goodyear Atomic Corporation
(Unclassified)

Goodyear Atomic Corporation, operator of the AEC's gaseous diffusion plant near Portsmouth, Ohio, has announced a reduction in force involving approximately 130 employees. Terminations will be effected on a gradual basis during January, February, March and April. The reductions are necessary due to closing down the feed plant (which processes uranium tetrafluoride into uranium hexafluoride) and completion of process equipment revision programs. Of the 130 employees, 90 are hourly workers, 40 are salaried. The total Portsmouth plant employment before termination is 1,713.

4. AEC - Department of Interior Cooperation in Water Resources Research (Unclassified)

In my July 25th bi-weekly report, I mentioned a meeting between Secretary Udall, Dr. Hiltner and myself to consider the possibility of the Commission's Oak Ridge Laboratory serving as a water desalination laboratory for the Department of Interior. I am pleased to report that a cooperative program along these lines has now been established, thus permitting the scientific talents of the Oak Ridge Laboratory to be brought to bear on this important research effort.

5. KITL-Reactor Test (Confidential)

The KITL-B-1A reactor test was carried out on December 7, 1951, at the Nevada Test Site. This is one of a series of reactors being tested in the joint AEC-NASA nuclear rocket propulsion program. This reactor test had been earlier delayed because of a nearby hydrogen gas explosion.

The degree to which the KITL-B-1A conformed to pre-test specifications will not be known until the examination of the disassembled reactor is complete and all the test data is processed. The preliminary findings are:

- a. The power level of the reactor was 150 Kw, which is twice the power density of any previous test in the KITL series.

The President

- 3 -

- b. The reactor was operated at an outlet gas temperature in excess of 4600° Rankine, which is close to the temperatures required in actual flight operation.
- c. The reactor was run at full power for 30 seconds instead of the 300 seconds planned.
- d. A flare appeared at the point where the nozzle joins the reactor pressure vessel after 30 seconds at full power. The reactor was then shut down. The flames were caused by hot hydrogen, probably leaking around the aluminum seal ring. The nozzle has been removed and is now undergoing the post-mortem examination.

Incidentally, I plan to leave Washington tomorrow for the East Coast, where I plan to visit our Livermore Laboratory for detailed discussions regarding the weapons research being conducted at that site. Until my return on December 16th, Mr. John S. Graham will serve as Acting Chairman.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE 12077

DEC 12 1961

900701

Dear Mr. President:

This letter is intended to serve as a preliminary report on Project Gnome, the five kiloton, underground nuclear detonation near Carlsbad, New Mexico, for peaceful purposes. The detonation took place at 2:00 P.M., EST on Sunday, December 10, 1961, after being delayed four hours because of adverse surface wind conditions.

Expressed in terms of the October 25, 1961 public announcement on the Project, it can be said with certainty that the experiment has successfully provided scientific and technical information for all of the five major purposes set forth in the announcement. In addition, we have been informed that the Project provided the most successful measurements to date in the Vela-Uniform program, which has as its objective the development of systems for detecting underground nuclear tests.

All preliminary information indicates that the nuclear device performed as expected and that the explosion was contained underground as predicted and did not breach the surface. However, radioactivity did find its way to the shaft and out after the explosion by some route not yet known. From instruments and recordings recovered so far, it appears that about seventy per cent functioned fully and will provide useful data. We consider this to be a highly satisfactory result in relation to the complexity and magnitude of the instrumentation and to other experiments of this character. We will now execute plans for collection of the remaining data through post-shot exploration and analysis of the huge amount of data recorded during the event.

Precautions which had been taken on the basis of predictions of the extreme limit of creditable events were more than sufficient to insure public safety in connection with the unexpected escape of radioactivity. Inspection of nearby mines and other facilities revealed no damage and normal activity was allowed to resume in all locations approximately seven hours after the detonation, upon completion of inspections.

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC
R. E. Brown 6/9/86
REVIEWED BY *L. J. ...* DATE 6/18/86

The President

Two major, unexpected events occurred that relate to the technical achievements of the experiment -- the first was the unexpected escape of radioactivity, and the second was the premature firing of 2400 pounds of high explosive on the surface which detonated about three seconds after the nuclear detonation instead of five minutes after as planned. The effect of the first event was to delay certain data recovery, to obscure partially certain data recorded on film, and to delay post-shot drilling. The effect of the second event was to distort slightly certain instrument readings, although it appears that the detonation served its purpose for certain instrument calibrations and that almost all the expected data will be obtained from those readings.

The major effect of the first event -- escape of radioactivity -- lies in the public information area (or perhaps it should be described as the psychological area). The radioactivity which escaped resulted in a gaseous cloud of low intensity, approximately two (2) roentgens per hour, traveling north-northeast of the site in which direction it did not affect any communities. Since the release was gaseous, no particulate fallout occurred. Furthermore, radiation intensity both in the cloud and on the ground decayed rapidly. The highest, offsite reading occurred on a highway and was at a rate of 1.5 roentgens per hour which persisted at that level for only a few minutes. A representative reading taken on the ground after passage of the cloud was 4.0 milliroentgens per hour. By way of comparison, an individual normally receives from 100 to 200 milliroentgens exposure per year from natural sources. Attracting public attention was the fact that seven automobiles were halted between road blocks and washed as a sanitation measure. Also, two individuals were found with very small amounts of radioactivity -- one with radioactivity on one hand and one with radioactivity on hair and clothing. Washing removed the radioactivity on the first individual and the second was advised to wash his hair and have his clothing cleaned. In no case are exposures expected to exceed the appropriate precautionary guides for the public established by the Federal Radiation Council.

About 400 official observers from the news media, the scientific community, industry, and local and federal government, including nineteen (19) representatives of foreign countries and EURATOM were present. There was no attendance from Soviet Bloc countries.

I shall keep you advised of further significant events and of our main technical conclusions.

Respectfully yours,
Glenn T. Seaborg
Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

Wednesday, December 13, 1961 - D.C./San Francisco

I presided at Information Meeting 92 (notes attached). Among other things we discussed was another revision of the replies to Holifield's November 13th letters (copy attached).

Bundy called and asked what my opinion was as to the British reply to our request for the use of Christmas Island. I told him I had talked with Sir William Penney yesterday, and, in his opinion, the odds are three to two in our favor.

Regarding the forthcoming meeting with Macmillan at Bermuda, Bundy said we would prefer not to debate the problem test by test but rather on the wider ground of the general state of the art. He said he wondered whether the President should take along a technical man and asked about my schedule. I said that I would be available at that time but that probably weight should be given to whom the Prime Minister brings. (He called me later in the day and said the President is not sure yet whether he will take anyone to Bermuda; but if he does, it will be me.) We discussed briefly the budget situation. I said that the JCAE took the 1962 postponement of the \$25 million organic reactor very hard.

I attended a luncheon given by the National Educational Television Center for the International TV Federation at the Army-Navy Town Club. Executives of the Association Rediffusion Ltd. of the U.K., the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, and the Australian Broadcasting Commission were honored.

I presided at Commission Meeting 1806 (action summary attached) where we discussed meeting with Secretary Zuckert and Webb regarding our program for high power space systems.

At 6:40 p.m., accompanied by Dan Wilkes and Arnie Fritsch, I left Friendship Airport for San Francisco on United Airlines flight no. 809, arriving at 9:15 p.m.

Thursday, December 14, 1961 - Berkeley

I spent the day at the Livermore Laboratory discussing the weapons testing program; advanced plans for weapons, especially to make them less vulnerable to defenses; Plowshare and the GNOME shot, especially plans for the future ZIRCON shot to make transuranium elements; etc.

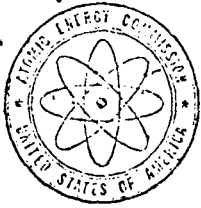
I also visited the Sandia Laboratory (which weaponizes Livermore devices), where I saw many examples of weapons. I also saw my cousin, Charles Seaborg, who works at Sandia on the mechanical testing of weapons.

I attended a reception and dinner at the University House where Chancellor Strong presented to the large group, the Berkeley campus ten-year academic and physical development plan.

Friday, December 15, 1961 - Berkeley

I attended a breakfast meeting of the Regents Committee on the Lawrence Hall of Science.* Harvey White presented a revised plan which was accepted by the Committee; thus, it seems that this project has finally been launched.

*Regent Edward Carter had been trying to kill this project and this was the critical meeting to determine whether it would survive. I made known my strong feelings that the project continue to Carter, Ed Pauley, and others and this view prevailed.



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

UNCL. BY EOI
REV 85

December 13, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 92

9:40 a.m., Wednesday, December 13, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D. C.

✓ 1. Chairman's Letter to the White House on Gnome Event -

The Chairman said he had sent a letter report to the White House at their request. *attached 12/12*

✓ 2. Letter to the Joint Committee re Reactor Development Program

The response to the Joint Committee request of November 13 was approved. (Henderson) *Attached this date*

3. Draft Letters to Joint Committee re AEC Reorganization and Information to the Joint Committee -

The Commissioners requested revision of the letters for their early review. (Ink)

4. December 12 Meeting With Director Bell on FY 1963 Budget Estimates -

The Chairman reported on the discussion of the BOB Markup. A copy of Dr. Brown's letter on the Dribble Project is to be sent to the BOB (Henderson)

The Commissioners requested early circulation of BOB final action on the FY 1963 Markup. (Burrows - Secy)

5. Chairman's Report on his December 12 Meeting With Sir William Penney -

6. Chairman's Report on December 12 Luncheon with Mr. Perrin

7. Tests Schedules and Announcements

The Commissioners agreed the event now scheduled for December 13 and the event scheduled for December 16 should be announced. (Betts - Clark)

8. Montgomery County Council Hearing on Elimination of Discrimination -

The Commissioners requested the General Counsel determine appropriate representation. (GC)

9. Letter to Dr. Johnson on Joint Agreement on Operation of Military Power Reactors -

Commissioners agreed the letter should be dispatched.

10. Washington Public Power Supply System Proposal re NPR -

The Commissioners requested preparation of an interim reply and scheduling of a Briefing on Tuesday, December 19.
(Quinn - Secy)

11. Letter From Joint Committee on Release of Information on Soviet Tests -

The Chairman noted a reply is in preparation. (Ink)

12. Designation of Oak Ridge Isotopes Development Center -

Mr. Hollingsworth said he would report on his recommendation.(GM)

13. Follow-on Test Schedule -

The Chairman said the President should be informed next week.(Betts)

14. Dr. Haworth's December 12 Meeting with Special Committee

15. AEC 181/87 "Compensation to University Operating Contractors"-

The Commissioners requested a redraft of the letter. (Vinciguerra - Ink)

The Commissioners agreed with Mr. Hollingsworth's recommendation on the AEC negotiating position re appointments. (GM)

The Chairman requested information on the conditions in the University of California Contract. (GM)

16. Mr. Graham's Report on his MLC Trip and NTS Visit -

17. General Manager's Report on the Gnome Event -

18. Establishment of Project Control System -

Mr. Hollingsworth reported he would establish an AEC project control system under the direction of Mr. Ink. (Ink).

19. Letter to Governor DiSalle re Proposed Part 150

Approved. (Price)

Present

Dr. Seaborg Mr. Hollingsworth
Mr. Graham Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
Dr. Haworth
Gen. Ludecke

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager (4)
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

DEC 1 1961

Dear Mr. Hollifield:

I agree with the opinion expressed in your letter to me of November 13, 1961, that it would be desirable for the Commission and the Joint Committee to reach mutual agreement on the methods to be used for the design and construction of future prototype reactors which we have under consideration.

As you suggested, I have personally reviewed the Joint Committee staff study, the Joint Committee hearings, and your speech given in Texas.

Following your letter, an informal discussion between Commission and Commission staffs was held on November 29, 1961. I would be pleased to meet with you at your convenience to discuss this subject further; arrangements for additional staff discussions may also be useful.

Sincerely yours,

(Signature)
Signed Dean T. ...

Chairman

Honorable Clet Hollifield
Chairman, Joint Committee
on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

cc: Chairman (2)
Congressional (2)
GM
AGWD
Pltman rdg
McGarry rdg
RD rdg (2)
RD:OR rdg

CEL (rewrite) AGM

DCM

GM

Chairman

May/vlc/ink/ce DOROVAN:dep

12-8-61

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

TO : Robert E. Hollingsworth
Deputy General Manager

DATE: December 13, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved Rs Hollingsworth
Date 12/15/61
R. E. HOLLINGSWORTH

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1806, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1961, 2:25 P. M.
ROOM 1113-B, D. C. OFFICE

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Notified Secretariat of
approval 12/15/61

Commission Business

1. AEC 1000/53 - Development Program for High Power Space Systems

Discussed.

The Commission requested a meeting with Secretary Zuckert and Mr. Webb be arranged at an appropriate time.

(Pittman)

The Commission requested Pratt and Whitney representatives be invited to present a briefing on their proposal during the week of December 18, 1961.

(Pittman)

- ✓ 2. AEC 971/3 - Program for Use of U-233 in Epithermal-Fast Breeder Reactor

Approved as revised.

The Commission requested the letter to the Southwest Atomic Energy Associates be revised to reflect encouragement and to offer non-financial cooperation.

(Pittman)

Item of Information

NPR Piping Contract

You said you would submit a recommendation on this matter this week.

George Pimentel and I discussed the status of CHEMStudy at CHEMStudy headquarters (Fulton and Bancroft Streets). I visited the group in the Chancellor's office who had worked with me during my tenure in that office.

I had lunch at the Faculty Club.

In the afternoon I visited the Chemistry Division at the Radiation Laboratory. I outlined, with Eileen Carson, a monograph on the transuranium elements that I am going to write for high school students; this is in connection with the CHEMStudy project.

I reported to the University of California Regents at their meeting in University Hall, in executive session, the status of the U.S. weapons program and other aspects of the international situation.

I had dinner with the Perlman's in Lafayette and then visited with the McPeaks, our tenants at 1154 Glen Road.

(Notes on Information Meeting 93, conducted during my absence, are attached.)

Saturday, December 16, 1961 - Berkeley/Washington

I participated in the recording of a TV show for the program, "College News Conference," at Station KQED in San Francisco. Ruth Hagy was the moderator and U.C. students Susan Shaw, Bill Wong, and a physics student, and Stanford law student were the questioners. The questions on education, weapons testing, GNOME, the role of scientists, fallout, etc., seemed to go well. I also recorded a one and one-fourth minute plug for educational television for KQED.

I returned to Washington, accompanied by Arnie Fritsch, on United Airlines flight no. 840, leaving San Francisco at 2:15 p.m. and arriving at Friendship Airport at 9:45 p.m.

Sunday, December 17, 1961

I spent the day working on a large stack of correspondence and AEC papers that were awaiting me on my return from California.

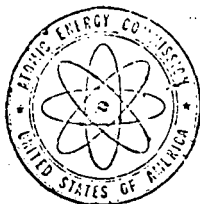
I returned McCone's call of Friday, December 15th. He raised the question of whether AEC should have a permanent representative on the Intelligence Board. (The present members are: State Department, CIA, Army, Navy, Air Force, Joint Chiefs of Staff, National Security Agency, AEC, FBI.) He would propose to drop AEC to an ad hoc role; also he would drop Army, Navy, Air Force and Joint Chiefs of Staff, and would have only one DOD representative. He would revise the Committee structure, and AEC would continue on some committees. As the Committee is now constituted, he thinks that a lot of Harry Traynor's and C. H. Reichardt's time is wasted at the meetings.

Monday, December 18, 1961 - D.C.

I attended an executive session of PSAC this morning.

In my absence Commissioner Graham presided over Information Meeting 94 (notes attached).

At 11:30 a.m. I attended a meeting of the Principals. Present were: Secretary Rusk, Mac Bundy, John McCone, Secretary McNamara, Jerry Wiesner, Bill Foster,



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 15, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 93

9:40 a.m., Friday, December 15, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. AEC 907/22 "DOD Request for Study of Weapon Incident" -

Noted as in staff

2. AEC 420/87 "Reinstatement of the Military Compact Reactor Development Requirement"-

The Commissioners noted this matter as in staff and requested preparation of an interim reply. (Pittman)

3. December 14 Herald Tribune Article on Joint U. S.- U. K. Tests

4. New York Times December 15 Article by John Finney re U. S. Test Plans -

5. Joint Committee Recent Inquiries re Voss and Simons' Articles -

The Commissioners requested a report on the status of the replies. (Ink - Secretary)

6. Letter to Mr. Perrin re U.K. Supply of Material to the French-

The Commissioners noted that the letter to Mr. Perrin could await the Chairman's signature.

7. Mr. Kavanaugh's Memo of December 13 re United Nation's Nuclear Test Resolutions -

The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter by Messrs. Brown and Kavanaugh for review by the General Manager and dispatch today. (Brown - Kavanaugh)

8. Joint Committee Study of Security Program -

The Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to the DOD referencing AEC's August 4, 1961 and DOD's August 12, 1961 letters, and requesting a progress report. (GM)

Trans-classification of Restricted Data Information -

The Commissioners agreed the General Manager should discuss with Dr. Johnson the status of this matter in the DOD. (GM)

- 9. December 14 Telegram from New York re Disarmament Discussions With U. K. Representatives -
- 10. Telegram from Dr. Foster re Test Plans -
- 11. Oak Ridger November 29 Article re Pictures of Soviet Tests -
- 12. Dr. Wilson's Report on Visit to Japan -

Dr. Wilson said he would circulate his report and requested the Commissioners to review it in light of possible transmittal to the Joint Committee.

- 13. Mr. Graham's Visit to Nevada Test Site -

A report will be circulated.

- 14. Gnome Event -

The General Manager reported on the status of results.

- 15. Agenda -

Approved as revised.

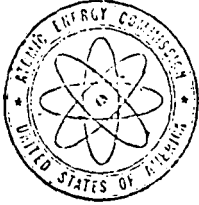
Present

Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Oulahan
Gen. Luedecke	Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
Gen. Manager
Gen. Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 18, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 94

9:50 a.m., Monday, December 18, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Personnel Promotions -

The Commissioners requested promotional action on certain secretarial positions. (Secretary - Tackman)

2. Entry on Duty of Hearing Examiner -

Mr. Graham said Mr. Jensch had informed him that Mr. McConnell will report for duty shortly after January 1, 1962.

3. U.K. Aide Memoire re Negotiations with EUR/TOM -

The Commissioners requested a report on recommended actions. (General Manager)

✓ 4. Letter to the U.K. re Test Planning -

The Commissioners approved the response to Sir Roger Makins December 13 letter subject to confirmation of funding level. (General Manager)

5. AEC 1077/31 - Test Program -

Noted for the record.

6. General Manager report on the RINGTAIL Event -

7. AEC 1077/28 - High Altitude Weapons Effects Program -

The Commissioners said the General Manager should reply to the letter. (General Manager)

8. Bureau of the Budget Mark-up of Fiscal 1963 Budget -

The Commissioners suggested the Chairman consider an appeal to the President.

9. Dr. Haworth's Letter of December 15 to Mr. Bundy re Use of Christmas Island -

Noted.

10. Letters from Senator Bible re Nevada Test Site and Tonopah Airport
Noted.

11. Letter from Dr. Wiesner re August 1962 Conference on Science and Technology -
Noted.

12. Mr. Graham's Letter of December 15 to Mr. Holifield re EURATOM Agreement Amendments -
Noted.

(Mr. Olson entered meeting; did not participate in foregoing discussion.)

13. Idaho Operations Office Manager -

The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation. (General Manager)

✓ 14. Letter to William C. Foster re U.N. Resolution on Nuclear Tests -
Approved for the Chairman's signature today. (Henderson)

15. Schedule for Tuesday, December 19 -

The Commissioners noted they would be in Germantown tomorrow.

16. Dr. Wilson's Report on Visit to Japan -

Dr. Wilson distributed his report and requested the Commissioners' comments.

17. Mr. Olson's Memorandum of December 18 re Washington Sunday Star Article of December 17 on War Strategy -

The Commissioners requested a determination as to the desirability of a briefing for the Commission. (General Manager)

18. Letter from Australian Ambassador re Use of Test Site -

Mr. Olson informed the Commissioners of the proposed arrangement.

19. Appointment of Deputy Director of the Division of Research -

The Commissioners approved the General Manager's recommendation subject to the approval of the Chairman and Dr. Haworth. (General Manager)

20. Letter to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy re Contracts for Research -

Mr. Olson will review the General Manager's draft letter.

21. Statement re Availability of Thorium -

The General Manager reported he would send separately to the Joint Committee an excerpt from the annual report.

22. Directive on Telephone Monitoring Procedure -

The Commissioners approved the proposed directive and noted a copy would be sent to Congressman Moss. (General Manager)

Present

Mr. Graham Mr. Naiden
Dr. Wilson Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
Gen. Luedecke

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

plus Pete Scoville, Paul Nitze, Harold Brown, Spurgeon Keeny, Phil Farley and General Betts. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss a plan for the forthcoming Kennedy-Macmillan meeting in Bermuda (December 21st and 22nd) on atmospheric testing and the possible U.S. use of Christmas Island for this purpose.

We will make clear that the decision to test in the atmosphere will not depend on obtaining the use of Christmas Island as the United States must control its test program. I raised the question of the United States buying Christmas Island from the United Kingdom.

I had lunch with PSAC and stayed for the afternoon session at which a discussion of life sciences activities was presented by Colin MacLeod.

I wrote Sir Roger Makins to state we agree to the suggested conditions for this test of a nuclear device underground in Nevada. (My letter and Makins' letter and enclosure attached.)

Tuesday, December 19, 1961 - Germantown

I presided over Commission Meeting 1807 (action summary attached).

I had lunch in the dining room with Phil Farley, Al Wells and Howard Brown to discuss the forthcoming Kennedy-Macmillan meeting, especially its effect on the U.K.-U.S. Civil Bilateral Atomic Energy Agreement and U.K.'s joining Euratom (as a result of their joining the Common Market), also its effect on the U.K.-U.S. Military Bilateral.

At 4 p.m. I attended the AERWA Christmas party in the cafeteria and gave a short talk to the group.

I called Dave Bell to inquire how his meeting with the President (and Bundy and Sorensen) regarding FY 1963 budget went. I asked whether he had taken up with the President the cutting out of the two big civilian power reactors. He said he had; the President feels that his general policy for this year calls for deferring things wherever possible, and he considered this a feasible deferral. I suggested that the Administration consider the desirability of issuing a policy statement, outlining its views on the future of nuclear reactors for civilian power in the U.S. He asked that we draft such a statement, making it as constructive as possible. I said we would show that progress is being made: water reactors are beginning to come along, alternate approaches are being studied, and all necessary research is being undertaken. Bell asked that we search around for an occasion on which to hang such a statement. I said that to do the most good, such a statement should be made before the 1963 budget hits the public.

In connection with this statement the overall question would be whether the Administration is still adhering to our 1968 goal for economic nuclear power. Bell said there never has been a formal statement that this was our goal; while it was probably tacitly understood, the precise definition of what is to be achieved by 1968 has been somewhat obscure. I said this is something I inherited, and that I have regarded it as national policy. Bell asked that we nail down the specifics of this goal: who said what and when.

Due to his father's stroke, President Kennedy flew to Palm Beach this afternoon; this means that we will fly down there tomorrow in order to be present for pre-meeting conferences preparatory to the meeting of President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan of the U.K.

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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 18, 1961

Dear Sir Roger:

I refer to your letter of December 13, 1961, in which you enclosed a draft letter setting out the proposed operational arrangements for your possible participation in the underground test program at the Nevada Test Site. I have reviewed the draft letter and discussed it with other members of the Commission. We are in agreement with the proposals and would be happy to receive such a letter as a basis for a formal governmental action leading to your participation in our underground test program.

In response to your desires that there be no premature disclosure to the public with respect to this cooperation, I have classified this letter accordingly. At such time as you find it propitious to disclose your position in this matter, this correspondence could be declassified.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Sir Roger Makins
Chairman of the United Kingdom
Atomic Energy Authority

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

OFFICE DIARY GLENN T. SEABORG Chf USAEC, 1961-72 FOLDER-PAGE 02093

12/18/61

DOCUMENT TITLE Letter from UKAEA, Making to AEC, Seaborg

Dated 12/13/61 proposing operational arrangements

of UK participation in underground test program
at Nevada Test Site.

0900713

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

C. Seaborg
Name

7-22-87
Date

Reference letter British Defense Staff Edmunds
to DOE, OC, Gilbert dated 6-25-87

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE <u>012 094-012076</u>

12/18/61

DOCUMENT TITLE Draft letter from Chairman, UKAEA, to Chairman,

USAEC, proposal underground nuclear test of a UK

device at the Nevada Test Site

0900714

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

C. Seaborg
Name

7-22-87
Date

Reference letter British Defense Staff Edmunds
to DOE, OC, Gilbert dated 6-25-87

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

UNCL BY DOE
MAY 86

TO : A. R. Luedecke, General Manager

DATE: December 19, 1961

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved A. R. Luedecke
A. R. Luedecke

Date 12/20/61

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 1807, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1961,
10:45 A.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MD.

Symbol: SECY:JCH

Notified Secretariat
of approval 12/21/61

Commission Decisions

1. Minutes of Meetings 1800 through 1804.

Approved as revised.

- ✓ 2. AEC 1100 - Proposed Executive Order Implementing Arms Control and Disarmament Act

Approved as revised.

(Kavanagh)

The Commission requested appropriate language revisions in the draft letter to the BOB.

(Kavanagh)

- ✓ 3. AEC 859/8 - Studies of Biological Consequences of Nuclear War

Approved as revised.

(Dunham)

The Commission requested that the BOB be informed that the Commission will attempt to fund the proposed program within the existing budget limits.

(Dunham)

- ✓ 4. AEC 132/48 - AEC Organization and Delegations for Publication in the Federal Register

Approved as revised, subject to concurrence by Commissioners Graham and Olson.*

(Naiden-Tackman)

The Commission approved the General Manager's recommended revision of his delegation of authority on contract matters.

* Subsequent to the Meeting Commissioners Graham and Olson approved an additional subparagraph re Commission responsibility on public health and safety.

The Commission requested the Controller's function description be revised to be consistent with the press release of August 11.

The Commission requested that the statement be revised to indicate the Commission's responsibility for the public health and safety.

Other Business

1. Mark-up for FY 1963 Budget

Commissioner Olson requested he be provided a copy of the latest BOB mark-up of the FY 1963 estimates.

(Burrows)

2. AEC 181/84 - Use of Contracts for Research, Operating and Management Purposes

Discussed.

The Commission requested the transmittal letter be revised and reviewed by the Chairman and Commissioner Graham prior to dispatch.

(Ink)

3. AEC 779/27 - Proposed Amendment of Civil Uses Agreement with Canada.

Discussed.

The Commissioners requested a report on the effect of pertinent tariff provisions and the Buy-American clause on the import into the U. S. of fuel elements fabricated abroad under civil uses agreements. (Wells)

The Commission requested proposals contained in AEC 779/27 be submitted for consideration following preparation of the above report.

(Wells-Sacy)

Item of Information

Report on NPR Piping Contract

Wednesday, December 20, 1961 - D.C. Office/Palm Beach

I presided at Information Meeting 95 (notes attached). We approved replies to Holifield's letters of November 13th on the AEC reorganization and keeping the JCAE currently and fully informed; these will be dispatched today (copies attached).

I met with representatives of United Aircraft Corporation who presented their case for being awarded the assignment of developing the advanced SNAP 50 reactor (100 KW), lithium-cooled, possible U carbide fueled, at their CANEL facility in Connecticut.

I had lunch with Howard Brown at the Roger Smith Hotel.

At 3 p.m. I departed from Andrews Air Force Base on the Presidential jet plane for Palm Beach, Florida. Secretary Rusk, Charles Bohlen, William Tyler, Harold Brown, Mac Bundy, David Bruce and many other were along. We arrived about 5 p.m.

Bundy, Harold Brown, Dean Rusk, David Bruce, I and others had dinner at President Kennedy's vacation home (the Paul residence) with President and Mrs. Kennedy. I sat next to Jackie Kennedy and had the opportunity to talk with her throughout the time of the dinner. Her discussion included a good deal of talk about our children and also included reference to many other topics of the day. I found Mrs. Kennedy to be well informed and a stimulating conversationalist.

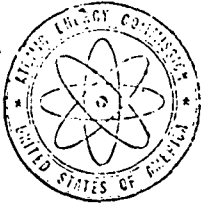
After dinner we all briefed the President in connection with tomorrow's meeting with Prime Minister Macmillan. Brown and I briefed him on the Russian tests and the relative U.S. and USSR positions, the need for atmospheric testing, etc.

I spent the night at Palm Beach Towers.

Thursday, December 21, 1961 - Palm Beach/Bermuda

I accompanied President Kennedy and his group to Bermuda. We flew on the Presidential jet, leaving Palm Beach at 10 a.m. and arriving in Bermuda at 1 p.m. (their time).

Removed pending review by other agencies



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 86

December 20, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 95

9:40 a.m., Wednesday, December 20, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Letter to the Bureau of the Budget re Contracts for Research, Operating and Management Purposes

The Commissioners approved Mr. Graham's draft subject to Dr. Haworth's review.

2. Chairman's Trip to Palm Beach and Bermuda

3. Position Paper on Special Tests

The Chairman said the paper would be circulated for the Commissioners' information. (Henderson)

4. AEC 1070/13 - Final Allowances - FY 1963 Budget Estimates

The Chairman reported on his discussion with Mr. Bell of the BOB final mark-up on fiscal 1963 budget estimates. The Chairman requested a report on the development of nuclear power goals. (Pittman)

The Chairman requested preparation of a draft statement for possible use in discussions with the President. (Pittman)

The Chairman reported on BOB thinking on the following items and said these should be kept in mind for possible later action:

- a. ROVER Back-up Program
- b. Advanced SNAP Systems
- c. Equipment Grants
- d. MIT Accelerator

(Burrows)

5. Letter to William Foster re Disarmament Negotiations

The Chairman said he would sign and dispatch the letter today.

6. Letter to Congressman Holifield in Response to his November 13 Letter on Reorganization of the AEC

Approved. (Henderson)

✓ 7. Letter to Congressman Holifield in Response to his November 13 Letter on Keeping the Joint Committee Informed

Approved. (Henderson)

The Chairman requested a report on the information on inspections that has been sent to the Joint Committee. (General Manager)

8. Announcement of the FEATHER Event

The Commissioners said the event should be announced. (Betts - Clark)

9. DOD Publication on Fall-out Protection

The Commissioners requested review in light of possible need to respond to queries. (Dunham)

10. Mr. Graham's Memorandum of December 15 re NTS

The General Manager said he is reviewing the recommendations.

11. Bethe Panel Meeting December 19

The Commissioners requested a report on the meeting results. (Reichardt)

12. AEC 986/7 - Gifts of Special Nuclear Material to the IAEA

The Commissioners will take up this matter on Friday, December 22. (Secretary)

Present

Dr. Seaborg Gen. Luedecke
Mr. Graham Mr. Henderson
Dr. Haworth Mr. McCool
Dr. Wilson

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

DEC 20 1961

Dear Chet,

Your letter of November 13, 1961, requested certain information concerning the August, 1961, reorganization of the Atomic Energy Commission. It is difficult to pinpoint precisely the exact chronology of the initiation of plans for the recent reorganization. I do recall, however, that organization was one of the subjects Mr. McCone and I discussed prior to my assuming office. The reorganization which was approved in August resulted from my request to the General Manager for his recommendations and from several discussions among the Commissioners.

We have now had several months' experience in operating under our new structure, and we find, in general, that lines of communication have been shortened, our key program people are able to spend more time on technical problems rather than administrative detail, and program direction has been strengthened. During this same period, we have conducted an intensive evaluation of our actions. The new organization has been reviewed in detail with key Headquarters staff and, in addition, we brought the Managers of all our Field Offices to Washington on December 14th to discuss several management areas including this reorganization. We found that the Managers are generally well pleased with the reorganization and have thus far experienced surprisingly few problems during the transition from the previous organization to the new one.

A principal result of the reorganization is the establishment of a focal point in the Headquarters - the Assistant General Manager for Research and Development - to which six multi-program laboratories are responsible. The establishment of such a focal point was recommended by the AEC staff, the General Advisory Committee, and the Laboratory Directors. We believe that the structure under which we are now operating provides for more direct consultation, supervision, control, review, and coordination of our laboratory research programs at the Headquarters.

We are continuing to examine our organizational structure and procedures in relation to program requirements. Some additional changes in organization to assure more rapid achievement of objectives in certain programs may be indicated.

I realize that there are a number of points contained in your letter of November 13th to which this reply is not responsive; however, before attempting to supply the information and material requested, I should very much appreciate the opportunity to meet with you to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Chat Holifield
Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

ECB/hg
12/20/61

Rewritten in Chairman's Office - ECB/hg - Dec. 20, 1961

Concurred in by Mr. Hollingsworth
Approved at Information Meeting - Dec. 20, 1961

DEC 20 1961

Dear Chat,

I am writing in further response to your letter of November 13, 1961, regarding procedures for keeping the Joint Committee fully and currently informed. I just wanted you to know that I have given a great deal of thought to your letter since it was received and to the question of how best to respond to it.

It would seem to me that, initially, a useful course of action would be for us to discuss the matter informally and review the categories of information outlined in your letter.

Meanwhile, I assure you that the Commission recognizes the importance which the Committee attaches to this requirement and that we will continue our efforts to be responsive to it.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable Chat Hollifield
Chairman
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
Congress of the United States

Retyped in Chairman's Office - HCBrown:hg 12/20/61
Approved at Information Meeting - Dec. 20, 1961

Removed pending review by other agencies

Removed pending review by other agencies

Friday, December 22, 1961 - Bermuda/D.C.

I attended a continuation of the meeting between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan at Government House.

The same themes were evident as the day before: the British wanted assurance that there would be one more try for an agreement; the American's wanted to get down to cases about Christmas Island.

The Prime Minister asked how long a time would be needed for preparations on Christmas Island. Brown answered that we would have to start early in January to be ready for testing by April 1st. The Prime Minister remarked that he must have cabinet consent to any decision on these matters. (This came as a bit of surprise and disappointment; we were hoping to wrap things up in Bermuda.)

Macmillan repeated his question: Couldn't we make a new effort to reach an agreement? One side was the Berlin question; it could be settled if people wanted to settle it. On the other side was this testing competition, which seemed to be a "travesty of the purposes of human life."

Kennedy insisted that the United States had to decide to test but he was willing to couple the decision with another statement of our disarmament proposals. Also, he was willing to hold back any announcement of our decision to test. We would state only that we were making preparations. Kennedy then asked Macmillan if he could agree on Christmas Island now. The Prime Minister answered that the two countries were partners and the U.K. would back up the U.S. But could we not announce our plans so that "they would seem less a threat than a hope?" Kennedy said we could do this if we were careful not to use words that might trap us in the future.

Home asked if the President intended to make the testing decision dependent on Berlin. Kennedy answered that if a really satisfactory settlement could be worked out on Berlin, he felt that it would be easier for the United States to forego testing at this time. He cautioned that this position should not be published.

The President and the Prime Minister took note of the new situation created by the massive series of atmospheric tests conducted in recent months by the Soviet Government after long, secret preparations. They agreed that it is now necessary, as a matter of prudent planning for the future, that, pending the final decision, preparations should be made for atmospheric testing to maintain the effectiveness of the deterrent.

Meanwhile, they continue to believe that no task is more urgent than the search for paths toward effective disarmament, and they pledge themselves to intensive and continued efforts in this direction.

Serious progress toward disarmament is the only way of breaking out of the dangerous contest so sharply renewed by the Soviet Union. The President and the Prime Minister believe that the plans for disarmament put forward by the United States in the current session of the United Nations General Assembly offer a basis for such progress, along with the treaty for ending nuclear tests which the two nations have so carefully prepared and so earnestly urged upon the Soviet Government.

I flew back to Washington on the Presidential plane, leaving at 6:30 p.m. and arriving at Andrews Air Force Base at 7:40 p.m. The President flew in another Presidential plane back to Palm Beach.

I read a letter from Sir Roger Makins concerning supply of Uranium-235 to the U.K. (copy attached).

(Attached are notes of Information Meeting 96 held in my absence).

Saturday, December 23, 1961

I spent the day at home working on a huge stack of AEC papers. Helen, Pete, Steve and Dianne are all sick with the stomach flu. Lynne and Dave completed the Christmas shopping.

Sunday, December 24, 1961

Lynne and Dave became sick with stomach flu; however, everyone was sufficiently recovered to enjoy opening Christmas presents which I photographed with the movie camera.

Monday, December 25, 1961 - CHRISTMAS DAY

Aunt Esther, cousin Alice Robinson and her husband Jim dropped by. I spent the day at home.

Tuesday, December 26, 1961 - D.C./Denver, Colorado

I presided at Information Meeting 97 (notes attached) at which I reported to the Commission on the Bermuda meeting of President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan.

In the late afternoon Vic Schmidt and I flew to Denver on United Airlines flight 867, leaving Friendship Airport at 4:45 p.m. and arriving in Denver at 7:30 p.m.

I sent my biweekly report to President Kennedy (copy attached).

Wednesday, December 27, 1961 - Denver, Colorado

I became ill with stomach flu in Denver where I am staying at the Denver-Hilton Hotel. I recovered sufficiently, however, to give the John Wesley Powell Lecture before a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the Denver-Hilton Hotel. The lecture, entitled, "A Scientific Society - The Beginnings" seemed to be very well received.

I had a visit with Eleanor Finley.

I was interviewed by Jane Cutaia and photographed for Business Week.

Thursday, December 28, 1961 - Denver/Washington

I flew back to Washington on TWA flight no. 130 to Chicago, leaving at 8 a.m. and arriving in Chicago at 11 a.m. I took United flight no. 704 from Chicago leaving at 12:30 p.m. and arriving at Friendship Airport at 3 p.m.

I spent the evening working on AEC papers.

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY.



II, CHARLES II STREET,

LONDON, S.W...

21st December, 1961

JJS 12/22/61

Dear Glenn,

When we last met, on November 18th, you referred to the new fuel policy which has since been expounded by Dr. Wilson in Tokyo. If I remember rightly, you thought there would be no difficulty in amending the U.S.-U.K. Civil Bilateral Agreement to make possible the supply of U.235 for our civil power programme, and we both agreed to examine this question further at an early date.

After the exploratory talks between our staffs last January, the Authority examined the situation very fully and concluded that we would not be in a position until the autumn of 1962 at the earliest to state our precise requirements of Uranium 235 from the United States or propose dates of delivery. This is still the case. The date of introduction into the United Kingdom power programme of gas-cooled reactors using an enriched fuel is not yet settled, nor are we able to specify the requirements in terms of enriched uranium of such reactors.

Action on the lines contemplated in Dr. Wilson's statement is not, therefore, at present open to us, although we believe we shall be able to clarify our position in the not too distant future. But we believe that it would be much more satisfactory both for us and for our industry if in the meantime we had been able to supplement our present bilateral agreements with the United States with an agreement covering the supply to the United Kingdom of enriched uranium.

I quite realise that until our own thinking is much more advanced there could be no question of the A.E.C. entering into any firm commitment. What we have in mind is simple enabling provision under which the Authority and the Commission could negotiate fuel contracts as and when firm requirements could be formulated. No doubt this provision could not be completely open-ended; you might wish to specify a maximum quantity, and I believe we could arrive at this without difficulty.

We have

506A

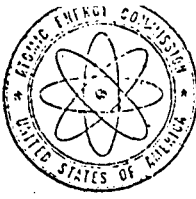
We have hitherto thought in terms of an amendment to the existing civil bilateral agreement, but this extends only to 1965 and an amendment to it would not be of value in this connection unless the agreement could itself be extended for a further substantial period e.g. until 1975. The alternative would be a short separate agreement covering the supply of U.235 standing on its own.

It would be of great help to me if you could let me know informally whether you consider it practicable to pursue either of these courses.

James Makins

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roger Makins', with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Roger Makins



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

UNCL. BY DOE
NOV 81

December 22, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 96

9:50 a.m., Friday, December 22, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. AEC 132/48 "AEC Organization and Delegation for Publication in the Federal Register" -

Mr. Graham noted the revision on Health and Safety responsibilities which had been approved by him and Mr. Olson as discussed at Meeting 1807.

2. Article of December 21, Idaho Falls Post Register re AEC Purchase of Gasoline in Utah Tax Case -

The Commissioners requested the General Counsel note for possible future action. (GC)

3. December 18 Letter from Mr. Ramey Requesting a Briefing on the Test Program -

4. Draft Letter to the President on Operation NOUGAT -

Mr. Graham noted that this letter would be held for the Chairman's review.

5. Letter from Stanford University re Stanford Accelerator Project -

The General Manager noted Stanford would have a press release today and said he had informed the Joint Committee.

6. Memo From General Betts re Recruitment of Holmes and Narver Employees -

7. Dr. Harold Brown's Letter of December 12 to the President re Test Program -

Will be circulated. (Brown)

8. Executive Order Implementing Arms Control and Disarmament Act -

Mr. Graham noted he had signed the letter.

9. Letter-Report to Congressman Holifield on the 5th General Conference of the IAEA -

Mr. Graham noted the letter had been sent.

10. Dr. Haworth's Conversation With William C. Foster -

The Chairman is to be informed. (Brown)

11. Dr. Teller's January 2, 1962 Speech on the GNOME Event -

12. AEC 988/128 - Exchange of Atomic Weapon Information With the United Kingdom -

Mr. Graham said the letter to Congressman Holifield would be signed and dispatched today.

13. AEC 986/7 "Gifts of Special Nuclear Material to the IAEA"

Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's proposal. (Wells)

14. Mr. Tremmel's Memo of December 21, 1961 re Discussion with Davidson Chemical Company Officials -

15. Letter to the BOB re Contracts for Research, Operating and Management Purposes -

Dr. Haworth noted the error in this action as carried in Item 1 of Meeting 95.

16. Draft Statement on AEC for Inclusion in the President's Budget Message -

The General Manager's draft was discussed and will be sent to the White House today. (GM)

17. January 11th Meeting With NAM and Chamber of Commerce Representatives to Discuss Saline Water Program -

The General Manager said he would proceed with plans for the meeting.

18. AEC Scientific Representative in Paris -

Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation and requested preparation of letters to Dr. Perrin and Ambassador Gavin. (GM)

19. Transmittal to the Joint Committee of Dr. Wilson's Report on Visit to Japan -

Mr. Graham said he thought Dr. Wilson had sent the report with a personal letter to Congressman Holifield.

20. Draft Presidential Statement on Nuclear Power Program -

The General Manager distributed the draft statement for the Commissioners review.

21. General Manager's Report on NERVA Contract Discussions -

22. FEATHER Event -

The General Manager reported on the shot and Mr. Brown said the White House would be informed upon receipt of additional information.

23. Agenda -

Approved as revised.

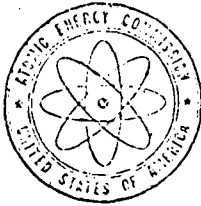
Present

Mr. Graham	Mr. Brown
Dr. Haworth	Mr. McCool
Gen. Luedecke	

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary



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

UNCL. BY DOE
 NOV 86

December 26, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 97

9:50 a.m., Tuesday, December 26, 1961 - Chairman's Office, D.C.

1. Draft Statement on AEC for Inclusion in the President's Budget Message -

The Chairman requested inclusion of revised language on the nuclear power program. (General Manager)

2. Draft Presidential Statement on Power Program -

The Commissioners requested revision of the statement and a determination as to the possibility of use at the dedication of the Piqua reactor. (General Manager)

3. Chairman's Report on Bermuda Meeting of the President and the Prime Minister -

4. Draft Letter to the President on Operation NOUGAT -

The Chairman requested circulation of the revised draft for consideration by the Commission on Friday. (Brown - Betts - McCool)

5. Organization and Personnel Planning for the Test Program -

The Chairman requested a report. (Betts)

6. Secretary Gilpatric's Letter Request re Clearance of Transmittal of Atomic Information to West Germany -

The Chairman noted the DOD request for expediting action. (Betts)

7. NERVA Contract -

The General Manager said he would report on this matter on Wednesday, December 27.

8. Project ORION -

Dr. Wilson requested an evaluation and briefing. (Pittman)

Present

Dr. Seaborg General Luedecke
 Mr. Graham Mr. Brown
 Mr. Olson Mr. McCool
 Dr. Wilson

Distribution

Commissioners
 General Manager
 General Counsel
 Secretary

W. B. McCool
 Secretary

December 26, 1961

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

Dear Mr. President:

The only significant development for my bi-weekly report to you is the revised NSUGAT II underground nuclear test schedule, which is now being prepared and will be in your office within a week.

I am leaving this afternoon to deliver the John Wesley Powell lecture before the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Denver. Until my return on December 23th, Mr. John S. Graham will serve as Acting Chairman.

Since this is the last bi-weekly report which I will be submitting during the year 1961, I would hope that in some manner you can convey to the White House staff my appreciation for the assistance they have rendered to me and to the Commission during the past year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President
The White House

CLH/g

Friday, December 29, 1961 - D.C.

I presided at Information Meeting 98 (notes attached) where the Commissioners worked on a letter to President Kennedy describing the follow-on underground weapons testing series, termed NOUGAT II, to be conducted beginning in January and continuing until around April 1, 1962. This consists of about 23 tests for which the President's approval will be sought.

I sent a letter (copy attached along with copy of Makins' letter and draft release) to Sir Roger Makins containing for his approval possible changes in his publicity release concerning the proposed U.K. use of U.S. underground testing facilities for one of their tests.

The Commission agreed to a compromise fee plan for a Aerojet-General and Westinghouse contract extension for the NERVA project; the problem has been that NASA's fee schedule is appreciably higher than that of the AEC.

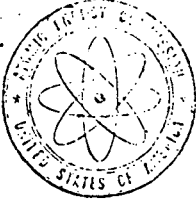
Saturday, December 30, 1961

I spent all day at home working on various AEC papers.

Sunday, December 31, 1961

Lynne returned from a visit with Helen Brough and her family in Connecticut. She has been there since last Tuesday.

I worked on the proofs of the AEC Annual Report to Congress for 1961.



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

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NOV 86

December 29, 1961

INFORMATION MEETING 98

2:40 p.m., Friday, December 29, 1961 - Room 1113-B, D. C. Office

1. AEC Membership on the United States Intelligence Board -

The Commissioners discussed Mr. McCone's request, and the Chairman said he would consider the matter further in light of their comments.

2. Year End Review -

The Chairman asked the Commissioners, General Manager and Director of Regulation to consider the Commission's programs and policies in terms of the possible need for revision or innovation. A discussion will be scheduled early in the new year. (GM-DR-secy)

3. Letter to the President re Operation NOUGAT -

Approved as revised at the meeting. (Betts)

4. Negotiations of Fees for Project NERVA -

The Commissioners had no objection to the General Manager's recommendation to proceed with negotiations as set forth in his memorandum of December 27, 1961. (General Manager)

The Chairman said he would call Mr. Webb today. (Brown)

(MR. OLSON ENTERED THE MEETING DURING DISCUSSION OF THIS MATTER)

5. Letter to the BoB re Contracts for Research, Operating and Management Purposes -

The Chairman said he would sign the letter today. (Henderson)

6. Meeting of State and Other Officials to Discuss Announcement Re Nuclear Tests -

Mr. Ink reported on the discussion and the recommendation of the group as it will be transmitted to the White House.

7. AEC-R 4/13 - Amendments to 10 CFR Part 2, "Rules of Practice -

The Commissioners agreed Mr. Olson should discuss the proposed rules with the Joint Committee staff.

8. Agenda -
Approved as revised.
(The Commissioners will be in the D. C. Office on Tuesday, January 2nd)
(Mr. Olson left the Meeting at this point)
9. Joint Committee Request for Information on Alternate Test Plans -
10. Dr. Wilson's Meeting with Senator Bennett -
11. Mr. Ramey's Letter to the Chairman, MLC, Re Decisions at Recent NATO Meeting -
12. Mr. David Beckler's Request for Assistance on Conflicts of Interest Legislation -
Mr. Graham said Mr. Naiden would discuss the matter with Mr. Beckler.
(GC)
13. Draft Letter to Chairman, MLC, Re Legislation on Section 91b -
Messrs. Brown and Ink will assist Mr. Graham in preparation of a draft. (Brown - Ink)
14. Letter to Sir Roger Makins re UK Device - attached
The Chairman said he would sign the letter today. (Henderson)
15. Letter to Secretary Rusk Re UK Device -
The Chairman said he would send the letter later. (Henderson)
15. Letter from Sir Roger Makins Re U-235 -
To be circulated. (Secy)
17. Letter of December 19 from Mr. Wolter Re Elk River Reactor Vessel -
The Chairman requested preparation of a draft letter for consideration at an early meeting. (Pittman)
18. Mr. Graham's Letter to Secretary Rusk Re Waste Disposal Case -
19. Mr. Graham's Letter to Congressman Baldwin Re Assistance to Yugoslavia -
20. Dr. Reichardt's Report Re Soviet Accelerator Program -

✓ 21. Letter from Governor Rockefeller Re Civil Defense Planning -

22. State Department Draft Telegram to Mr. Hirsch (EURATOM) -

The Chairman said he would concur in the telegram.

23. Nucleonics Article Re Advanced SNAP Systems -

The General Manager said he would inform the FBI and the Joint Committee.

24. DoD Press Release on Joint Task Force 2 -

The Commissioners requested the use of an alternate code name. (Beets)

25. DoD Publication on Fallout -

The Commissioners requested preparation of a draft letter to the DoD. (Dunham)

26. The General Manager's Letter to Congressman Holifield Re NFR Piping -

27. Budget Message Statement re AEC -

The Chairman noted that in view of the revised language it was important to find an early forum for a possible statement by the President.

Present

Dr. Seaborg	Mr. Brown
Mr. Graham	Mr. Oulahan
Dr. Wilson	Mr. Henderson
Mr. Olson *	Mr. Ink
Gen. Lucdecke	Mr. McCool

Distribution

Commissioners
General Manager
General Counsel
Secretary

W. B. McCool
Secretary

* Attended part of the Meeting

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

UNCL. BY DA
NOV 83

December 30, 1961

Dear Sir Roger,

Reference is made to your letter of 21 December 1961,* with an enclosed draft of a statement which might be issued either in the event of a premature leak or on a date to be agreed.

The Commission considers the draft statement to be quite appropriate and that prior agreement on such a contingency statement is desirable. It is suggested for your consideration that the first line of paragraph 4 might read:

"The United States authorities have agreed to make ***" rather than

"The United States authorities have offered to make ***".

In the event it becomes desirable that the statement be released, cooperation would be facilitated by prior communication between us. I hope this will be possible.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ Glenn

Glenn T. Seaborg
Chairman

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

UNITED KINGDOM ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY.

11, CHARLES II STREET,

LONDON, S.W.1.

ACO/UK/1323

CH(61)176

21st December, 1961

One page only
Copy No. 1 of 7 copies

9335 12/24/61

Dear Glenn,

With reference to the third paragraph of my letter CH(61)165 of the 13th December about publicity for the proposed underground nuclear test of a United Kingdom device at the Nevada test site, I enclose the draft of a statement which might be issued either in the event of a premature leak or on a date to be agreed between us.

This draft has not yet been seen by United Kingdom Ministers and therefore carries no governmental authority, but I should be glad to know as soon as possible whether you have any observations to make on the wording.

John S. Seaborg
R. S. S. S.
Roger S. S. S.

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

DRAFT STATEMENT

1. On the 31st October the Prime Minister made a statement in the House of Commons on the question of nuclear tests in which he made three points.
2. First, the British Government were ready at any time to resume talks in Geneva for a nuclear test agreement or to begin talks anywhere else which seemed likely to lead to a similar result. Secondly, they would not make tests for terroristic or retaliatory purposes. Thirdly, if tests were necessary for good military or scientific reasons they would if possible be made underground where there was no danger of pollution.
3. The British Government have now been satisfied that substantial technical and military benefit can be obtained by testing a British nuclear device. In accordance with the Prime Minister's statement on 31st October this particular test can and will be carried out underground.
4. The United States authorities have offered to make available a suitable facility in the United States for this test to be conducted (early in 1962). The arrangements for the test will be made by the Atomic Energy Authority in full collaboration with the United States authorities concerned.

21st December, 1961

Sunday, December 31, 1961

Lynne returned from a visit with Helen Brough and her family in Connecticut. She has been there since last Tuesday.

I worked on the proofs of the AEC Annual Report to Congress for 1961.

LAWRENCE BERKELEY LABORATORY
TECHNICAL INFORMATION DEPARTMENT
1 CYCLOTRON ROAD
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720