

# Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory

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JOURNAL OF  
**GLENN T. SEABORG**

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

*January 1, 1967 - June 30, 1967*

Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory  
University of California

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy under Contract DE-AC03-76SF00098

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PUB-625

JOURNAL  
OF  
**GLENN T. SEABORG**

Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
1961 - 1971

VOLUME 14

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

## PREFACE

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

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

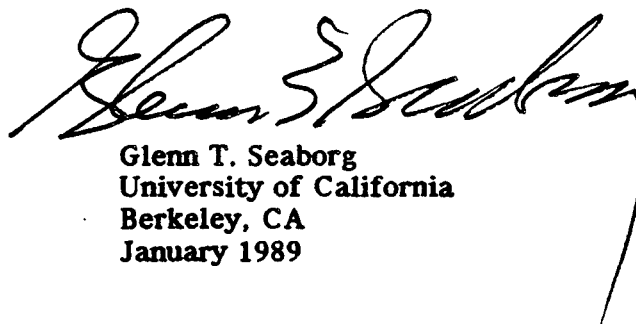
When I returned to the University of California, Berkeley, in November 1971, a couple of months after my tenure as Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, the two copies of my journal, which I presumed had been cleared, were sent there. Copy #1 eventually came to my Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory office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

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

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

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

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

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Glenn T. Seaborg". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a long, sweeping tail that extends downwards and to the right.

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.



Sunday, January 1, 1967 - New Year's Day

I worked on the letter to President Johnson on ROVER, the Los Alamos Meson Facility, and Scyllac for the meeting on Tuesday and the letter to Vice President Humphrey on ROVER and the AARR (copies of letters are attached to January 2, 1967, Journal).

I watched on television the American Football League - Kansas City - 31, Buffalo Bills - 7, and the National Football League (NFL) - Green Bay Packers - 34, Dallas Cowboys - 27.

Monday, January 2, 1967 - Holiday

Marvin Watson (White House) called me at home about 10:15 a.m. to tell me the meeting with the President which was scheduled for January 3rd has been postponed because many of the participants - Clinton Anderson, Chet Holifield, Henry Jackson, George Miller, Melvin Price, George Mahon, John Pastore, and Joe Evins - could not come.

I called Charles Schultze (BOB) to discuss what we should do about this and he said he would discuss it with the President. I called him again later after his talk with the President and he said the President has decided to put the extra ROVER funds, the Meson Facility, and the Scyllac in the contingency budget.

I sent the briefing material on ROVER, Meson Facility, and Scyllac to Marvin Watson for the President anyway (copy attached). I also sent the briefing material on the AARR and ROVER (copy attached) to the Vice President and called him later to see if he had received it, which he had; he said he would call Schultze and the President saying he is convinced that a commitment was made to build AARR.

I took my mother to the Baltimore airport to catch TWA Flight No. 61 to Los Angeles. Dianne and Eric went along to the airport.

I saw the Rose Bowl game on television - Purdue 14, USC 13.

Tuesday, January 3, 1967 - D.C. - Honolulu, Hawaii

At 9:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from James Webb (NASA). He called to report that everything went well in his talk with Finger regarding his assignment to NASA. Finger is agreeable to our plan for him to testify before Congress this year for the AEC, but for the day-to-day operation of the office to be handled here at AEC without his supervision. I asked if we need to make an announcement on the change, and Webb said, no, they would make a simple internal announcement. I reported to Webb on the weekend activities regarding the budget. He was quite pleased that the extra ROVER money is in the President's contingency part of the FY 1968 budget.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 654 (notes attached).

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch in the dining room with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, and Jim Threlkeld to discuss the status of affairs preparatory to my trip.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

DC FILE

January 2, 1967

Dear Marvin:

In response to your request of December 31, I am enclosing the Presidential briefing material on the ROVER Program and the budget issues of concern to Senator Anderson.

If I can provide you with any further information, kindly let me know.

Cordially,

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

Chairman

Honorable W. Marvin Watson  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House

Enclosures:  
As stated

ROVER

Three years ago, while preparing the Fiscal Year 1965 budget, discussions that Mr. Webb and Dr. Seaborg had with the President led to the decision to proceed on a nuclear rocket technology development program on a level of effort basis for several years until the technology of these systems was proven. Since that time, seven reactor tests, including one bread-board engine test, have successfully demonstrated the high performance of nuclear rockets. Specific impulse of over 760 seconds has been achieved compared with the maximum of 450 seconds achievable with high energy chemical rockets. Laboratory tests indicate the possibility of achieving 900 seconds specific impulse with nuclear rockets. Because of the success of the technology portion of our program and the fact that this phase of the program will be essentially completed in Calendar Year 1968, AEC and NASA have proposed the initiation of development of a flight NERVA nuclear rocket engine in Fiscal Year 1968. This engine would have a thrust of 200,000 to 250,000 pounds with a nuclear reactor power of 4,000 to 5,000 million watts (megawatts).

The decision to proceed with such a NERVA engine would involve new obligational authority, above the basic technology development program, of \$44.0 million for the AEC and \$49.8 million for the NASA in Fiscal Year 1968. The Bureau of the Budget has allowed new obligational authority in Fiscal Year 1968 for the basic technology program of \$84.4 million for the AEC and \$47.0 million for the NASA. These budget levels would initiate the phase-out of the nuclear rocket program and would essentially eliminate the unique capabilities that have been established for development of nuclear rocket systems by the end of Fiscal Year 1969. Only a small continuing research effort would remain.

As a result of its high specific impulse, the NERVA nuclear rocket engine would provide a basic increase in this country's space propulsion capability applicable to a wide variety of possible future missions. Nuclear rockets could maneuver large spacecraft from low earth orbit to high orbit or change orbital plane with a payload advantage of 50 percent and more over chemical rockets. The NERVA engine that we have proposed for development could be used in a nuclear rocket stage to replace the chemical third stage of the Saturn V vehicle to increase the payload capability of that vehicle by 65 to 85 percent for lunar exploration and lunar base operations, and by about 100 percent for unmanned deep space scientific missions to the planets or close in to the sun. Such use of NERVA to increase the payloads of Saturn V could be particularly important if the USSR demonstrated a payload capability larger than that of Saturn V. In addition, that same NERVA engine, when installed in a suitable space rocket system, would permit manned exploration of the planets with spacecraft that were millions of pounds lighter in earth orbit than with chemical propulsion.

AEC 1968 BUDGET ISSUES OF CONCERN TO SENATOR ANDERSON

ROVER

Beyond the program issue, Senator Anderson is also concerned because of the involvement of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in the ROVER Program.

MESON PHYSICS FACILITY

This medium energy physics facility, in contrast to the 200 Bev high energy physics accelerator, will provide an intense source of energetic mesons to be used in important areas of nuclear and pion physics impossible to investigate with existing research facilities. Its construction has been strongly urged by several groups of distinguished scientists.

Presidential approval and Congressional appropriations were obtained last year for architect-engineering funds for this \$55 million project. Of the \$4.7 million appropriated, only about \$2 million remains available. The project has reached the state when long lead time procurement and site development work should be initiated in early Fiscal Year 1968.

This is a facility of great importance to the universities in the entire Rocky Mountain area, including the Association of Rocky Mountain Universities (ARMU). Deferral of the start of construction will probably result in increased overall costs for the facility; slow down the growing development of the Rocky Mountain States in science and education; deter the management of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in their efforts to revitalize and broaden the scope of this important weapons laboratory; and delay the initiation of important research studies by scientists at the LASL and at numerous colleges and universities in the Rocky Mountain States.

SCYLLAC FACILITY

The Scyllac facility proposed for Los Alamos covers a building (\$2.5 million) and a large energy storage unit (\$6.0 million). This facility would house and power the Scyllac, a major new device to facilitate further study of controlled thermonuclear plasmas which should assist in the development of the unlimited source of thermonuclear fusion energy which would literally make the heavy hydrogen in the oceans of the world a source of nuclear energy. The device itself would cost about \$1.3 million and would be funded over several years from the Commission's operating budget. This facility has been unanimously endorsed by the entire scientific community working in the controlled thermonuclear field as the next logical step. Deferral of the project will preclude significant scientific advances in controlled thermonuclear research and will severely hinder the program revitalization implied in the newly adopted and announced AEC policy on controlled thermonuclear research. The Scyllac facility would be the first major new device planned under this program and the first construction line item in the Controlled Thermonuclear Program since 1959.

SHUTDOWN OF ACF ALBUQUERQUE PLANT

This November the Commission announced the closing of the government-owned South Albuquerque works operated by ACF Industries for the AEC. This facility, which largely performed machining work in the fabrication of nuclear weapons, had an annual operating budget of about \$30 million and provided employment for about 2,100 people. The decision to close the facility was made after a careful study of the AEC's production complex which indicated that annual savings of about \$6 - \$8 million would occur by consolidation of this ACF work at other existing AEC facilities in Oak Ridge and Kansas City.

Chairman Seaborg



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

January 2, 1967

Dear Mr. Vice President:

I am enclosing the briefing material on the ROVER Program and the Argonne Advanced Research Reactor (AARR) that you requested in our telephone conversation over the weekend.

If I can provide you with any further information, kindly let me know.

Cordially,

Chairman

The Vice President  
United States Senate

Enclosures:  
As stated

Argonne Advanced Research Reactor ((AARR))

In 1965, following detailed consideration by the Executive Branch, the Congress authorized and appropriated \$25 million for the design and construction of a high flux research reactor at the Argonne National Laboratory (ANL). To date, ANL has obligated about \$3.0 million of these construction funds, and, in addition, has spent over \$5 million of operating funds for research and development on components for the reactor. The design of the reactor vessel is now being completed and construction is scheduled to begin in January 1967. A significant savings of several million dollars in future research and development expenditures was effected when the Commission recently decided to make use of the already designed fuel core for the Oak Ridge High Flux Isotope Reactor.

This reactor has been planned as a research facility of great value to a number of scientific disciplines and Commission programs. It will be an extremely useful research tool for the many midwestern scientists at the numerous universities and colleges in the area which now are associated with ANL through the recently formed Argonne Universities Association (which now operates ANL for the AEC).

The AARR will allow Argonne and other midwestern scientists to perform significant research in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, physics and materials research. Loss of the AARR would severely limit these programs at the Argonne National Laboratory which constitute a significant portion of the basic physical research at Argonne.

The recent selection of a site near the Argonne National Laboratory for the proposed 200 Bev Accelerator Laboratory does not in any way remove the requirement for the construction and operation of the AARR at ANL. The 200 Bev Accelerator Laboratory will be designed and operated by a corporation of 46 universities representing all sections of the country, and is being proposed to meet a national need for such a high energy physics instrument. This facility is an entirely different type from the Argonne Advanced Research Reactor; a facility to meet the needs of midwestern scientists.

At the time the MURA accelerator was disapproved, the Director of the Bureau of the Budget in his December 7, 1963 letter to the President (copy attached), and the President in his letter of January 16, 1964 to the then Senator Humphrey (copy attached), emphasized that the approval of the AARR was a factor in the decision to not build the MURA accelerator, and noted the great promise the AARR held for the scientists of the midwest. This appears clearly to be a commitment by the Administration to build the AARR. It should be noted that this cancellation would be in addition to the cancellation last year of the Fast Reactor Test Facility (FARET); a \$17 million project authorized by the Congress for the Argonne National Laboratory.

In a long term space exploration program, nuclear propulsion is an economical propulsion system. The cost of development of this NERVA engine would be about \$1 billion over a ten-year period starting in Fiscal Year 1968. The cost of development of the flight rocket stage would be an additional \$0.5 billion. This total cost of development could be paid off in only a few space missions because of the high performance achievable with nuclear propulsion. For example, because of the much lower weights that would have to be put into earth orbit with nuclear propulsion compared to chemical propulsion to perform a manned Mars landing mission, the development cost of the nuclear rocket engine and stage could be paid off in one such mission.

The development of the NERVA nuclear rocket engine is a long lead time effort. Its development lead time is probably longer than that of any other critical system to be incorporated in possible future missions. Thus, if nuclear rocket propulsion is to be available for missions that may be conducted in the late 1970's and in the 1980's, the work must proceed at this time.

There are strong indications that the Soviets have a nuclear rocket program and are waiting for an opportune time to spring it on the rest of the world. If this happens after a decision to phase-out our nuclear rocket program, it would be a prestige blow to the President and the country.

The technology phase of the nuclear rocket program is nearing completion. A unique national capability has been developed at considerable government investment for work in this area. If the capability were allowed to be disbanded as would be the case if we do not proceed with engine development, the opportunity to use the high performance of nuclear rockets for potential missions in the late 1970's or in the 1980's would be lost, unless a costly crash effort were instituted to regain some of the lost time. Therefore, unless we apply the results of our efforts to date and the capabilities that we have built up at great expense to develop the flight nuclear rocket engine system, this country could be prevented from capitalizing on this potential for demonstrating our technologically advanced capabilities.

In addition, it is important to emphasize the broad base of scientific and technological knowledge provided by work on nuclear propulsion. This area involves a broad spectrum of scientific disciplines. It, therefore, has already led to new knowledge in physics, chemistry, fluid mechanics, materials, structures, instrumentation, etc. Additional information would be provided by the engine development effort.



Three years ago, the President made the decision that the nuclear rocket program should be conducted as a level of effort development program until the technology was proven. Since that time, seven successful reactor tests, including one breadboard engine test, have demonstrated the high performance of nuclear rockets and have provided most of the technology for such systems. The success of the technology development effort, and the fact that this part of the program will be completed in Calendar Year 1968, has led the NASA and the AEC to propose the development of a flight NERVA nuclear rocket engine having a thrust of 200,000 to 250,000 pounds with a nuclear reactor power of 4,000 to 5,000 million watts (megawatts).

The development of this engine would require new obligational authority, above the basic technology program, of \$44.0 million for the AEC and \$49.8 million for the NASA in Fiscal Year 1968. The Bureau of the Budget has allowed new obligational authority in Fiscal Year 1968 for the basic technology program of \$84.4 million for the AEC and \$47.0 million for the NASA. These budget levels would initiate the phase-out of the nuclear rocket program and would essentially eliminate the unique capabilities that have been established for development of nuclear rocket systems by the end of Fiscal Year 1969. Only a small continuing research effort would remain.

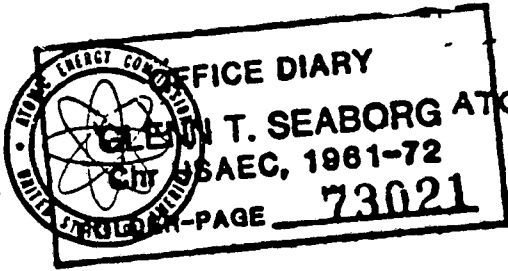
This NERVA engine would provide a significant increase in this country's space propulsion capability, including capability to accomplish some missions not practicable with chemical rockets. It could uprate the payload capability of the Saturn V rocket vehicle that is now under development. Such an uprating could be particularly important if the USSR demonstrates a payload capability larger than that of the basic Saturn V. The NERVA engine that has been proposed could be used to maneuver large payloads in earth orbit, including large changes in orbital altitude such as raising a satellite to synchronous orbit and including changes in the orbital plane with capability to return to the original earth orbit. It could be used to increase the payload of Saturn V for lunar exploration and lunar base missions (65% to 85%) and for unmanned deep space missions to the planets and close in to the sun (100%). The same engine could also be used for manned planetary exploration and would reduce the weight of the space vehicle for such missions by millions of pounds compared to the weight that would be required if chemical propulsion were used.

Considering its performance advantages, the total development cost of a nuclear rocket propulsion module (\$1.5 billion), including the NERVA engine and a nuclear rocket flight stage, could be paid off in only a

few advanced mission flights. Nuclear rockets would, therefore, offer an economical propulsion system in a long-term space program.

There are strong indications that the Soviets have a nuclear rocket program and are waiting for an opportune time to spring it on the rest of the world. If this happens after a decision to phase-out our nuclear rocket program, it would be a prestige blow to the President and the country.

The country has already invested significant effort and a billion dollars through 1967 to establish the technology of and the scientific and engineering capabilities for work on nuclear rockets. Disbanding the nuclear rocket capability, which would result if the development of the flight NERVA engine were not undertaken, could make it impossible to utilize the high performance of nuclear rockets in the late 1970's and in the 1980's for advanced space exploration missions unless a costly crash effort were instituted to rebuild the capability that now exists.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 3, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 654

9:50 a.m. Tuesday, January 3, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Chairman's Report on the FY 1968 Budget

The White House meeting with the Commissioners, Congressional leaders, and others will now be scheduled later in the month.

2. Mr. Kelly's December 30 Memorandum re Public Statement on Cabriolet

Approved as revised. (PNE)

3. AEC 1221/17 - Execution Data for a Portion of the Latchkey III Events

Approved. Staff will study the proposed ~~██████████~~ event and report back to the Commission. (DMA)

4. AEC 1096/53 - 200 BEV - Revised Draft Selection Statement

The Commissioners discussed several revisions and requested staff continue with review for later consideration. (AGMO-SECY)

5. Staff Meeting with Western Illinois Representatives, 10:00 a.m., Thursday, January 5

The Commissioners plan to attend. (AGMO-SECY)

6. AEC 1096/52 - Preliminary Arrangement for Design, Construction and Operation of 200 BEV

Commission approved seeking BoB apportionment to use \$600,000 of Construction, Planning and Design funds for site related work at Weston (200 BEV) in addition to the use of operating funds for the URA contract.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS

BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

REVIEWED BY *[Signature]* DATE 7/1/80

REVIEWED BY *[Signature]* DATE 7/1/81

7. Subcommittee on Public Works Appropriations of House Appropriations Committee

The Commissioners requested the staff discuss with Mr. John Conway, JCAE, the possibility of transfer. (OC)

8. Commissioner Tape's Conversation with Mr. Ed Lofgren (Berkeley)

9. AEC 459/28 - AIF Study of Private Operation of Enrichment Facilities

Staff may continue discussions with AIF based on the paper. The Commissioners wish to review the list of proposed members of the Advisory Committee, as well as the list of the proposed members of the Study Team. (AGMPP)

10. Commissioner Johnson's Proposed Policy Statement on Enrichment (December 30, 1966)

Commissioner Johnson requested the Commissioners' comments and the item will be scheduled for consideration later in the month. (Helfrich-SECY)

11. Establishment of Prices for Enrichment

To be scheduled. (AGMPP-SECY)

12. Gas Centrifuge Report

Commissioner Tape and Mr. Brown reviewed briefly the revised tables and Mr. Brown will now make early distribution. (AGM)

13. Proposed Letter to the Secretary of Defense re Declassification of Gaseous Diffusion Production Rates

Approved with revisions. (AGM)

14. Proposed Letter to Dr. Michael May, LRL

Approved with revisions. (Rubin)

*rewritten & dispatched 1/3/67*

OFFICE DIARY
GLENN T. SEABORG
Chr USAEC, 1961-72
FOLDER-PAGE <u>73023</u>

15. Proposed Letter to Mr. John Macy, Chairman, Civil Service Commission re Improved Service to the Public

The Chairman signed the letter. (Rubin) *dispatched 1/3/67*

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:25 p. m.

PRESENT

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
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Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*  
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Secretary

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- \*\* Item 3
- \*\*\* Items 4, 5, 6
- \*\*\*\* Items 7, 8, 9
- \*\*\*\*\* Item 13

I wrote to the Nobel Committee for Physics nominating Aage Bohr, Ben R. Mottelson and John A. Wheeler for the Nobel Prize for Physics for 1967.

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

At 4:30 p.m. I called Secretary of Defense McNamara and advised him that Jerry Tape will be with me on my trip to Australia, so he will not be able to attend the meeting scheduled for tomorrow at 5:30 p.m. He said he didn't think another substitute should be invited. I told him we would anticipate learning the conclusions reached.

At 6 p.m. I called Vice President Humphrey and started the conversation by saying I had not been able to reach Charles Schultze and the Vice President said he had had a long talk with him which Schultze said shook him up. The Vice President talked with Senator Anderson this afternoon and Anderson said he is sending the President a letter on ROVER, and apparently he also talked with the President on the telephone. The Vice President said that Anderson is pretty upset and said if this isn't put in the budget he will put it in through Congress. I also mentioned the Meson Facility (which the Vice President had discussed at Los Alamos) and the Vice President feels that these items are very important, and he is concerned. He said he intends to keep after this and to work with Clint Anderson. The Vice President seems to feel that I have done as much as I can do now; the President will have to decide what he wants to do with these Senators.

I tried unsuccessfully many times to reach Charles Schultze to learn the final decisions on the AEC FY 1968 budget but he was with the President continuously so that I didn't reach him until about 10:30 p.m. when I was on the plane to Australia. Schultze then told me that the AARR was in the budget and that ROVER, the Meson Facility and Scyllac, in the contingency category would be referenced in the President's budget message. Thus, we came out exceedingly well in the FY 1968 budget.

At Andrews Air Force Base, at about 7:30 p.m., Helen and I boarded MATS plane No. 624130, a converted 707 (or C-135) Jet, Mission No. SFB/59/3. The pilot was Lieutenant Colonel F. R. Csorosz and the crew consisted of twelve others: Major M. S. Parsons, W. H. Spangler, Jr., Lieutenant Colonel E. J. Vilchek, Captain D. G. Kidder, Senior Master Sergeant H. B. Ward, Chief Master Sergeant R. D. Copeland, Master Sergeant L. M. Reines, Senior Master Sergeant L. F. Larson, Chief Warrant Officer J. J. Higgins, Jr., Technical Sergeant R. A. Hajducsek, Staff Sergeant E. H. Sloan, and Senior Master Sergeant R. E. Smith, Jr. The plane did not take off until 9:20 p.m. due to a minor mechanical-electrical problem that needed to be rectified.

On the plane with us were AEC Commissioner and Mrs. Gerald F. Tape, Herman Pollack (Acting Director, International Scientific and Technological Affairs, Department of State), Myron B. Kratzer (Director, AEC Division of International Affairs), U. M. Staebler (Assistant Director for Technical Exchanges, AEC Division of International Affairs), Arnold R. Fritsch (my Special Assistant), Cecil King (AEC Management Assistant), Wever Gim (Thailand Desk, Department of State), and Frank Bett (Scientific Attaché, Australian Embassy, Washington). We were all served steak dinners after which we retired to our berths at various times. Helen and I retired at about 11:30 p.m. The plane arrived at Hickam Air Force Base at Honolulu at about 3:15 a.m. (i.e., 8:15 a.m. Washington time).

January 3, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting my biweekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program as directed in your memorandum of December 12, 1966. As you know, I am departing this evening on my trip to the Far West. Upon my return about January 14, I will address a special report to you on my trip.

1. Meeting with Mayor Daley of Chicago on 200 MV Accelerator

Mayor Richard Daley of Chicago met with the Commission on December 22 to discuss the City's role in matters relating to the 200 MV Accelerator, which is to be located in nearby Weston. Chicago will play an important part in maintaining the necessary environment for the success of the new scientific laboratory, particularly in regard to recruitment of high caliber personnel. Many of the employees connected with the project will be affected by the City's programs in the areas of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination, cultural activities, education, housing, and transportation.

These matters were taken up with Mayor Daley in a mutually beneficial exchange of views. It was the second meeting with leading Illinois officials since announcement of the site selection for the large accelerator laboratory. Illinois Governor Kerner met with the Commission on December 21.

2. Artificial Heart Development Program

On December 23 AEC issued a request for proposals for conceptual studies for a radioisotope-powered engine to operate a heart assist device. The proposals are due on February 15.

The engine, which is technically entitled "implantable power source for circulatory support system," will utilize the heat of the decay of the radioisotope with a thermodynamic converter to provide seven watts of continuous power.

A radioisotope-powered cardiac pacemaker is already under development by AEC. The pacemaker would serve as a heartbeat stimulator to overcome discordant beat, and would operate at a very much lower power level.

The objective of the studies is to obtain one or more conceptual designs of implantable power sources. If these seven-month studies are successful, they may lead to follow-on programs for the development of hardware and subsequent utilization in heart patients. The AEC is working closely with the National Heart Institute of the National Institutes of Health, which is providing the basic physiological study material required for this program.

3. Studies of Possible Desirability of Transferring Diffusion Plants to Industry

The Commission announced publicly on December 29 that it is studying the feasibility and desirability of transferring, by sale or lease, one or more of AEC's gaseous diffusion plants to private operation.

Interest of industry in taking over the production of enriched uranium for reactor fuel has intensified with enactment of the Private Ownership Act of 1964 and the rapid increase in the number of nuclear power plants planned for operation in the early 1970's. The announcement explains that we are discussing with the Atomic Industrial Forum the scope and ground rules for a study.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Brockley Smith



During this first part of our trip we crossed the United States, flying over the cities of Indianapolis, Kansas City, Denver and San Francisco, and then on to Honolulu. After refueling at Hickam Air Force Base we took off again about 4:45 a.m. We stayed in our berths. We had our breakfast about four hours later.

Wednesday, January 4, 1967

This day was lost in flight because we crossed the International Date Line.

Thursday, January 5, 1967 - Sydney, Australia

I read the briefing papers and worked on my speeches for Australia, Thailand, India and Pakistan. We had lunch. We arrived at the Kingsford Smith Airport in Sydney, Australia, at about 11:30 a.m. Sydney time (which is nine time zones different from Washington and corresponds to 8:30 p.m. Washington time, January 4th). Between Honolulu and Sydney we passed over the Phoenix Islands and the Fiji Islands.

We were met at the airport by Consul and Mrs. Gilbert E. Larsen (Acting U.S. Consul General in Sydney), A. D. Thomas (Head of International Relations, Australian AEC), S. T. Butler (School of Physics, University of Sydney), R. L. Crivelli (Director of Information Services, AAEC), R. E. Quarmby (Australian Department of External Affairs), Oscar Guth (Executive Assistant, School of Physics, University of Sydney), G. Aneiro (U.S. Consul, Sydney) and many others. Press and television photographers were present. Helen and I were driven in a government car, escorted by Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Thomas, to the Hotel Belvedere, passing King's Cross section of town on the way. (Mrs. Thomas told us this is the section corresponding to the Soho section of London). We checked into suite No. 45.

Helen and I had lunch in the dining room of the Belvedere Hotel. Then we walked down Bayswater Avenue to King's Cross, then on down William Street to Hyde Park. Here we visited the Australian Museum and saw the new Hall of Fossils (opened November 14, 1966) and other rooms describing marsupials, etc. Then we walked back to the Belvedere Hotel where we rested until dinner time.

Tape, Kratzer, Pollack and I attended a dinner at the Australian Club, 165 MacQuarie Street, hosted by Minister of State for National Development David E. Fairbairn. Also attending were U.S. Ambassador Edward Clark, Sir Philip Baxter (Chairman of the AAEC and Vice Chancellor of the University of New South Wales), Maurice C. Timbs (Executive Member of the AAEC), William Wentworth (Head of the Government Party Parliamentary Committee on Atomic Energy), Sir Leslie Martin (Deputy Chairman, the AAEC, the Scientific Advisor to the Department of Defense, and Head of the Universities Support Committee), B. F. Dargan (Member, the AAEC), R. W. Boswell (Member, the AAEC), Sir Jack Stevens (Member, Safety Review Committee, the AAEC), Sir Lionel Hooke (Member, the AAEC Advisory Committee), Sir Laurence McIntyre, P. J. Lawler and others. Fairbairn gave a welcoming speech and I responded by stressing the special ties between Australia and the United States and by giving a resume of the status of nuclear developments (power, isotopes, Plowshare) in the United States. Helen and Jo Tape went to dinner at the Gretta Anna Restaurant with Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Timbs, and Mr. Bett, where there was dancing during the dinner hour.

Attached are notes of Information Meeting 655 and action summary of Commission Meeting 2250, which were held in my absence.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO: 2  
January 5, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 655

4:00 pm, Thursday, January 5, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Commissioner Ramey's Call from Mr. Webb, NASA, re Statement on Task Force

The General Manager reported a similar announcement would be made in AEC. (EAGM)

2. Report on Consolidation of Weapons Complex

Commissioner Johnson and Mr. Bloch reported briefly, and the Commissioners noted staff would submit a paper for consideration at the Information Meeting on Monday, January 9. (MA/SECY)

3. Annual Briefing of JCAE by Director, CIA, January 11, 11:00 a. m.

Commissioner Ramey will plan to attend, accompanied by Messrs. Hollingsworth, Brown and Reichardt and General Crowson. (Yore/EAGM)  
*and Rubin*

4. General Manager's Meeting with URA Representatives This Afternoon.

The General Manager reported the contract with URA was signed today. (AGMO)

5. Meeting with Illinois Representatives Today.

The Commissioners noted a letter would be forthcoming from the Mayor of Weston and that special arrangements for him to visit Argonne were being made. (AGMO)

6. General Manager's Meeting with Isochem Representatives, January 6.

The General Manager will review the proposed announcement with the Commissioners following his meeting and will discuss with Mr. Price the possible desirability of postponing the hearing scheduled for January 10th. Commissioner Ramey suggested staff query U. S. Rubber on its reported plans for an industrial park. (EAGM)

7. Meeting of Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine, January 12-14.

The Commissioners noted Commissioner Nabrit was planning to attend. (Bloom/BM)

8. Meeting of Advisory Panel on Nuclear Education and Training, January 9-10.

Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit will plan to attend. (Bloom/Yore/NET)

9. Personnel Item.

Commissioner Nabrit will review Commissioner Johnson's suggestion. (Bloom)

F. T. Hobbs  
Assistant Secretary

4:20 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Hoyle  
Mr. Hobbs

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY JOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager  
Original signed by  
F. T. Hobbs,  
FROM : F. T. Hobbs, Assistant Secretary

DATE: January 5, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2250, THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1967, 3:50 P.M.,  
CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:JCH

## Commission Business

AEC 764/175 - Additional U.S. Atomic Information Proposed for  
Communication to NATO

Approved. (MA)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

Friday, January 6, 1967 - Sydney, Australia

Fritsch, Tape and I accompanied Timbs and his driver in an AAEC car to the Lucas Heights Laboratory of the AAEC.

We passed by Botany Bay (where Captain Cook landed in 1770 when he discovered Australia). We went to Stevens Hall (which has reception rooms, guest rooms and apartments) where coffee, rolls and drinks were served. Sir Philip Baxter, Sir Leslie Martin, R. W. Boswell, George Page, Bett, and others met Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, and me there. I was driven in a car around the grounds with Tape and George Page (Acting Director of the Laboratory).

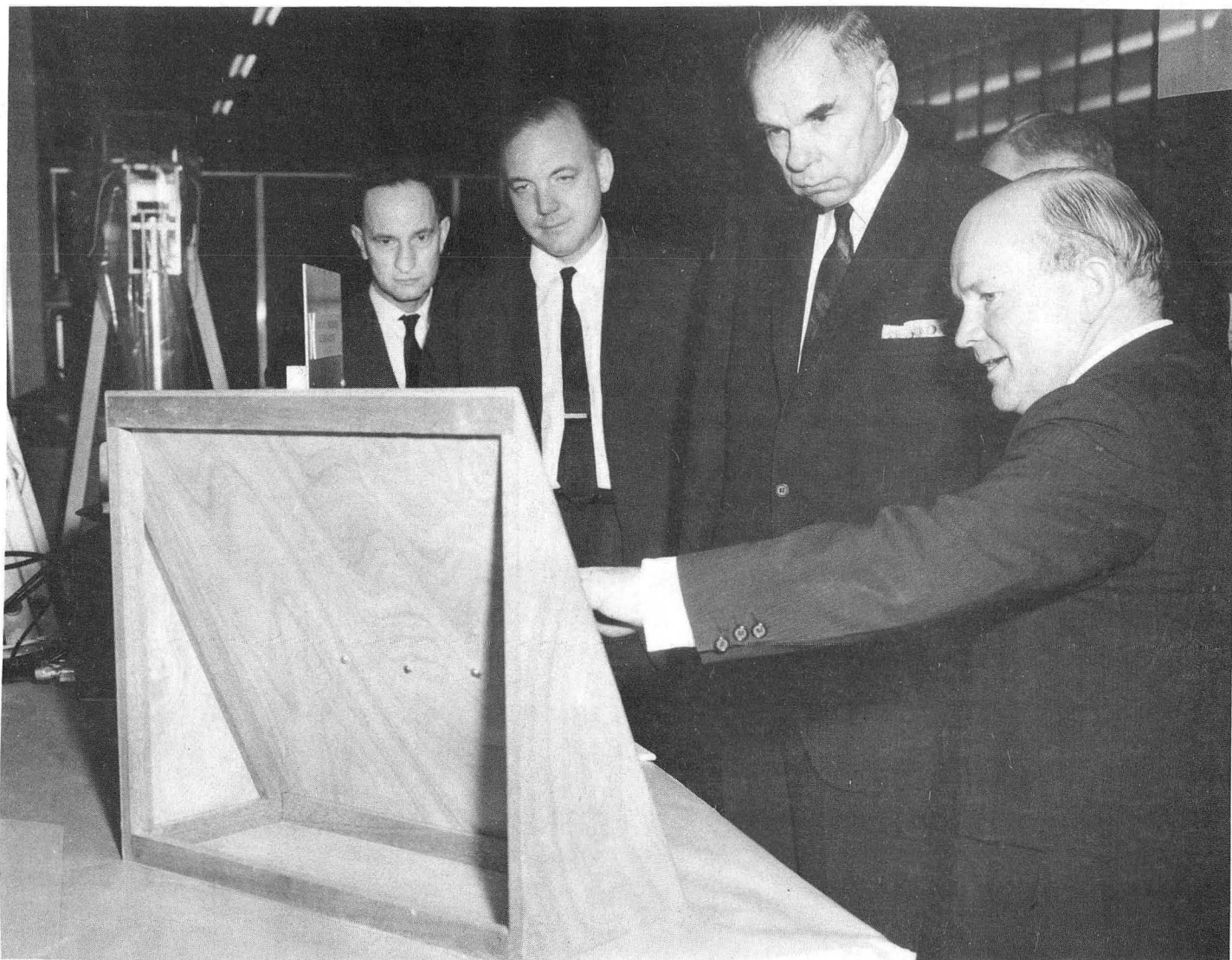
We saw the Institute of Nuclear Science and Engineering Building (which is analogous to the Oak Ridge Institute for Nuclear Studies), Electronic Building, Administration Building, Computer Building (containing an IBM 7040 to be replaced by an IBM 360), Fuel Element Development Building (containing Ceramic Research Laboratory), Medical Health Physics Building, Physics Building, Radioisotopes Production Building, and the building housing the High Flux Australian Reactor (HIFAR), flux of  $10^{14}$ , heavy water moderated and cooled. Then we visited the Radioisotopes Production Building, which we were shown by Dr. Jack N. Gregory (Chief of Isotope Division) and the Radiochemistry Building, where Dr. Lloyd E. Smythe (Head, Analytical Chemistry Section) showed us hot cells and the Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (developed by him and now manufactured by Techtron - this is now sold throughout the world). Michael S. Farrell (who in April will replace Bett as Australian Atomic Energy Attaché in Washington) showed us the Plutonium Laboratory and R. Smith (Chief, Materials Division) and R.C.P. Cairns (Head, Fuel Cycle Development Section) showed us the work they are doing with the one Kg of U-233 which we have loaned them. Wall showed us their work with thoria gel ceramics, which are three times stronger than other ceramics. Then we went to the Fuel Development Building where Reeve and Rotsey showed us their work with beryllia pebbles and Ford showed us the work in the Engineering Bay on the Pebble Bed Reactor, which would have an air cooled core containing beryllia. This reactor will have fuel element pellets, with a D<sub>2</sub>O-H<sub>2</sub>O reflector for control, and will have a power level of 1-10 MW for operating at a remote site, delivered by air lift. The work is being carried on by simulation.

At 11 a.m. I gave a talk on "Recent Research on the Transuranium Elements" in the lecture hall connected to the Institute for Nuclear Science and Engineering.

I was interviewed by Channel 9 Television (Daily Telegraph). I covered uses of radioisotopes, nuclear power, Plowshare, the Summer Science School (to which I am to lecture on Monday) and I mentioned the ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars coming to Sydney on Saturday to attend the Summer School.

At the reception before lunch in Stevens Hall, Smythe suggested to me the use of gaseous chromatography with alkali chlorides to separate the actinide trichlorides (like element 102) from other actinides, and to identify element 104. On the way back to Stevens Hall for lunch we stopped at Seaborg Street (where the Engineering-Metallurgy Building is located) and took a number of pictures. Press and television also took pictures here as they did all during our tour.

I then attended the luncheon in Stevens Hall at which Tape, Kratzer, Staebler, Fritsch, Baxter, Page, Bett, Martin, Boswell, and a number of the Lucas Heights Laboratory group were present.



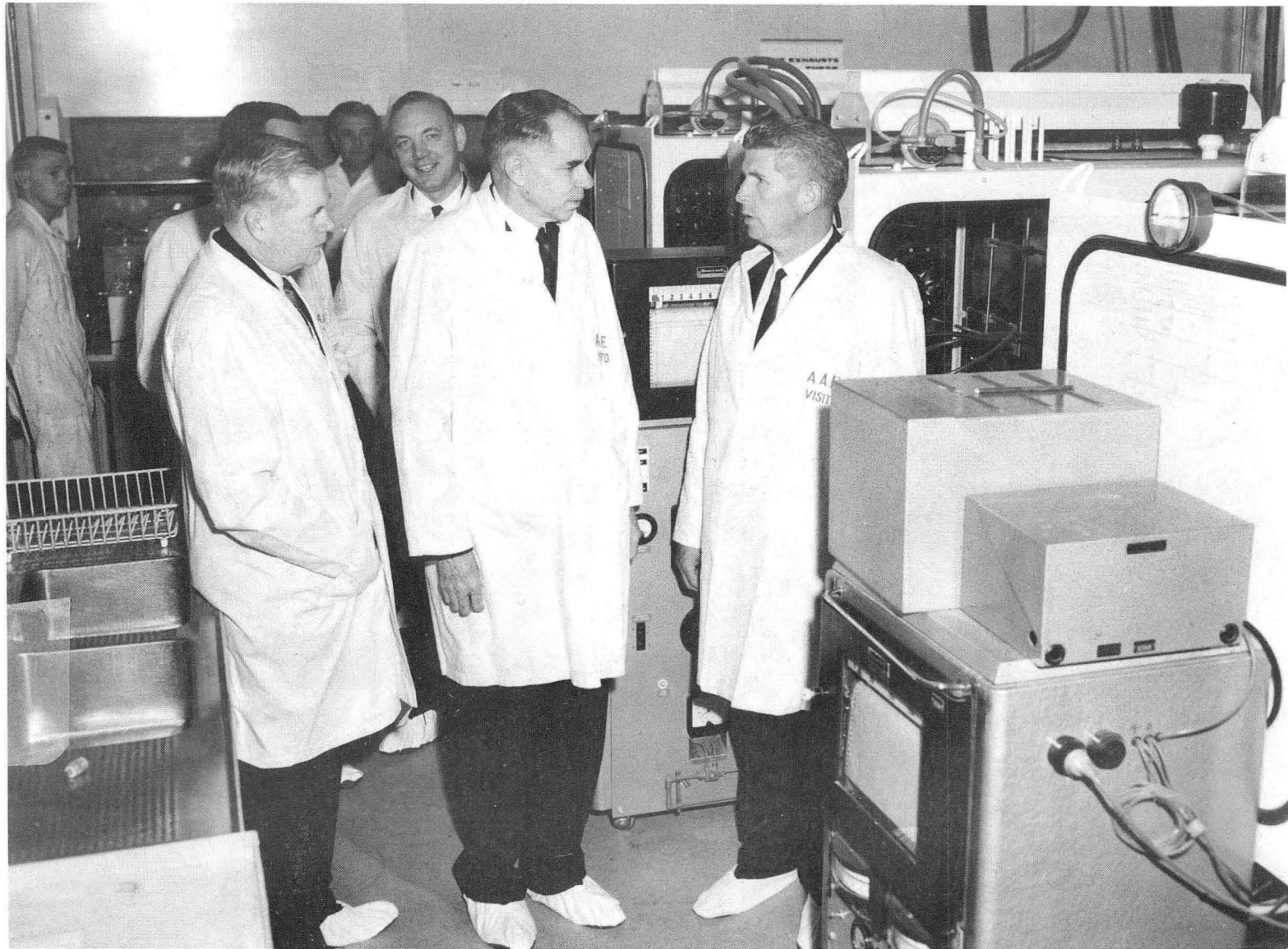
Visit to the AAEC Research Establishment, Lucas Heights, near Sydney,  
January 6, 1967

L to R: U. M. Staebler, A. R. Fritsch, Seaborg and J. N. Gregory



Listening to description of work on ceramic fuel research at AAEC Research Establishment, January 6, 1967

L to R: A. R. Fritsch (hidden), R. Smith, Seaborg and U. M. Staebler



Visit to plutonium laboratory of AAEC Research Establishment, January 6, 1967

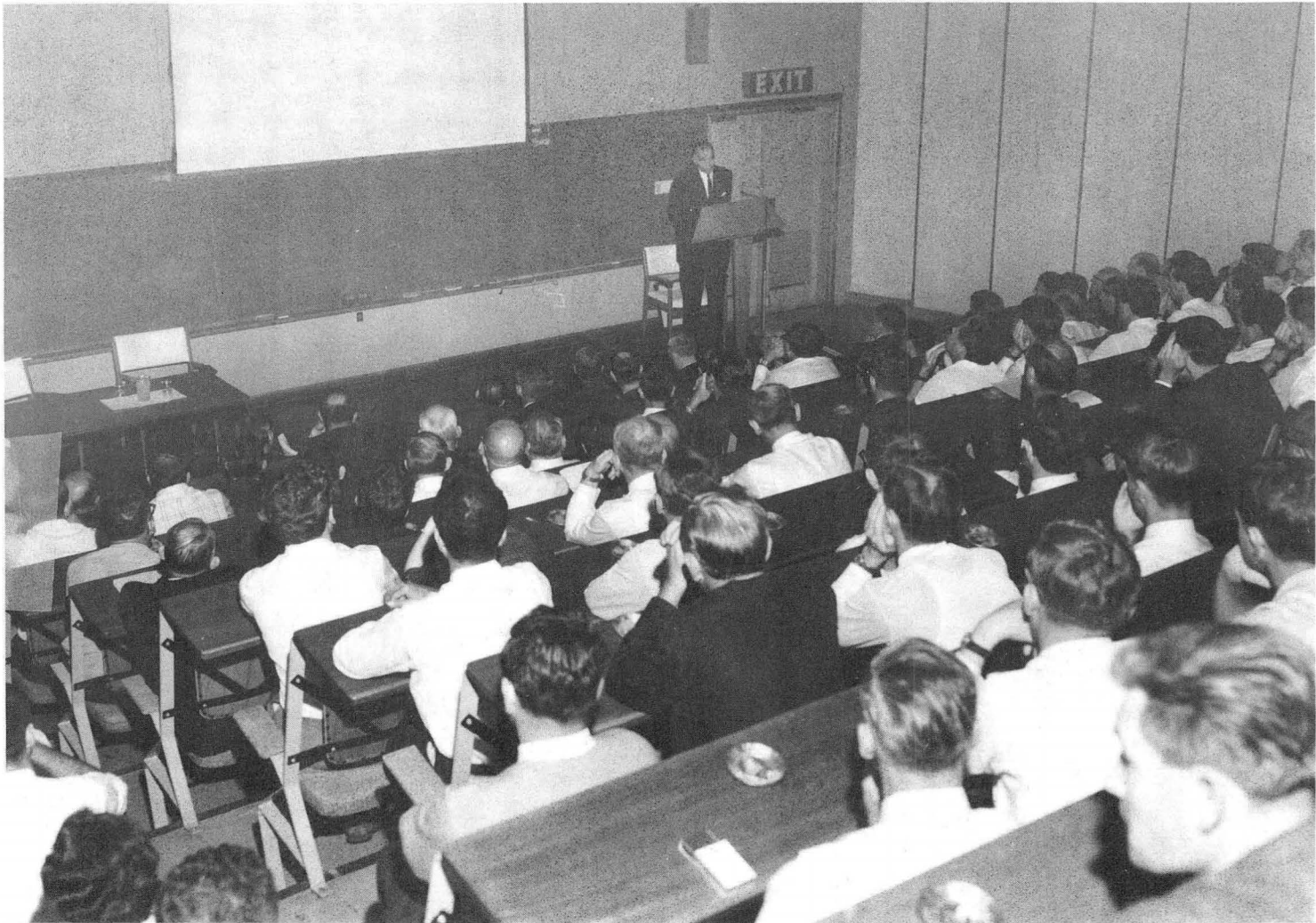
L to R: G. F. Tape, A. R. Fritsch, Seaborg and M. Farrell





Visit to Seaborg Street at the Lucas Heights Research Establishment of the AAEC, January 6, 1967.

L to R: Sir Philip Baxter, Seaborg, and G. Page



Addressing the staff of the AAEC Research Establishment, January 6, 1967

After lunch I presented Baxter with two complete sets of the four-volume Geneva Presentation Volumes, two copies of Man-Made Transuranium Elements, and reprints of the Gibbs Lecture and Viola-Seaborg articles. Then Fritsch took movies and pictures of the group.

I rode back to the AAEC headquarters at Coogee with Baxter. Upon arrival I was interviewed by Channel 2 television (Australian Broadcasting Company). I answered questions on nuclear power in Australia (I recommended that a power reactor be built soon) and peaceful uses of Nuclear energy (power, isotopes, food irradiation, space and artificial heart). Tape and I had pictures and movies taken with members of AAEC - Baxter, Martin, Dargan, Boswell, and Timbs.

Tape, Kratzer, Fritsch, Staebler, Gim and I met with the AAEC Commissioners, together with David Evans (Australian Ministry of External Affairs), J. T. Allen (Australian Economics Relations Branch of External Affairs), and others. We discussed nuclear power in Australia and I recommended they build a nuclear power reactor to get the experience, despite the low cost of coal in many parts of Australia. They are interested in a heavy water moderated, boiling light water cooled reactor with natural uranium fuel because they want to be independent of U.S. on Fuel (and apparently they want the option to acquire a nuclear weapons capability). We also discussed the role of isotopes in medicine, eradication of the fruit fly, disinfestation of food grain, preservation of food by irradiation, Plowshare to build a channel to iron ore deposits (they have found enough ore to provide the needs of the whole world for 100 years), to build dams, for mining and for gas recovery, and the role of the IAEA in Plowshare projects.

Tape, Thomas and I rode together to Commonwealth Center, where Tape, Kratzer, and I held a Press Conference in the auditorium. Here we had questions on identification of topics discussed in our meeting with members of the AAEC, applications of Plowshare in Australia, nuclear power in the United States, other peaceful uses of nuclear energy, controlled thermonuclear fusion progress, transuranium elements such as element 104, my impressions of my visit to Lucas Heights, international cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy, etc.

I then returned to the Belvedere Hotel with Tape and Fritsch.

Helen and Jo Tape, during the day, went shopping at the Cross and David Jones Department Store and then took the Ferry to the world famous zoo, where they saw many Australian animals. At 4:30 p.m. Helen met a Sunday Telegraph reporter (Miss Kennedy) and Helen and Jo met a Sunday Sun Herald reporter (Mrs. Richardson) at 5 p.m. for press interviews. The results appeared in the papers the following Sunday.

Helen and I went to dinner at the University Club hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Baxter. We drove back and forth with the Tapes. Others present included Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, Pollack, King, Gim, Bett, Mr. and Mrs. Timbs, Mr. and Mrs. Wentworth, Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Sir Leslie Martin and B. J. Dargan. Baxter spoke after dinner to welcome us and I responded, mentioning the things Baxter and I had in common (we are or were both chemists, university heads and AEC Chairman) and our pleasure at visiting Lucas Heights and the bond between our two countries. Martin (who is an Australian AEC member, the Scientific Advisor to the Department of Defense, Head of the Universities Support Committee and was a student of Rutherford at Cambridge) sat next to me at dinner and told me, confidentially, that the government of Australia is struggling with the



At the Head Office of the AAEC, January 6, 1967

L to R: G. F. Tape, R. W. Boswell, Sir Leslie Martin, Seaborg, Sir Philip Baxter, B. F. Dargan,  
and M. C. Timbs

decision of whether to build the atomic bomb (out of plutonium). He said this is the reason they place so much emphasis on natural uranium fuel so as to avoid IAEA safeguards. He thinks also that U.S. insistence on IAEA safeguards can give the undesired effect, on occasion, of hurting our friends and aiding our enemies; they are thinking of their need to defend against the Chinese. The Australian government has not told the U.S. government (e.g., President Johnson was not told during his visit to Australia) although both Prime Ministers Menzies and Holt had considered informing the U.S. government about their internal debate concerning the atomic bomb.

Attached are notes for Information Meeting 656 and Regulatory Information Meeting 220, which were held in my absence.

Saturday, January 7, 1967 - Sydney, Australia

Helen, Fritsch, and I rode with Timbs and his driver to Kuringai Koala Park, some 30 miles north of Sydney. There we joined Mr. and Mrs. Thomas and Dr. and Mrs. Tape, Kratzer, Pollack, Staebler, King, Gim, and Bett. We toured the Park and took pictures and movies. We saw wallabies, kangaroos, dingoes (wild dogs), emus, white cockatoos, wombats, wedge tail eagles (they attack people), swans, parakeets, Cape Barron geese (with yellow bills), galahs, brush tail possums (albino) and many other animals.

Helen and I rode to Eleanora Country Club with Fritsch and Timbs. There we met Mr. and Mrs. William Wentworth, our hosts at lunch. Other guests were Jo and Jerry Tape, Fritsch, Pollack, Kratzer, Staebler, King, Gim, and Bett and several members of Parliament - Senator Brausen and Representatives Max Fox, Bridges Maxwell, William Aston and Representative and Mrs. Irwin - plus John and Darcy Wentworth (Wentworth's sons) and Peter Quail, John's friend. During lunch we saw the Gretel and the Dame Pattie 12-meter sailboats out on the ocean racing to determine which one will represent Australia for America's Cup.

At lunch I sat next to Wentworth and he discussed the proliferation problem. He says that he thinks the odds on a worldwide nuclear war 50-50. He thinks a non-proliferation treaty or arrangement is only worthwhile if it comes with guarantees that countries like Australia won't be attacked; otherwise he thinks such a treaty could be detrimental - that it could hurt America's friends and aid her enemies. He believes that the gas centrifuge method of separating uranium isotopes can be developed soon if it hasn't been already. He thinks the materials problem can be solved in many countries with things like epoxy resins or glass fiber reinforced materials. He thinks the action of the U.S. in classifying the gas centrifuge work as secret is the tip-off that the problems are largely solved.

After lunch Helen and I rode with Wentworth and Timbs across the bridge to Mosman Wharf, passing The Spit (Middle Harbor) on the way. The luncheon crowd, minus Barbara Wentworth and the Irwins, boarded the Captain Phillip (the same boat in which President Johnson cruised around the harbor during his recent visit to Australia). We cruised around the harbor for about two hours. Mr. and Mrs. Sweatman were our hosts. The boat belongs to the Maritime Services Board. We took pictures and movies on the way. We saw Francis Chichester's boat, Gypsy Moth IV, in which he sailed all alone from England around the Cape of Good Hope to Australia. He plans to go on around the Horn on his return to England. We returned to the Circular Quay which is on the same side of the harbor as the Belvedere Hotel.



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COPY NO.            2  
January 6, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 656

9:45 a.m., Friday, January 6, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Agenda for the Week of January 9, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

2. Agenda for the Ninety-Ninth Meeting of the GAC at Richland, Washington, February 1, 2 and 3, 1967

1. Noted. Commissioner Tape plans to attend and Commissioner Johnson will attend if possible. (SECY)

3. AEC 867/125 - Proposed Reply to DoD re Dispersal Request for FRG

Approved. (Rubin) - dispatched 1/6/67

4. AEC 1246 - Study of Competition in the Nuclear Power Supply Industry

Approved with revisions. (EAGM)

5. AEC 997/94 - Approval of Spanish Pilot Processing Plant

Approved. (DIA)

6. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 186

Noted. (PAR)

7. Plowshare Briefing for PSAC, January 24, 1967

The General Manager reported staff is preparing for the briefing in response to Dr. Hornig's request. (PNE) - Scheduled for 1/24/67

- 8. Mr. Kratzer's January 6 Memorandum re Export-Import Bank Inquiry re Use of South African Uranium for Japanese Plant

Approved. (DIA)

- 9. Secretary Udall's January 5 Letter re International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources

Mr. Friedman, DIA, will attend the January 9 meeting.

- 10. Dr. Haworth's (FCST) January 4 Memorandum re Report of the Task Force on Facilities

The January 20 report is in preparation in staff. (AGMRD)

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- 11. Executive Session Item - JCAE Letter to the President

Commissioner Ramey will discuss with Mr. Califano, White House staff, and with Senator Pastore and Congressman Chet Holifield. (Yore)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

10:20 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

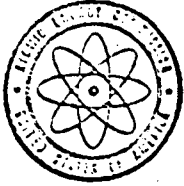
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary



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 January 6, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 220

10:20 a.m., Friday, January 6, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. AEC-R 30/71 - Amendment to 10 CFR Part 30 to Exempt Marine Navigational Instruments Containing Tritium

Approved. (SS)

2. Mr. Price's January 5 Memorandum re JCAE Regulatory Hearings (See also Mr. Conway's December 30 Letter re Structure and Conduct of the AEC's Regulatory Program)

Commissioner Ramey will discuss with Mr. John Conway, Executive Director, JCAE, possible witnesses from the AS&L Board Panel and the Commissioners requested staff review of the following prior to the forthcoming hearings:

- (a) Pre-validation of nuclear reactor sites, and
- (b) Criteria relating to seismic factors.

Commissioner Ramey also suggested that we might pass on to Mr. Conway possibility of a seminar approach for several of the more technical problems. (ADRA)

3. Hearing on Isochem, Inc., Docket No. 50-258

W. B. McCool  
 Secretary

10:55 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Ramey  
 Commissioner Nabrit  
 Commissioner Johnson

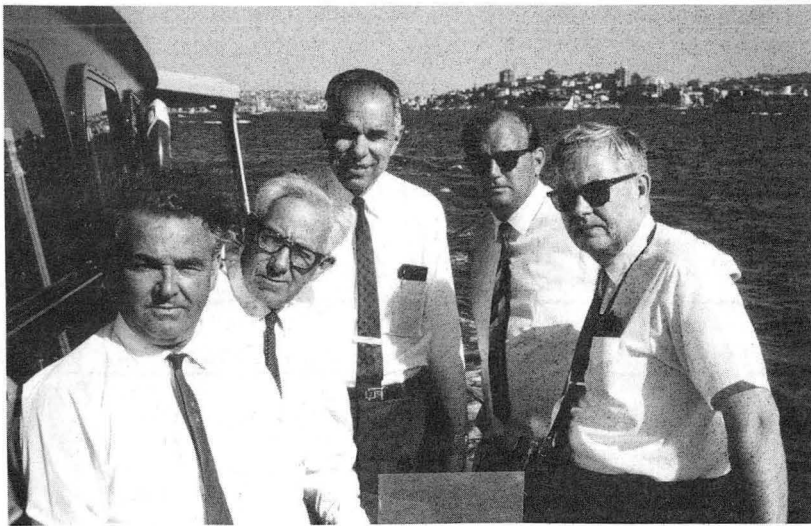
STAFF

Mr. Price  
 Mr. Beck  
 Mr. Henderson  
 Mr. Hennessey  
 Mr. Rubin  
 Mr. Yore  
 Mr. Bartels  
 Mr. Burke  
 Mr. McCool

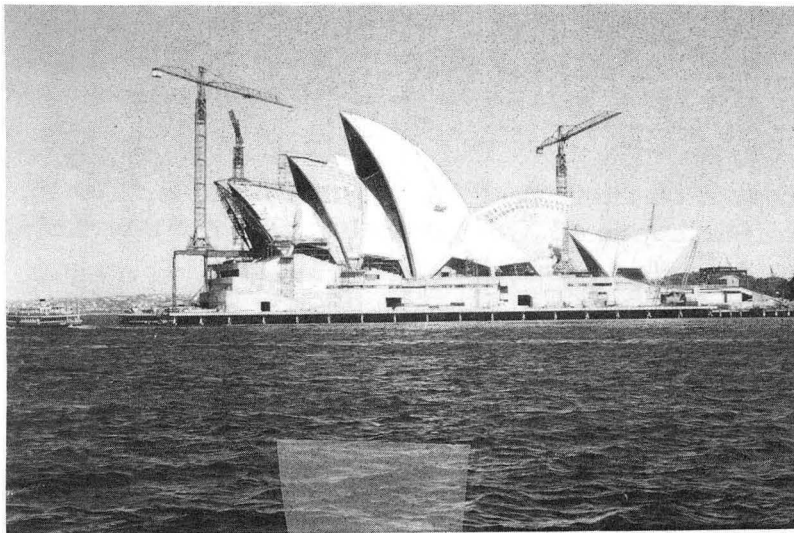
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Commissioners  
 Dir. of Regulation  
 General Manager  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary





Cruise in Sydney Harbor aboard the Captain Phillip, January 7, 1967.  
L to R: M. Fox, W. Wentworth, Seaborg, W. Aston and G. F. Tape



View of construction on new Opera House, from Sydney Harbor, January 7, 1967



Seaborg presenting a lecture on the transuranium elements to the students of the 10th Summer Science School at the University of Sydney, January 9, 1967

Helen and I and Jo and Jerry Tape went to dinner in the Corraboree Room of the New Wentworth Hotel hosted by Mr. and Mrs. Timbs and including Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Butler, Mr. and Mrs. Lindenberger, and others.

Sunday, January 8, 1967 - Sydney, Australia

I spent the morning in our Hotel room preparing my notes for my two lectures tomorrow on "The Transuranium Elements" at the University of Sydney Summer Science School to be broadcast on national television. Helen felt ill today and spent the day in our hotel room.

Stuart Butler drove Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Tape and me in his Jaguar to the summer home of Harry Messel (he is Professor of Physics at the University of Sydney). The home is located on the Hawkesbury River about 50 miles from the Hotel. We stopped on the way at his own summer home nearby the Messels'. Among those present at the Messels' were Mr. and Mrs. K. Kelson (he is Division Director, Pre-College Education in Science, of the National Science Foundation and is accompanying the ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars to Australia), George Mueller (Associate Administrator, Office of Manned Space Flight, NASA, who is speaking at the Summer Science School), Ed Salpeter (of Cornell University, who is speaking at the Summer Science School), Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Guth, Dr. and Mrs. Tape, Dr. and Mrs. Butler, Dr. and Mrs. Harry Messel and their three daughters Naomi, Wendy and Iona (the youngest), Paula Kaye (Mrs. Messel's sister), and Noel Miles (Sydney's city butcher who cooked the steaks and chops for us). We saw a baby iguana lizard. Salpeter, Mueller, Kelson and Tape went water skiing on the river, which was very wide. Life photographers Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Fallen and their assistant, Miss Payne, came and took hundreds of pictures for a possible Life story on the Summer Science School. We all had a barbeque dinner. Others in the group shot movies and took many pictures. The Tapes and I rode back to Sydney in a station wagon driven by Messel's University of Sydney chef.

Monday, January 9, 1967 - Sydney, Australia

Helen and I went with Jerry Tape and Arnie Fritsch by taxi to Professor Messel's office in the School of Physics at the University of Sydney. There we attended the opening session of the 10th Summer Science School. This started at about 10:45 a.m., behind schedule. Messel spoke at some length, followed by Vice Chancellor Sir Stephen Roberts, U.S. Ambassador Ed Clark and the Rt. Honorable W. McMahon (Australian Treasurer). There were 162 students present (ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars from the United States, two students from New Zealand and the remainder from Australia). Messel announced that the Summer School will be made more and more international in coming sessions and therefore will be held in August or September. Seated at the front facing the audience were Messel, Vice Chancellor Roberts, Chancellor McDonald, George Mueller, McMahon, Ambassador Clark, the New South Wales Director General of Education, and I. Helen was introduced to the audience during the opening ceremony along with those in front of the audience. Salpeter, Butler, Fritsch, Tape, Mr. and Mrs. Kelson, Julius Sumner Miller, and Mrs. Messel were among those present in the audience. Life photographer Fallen took pictures.

After the opening ceremony, which was televised live, I was supposed to give my first lecture on the transuranium elements but the connection to the television studio, which was to record the lecture for future television broadcast, was out of order. Therefore, my lecture was postponed to the afternoon.

Helen and I, Messel, Fritsch, Mueller, Mr. and Mrs. Kelson, McNeil, and one other, had lunch in the Vice Chancellor's office with Vice Chancellor and Lady Roberts.

After lunch I gave my two lectures on the transuranium elements, about an hour each, each followed by a question period. I was introduced for each lecture by Messel. Each lecture was recorded for later broadcast on television and a print will be made available for USAEC use.

After the lectures and question period I answered numerous questions from the students on an informal basis. Helen and I met the ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars. They were: David A. Demus (Texas), Ellen F. Gesmer (Massachusetts), Randolph F. Hudson (Florida), George L. Middleton (Massachusetts), Robert A. Nado (Oregon), William F. Nelson (Ohio), Cathleen M. O'Rourke (New Mexico), Nancy E. Shoemaker (Massachusetts), Deborah L. Stark (Kentucky), and Frank E. Vogel (North Dakota).

We then returned to the Belvedere Hotel and packed. Helen and I then went to a dinner hosted by Professor and Mrs. Messel at the New Wentworth Hotel. Present at the dinner were Dr. and Mrs. Tape, Fritsch, Staebler, Kratzer, King, Gim, Dr. G. E. Mueller, Lieutenant General L. Davis (Department of Defense, Manager of Manned Space Flight Support, NASA), J. Stevenson (Special Assistant to Mueller), W. H. Hunter (NASA Senior Scientific Representative to Australia, Melbourne, Victoria), Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lederer (Director, USIS, Sydney), G. Aneiro, Mr. and Mrs. Nigel Bowen (Attorney General, Commonwealth Government of Australia), Mr. A. E. Harris (Chief General Manager, Ampol Petroleum Limited), Miss V. Jarman (accompanying Mr. Harris), Dr. and Mrs. K. Kelson (Division Director, Pre-College Education in Science, NSF), E. E. Salpeter, Professor and Mrs. Julius Sumner Miller, Miss Paula Kaye, Miss Rita Knight (Private Secretary to Messel), Professor and Mrs. S. T. Butler, Professor and Mrs. C. N. Watson-Munro (Professor of Plasma Physics, School of Physics, University of Sydney), Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Guth.

After dinner our travelling group was driven to the airport in AAEC cars where Mr. and Mrs. Larsen, Aneiro, Thomas, Frank Bett, and Mrs. Timbs were there to see us off. Timbs joined us on the plane for the trip to Bombay via Bangkok. The special plane, which had been standing by since our arrival in Sydney on Thursday, took off for Bangkok at about 11:10 p.m. We flew over Alice Springs and Derby, Australia, the Indian Ocean, Surabaja on the Island of Java, and Singapore.

Attached are the notes for Information Meeting 657, which was held in my absence.

Tuesday, January 10, 1967 - Bangkok, Thailand - Bombay, India

We arrived at Bangkok at 6 a.m. Bangkok time (which is three time zones different from Sydney and twelve time zones different from Washington). We were met in a predawn atmosphere by Dr. Srisukh Svasti (Secretary General, Thai Atomic Energy Committee for Peace Commission), Mr. and Mrs. Konrad Bekker (U.S. Embassy), Sukijbumrung Krivuthi (Acting Secretary General of the Thai AEC), J. R. Fluker (U.S. Embassy), and Whittie McCool (USAEC Representative, Tokyo). The men were given leis and the ladies, orchids, as we stepped off the airplane. Helen and I, accompanied by Svasti, were driven to the Thai Government Guest House.



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

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 9, 1966

INFORMATION MEETING 657

10:50 a. m., Monday, January 9, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Mr. Joseph Smith's January 6, 1967 Memorandum to Mr. Johnson re AEC 181/124 - Research Contracts With Educational Institutions

Approved as revised. (DC)

2. AEC 484/12 - Report on Consolidation of Weapon Complex

The Commissioners agreed the matter should be scheduled for re-consideration on Monday, January 16, after Commissioner Johnson's meeting today with Senator Anderson and his visit to Albuquerque this week. (SECY)

3. NTS Events (General Crowson's Memorandum of January 5, 1967)

Noted. (DMA)

4. Oral Report on the GREELEY Event

General Crowson said a memorandum is in circulation today. (SECY)

5. Schedule for Transmittal of the FY 1968 Budget Estimates to the Congress

Mr. Hollingsworth reported the White House plans to transmit the budget on January 25, 1967 with a release to the press on January 23 on a hold basis. The AEC press briefing will be scheduled for January 24, and an announcement on the Hanford facility will be prepared. (OC-AGM)

6. Oral Report on ISOCHEM

Staff may proceed. (EAGM-AGMO)

7. AEC Statement on Selection of the 200 BEV Accelerator Center Site

To be scheduled for consideration Monday, January 16. (AGMO-SECY)

8. Oral Report on Preparations for the February Joint Committee Hearing on the Selection of the 200 BEV Accelerator Center Site

9. Substitution of FY 1967 Deferred Items (Controller's January 6, 1967 Memorandum to the Commissioners)

Approved with a revision. (OC)

10. Excerpts from the President's FY 1968 Budget Message

Staff will discuss the requested revisions with the BoB and the Acting Chairman will call the Director, BoB, if necessary. (OC-Yore)

11. Draft Announcement on CABRIOLET (January 9, 1967 Memorandum)

Staff may proceed subject to confirmation from the Chairman and Commissioner Tape. (PNE-Rubin) *Called Chairman 1/9/67*

12. JCAE Letter to the President

Commissioner Ramey said he had discussed this matter with Senator Pastore and Congressman Chet Holifield and will now report to Mr. Califano, White House staff. A Joint Committee Executive Session will be scheduled this week or next. (AGMPP-DMA-AGM)

13. Declassification of Economic Data on Gaseous Diffusion Plants

The General Manager reported briefly on Mr. Walske's (Chairman, MLC) request for discussion with Dr. Hornig and the Commissioners. suggested a return call to Mr. Walske. (EAGM)

14. Oral Report on Strike at NTS

15. Mr. Faulkner's January 7, 1967 Memorandum re Quinta Dispute - AEC-United Nuclear Corporation

Staff may proceed on the basis of the discussion with the Commissioners. (RM)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Commissioner Ramey (Actg. Chmn.)  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Parks  
Gen. Crowson \*  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*  
Mr. McDaniel \*\*\*  
Mr. Derry \*\*\*  
Mr. Kelly \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Harris \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Oakley \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Faulkner \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 1, 2, 3, 4  
\*\* Items 6, 7, 8  
\*\*\* Item 8  
\*\*\*\* Item 11  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 15



With Mrs. Seaborg in front of the Thai Government Guest House -  
Royal Palace, Bangkok, January 10, 1967



Helen and Jo left immediately to take a boat tour of the floating market and the Chao Phraya River and then met us later in the morning. They were escorted by Mr. Sukijbumrung during their ride on the motor launch on the Chao Phya River and several Klongs. Helen took movies.

The rest of the USAEC party (Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, King and I) had breakfast at the Guest House with U.S. Ambassador Martin, Fluker, Parsons, Bekker, Pollack, and McCool. We discussed the Moulton (of PGE) Electric Power Survey Report recommending nuclear power for Thailand (they have 1000 MW of electric power now for 30,000,000 people - the population will increase to 60,000,000 in the 1980's - they have very poor sources of fossil fuels and very little hydro potential - nuclear power is obviously a natural). We discussed need for a canal across the Kra Isthmus built by nuclear explosives and Martin will contact the State Department about this. According to Martin the Soviets may be interested in helping Thailand on this. We discussed the concept of a Regional Atomic Energy Center in Bangkok and I endorsed this concept - they suggest a \$448,000 budget from AID for 1968 and the same for 1969. They mentioned the possibility of using the Belvoir Barge Reactor at a place called Sattahip. Martin is a strong believer that the peaceful uses of atomic energy can make an impact far beyond the cost of the program in Thailand and Asia. He believes the U.S. containment policy in Asia has been very successful and may have contributed to the present internal trouble in Red China.

Much time was lost as the result of confusion caused by a shopping digression so that nothing was accomplished during the remainder of the morning before we (Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, King, Pollack, Gim, Timbs, and I) called at 11:30 a.m. on the Prime Minister Field Marshall Thanom at Government House. Also present were Sarasin Pote (Minister of National Development and Acting Foreign Minister), Ambassador Graham Martin, Dr. Srisukh Svasti, Whittie McCool, and others. I told the Prime Minister that President Johnson had placed an airplane at my disposal because he wanted me to visit Thailand on my trip. I said that Sarasin Pote had done a good job as President of the 10th Conference of the IAEA in Vienna last September. I said that I thought nuclear power has a good future in Thailand, explaining that a 400 MW plant, which might cost \$50,000,000, would be economically competitive, and smaller plants such as 200-300 MW would be economically competitive in a few years. I mentioned India's nuclear power plans, especially Tarapur. I said that I thought the idea of a Regional Atomic Energy Center in Bangkok is a good one and the USAEC is considering supporting it. I praised the work of Svasti as head of the Thai Atomic Energy Center. We discussed the use of nuclear explosives to build a canal across the Kra Isthmus, but Sarasin Pote was afraid of the adverse public reaction.

While we were visiting the Prime Minister, Helen and Jo had their second cholera shots at the Consulate Health Service.

We attended a lunch hosted by Sarasin Pote at the Royal Hotel. Those present were Helen and I, Jerry and Jo Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, King, Gim, Ambassador and Mrs. Martin, Air Marshall Vejyant-Rangsrisht (Chairman, Thai Atomic Energy for Peace Commission), Mrs. Khuning (wife of the Minister of Industry), Mr. and Mrs. Norman B. Hannah (Deputy Chief of Mission), Mr. and Mrs. Fluker, Mr. and Madame Angsusingha (Undersecretary, Ministry of National Development), Mr. and Madame Bunnag (Director General, Department of Science, Ministry of Industry), Dr. and Mrs. Srisukh, Commander and Mrs. Sukijbumrung, Colonel Chonhenchob (Secretary to the Minister of National Development), Pollack, and McCool.

After lunch Helen and I, Jerry and Jo Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, McCool, Timbs, Mrs. Bekker, and Srisukh visited the Emerald Buddha. We saw the exotic murals, the King's receiving room for Ambassadors, etc., the room containing the Emerald Buddha where the King performs his religious ceremonies. (This was built since Bangkok was founded - the ten statues contain a total of three tons of gold.) We also visited the Elephant Loading Platform at the Royal Palace. We took movies.



At the Elephant Loading Platform at the Royal Palace, Bangkok, January 10, 1967

L to R: Mrs. Bekker, Dr. and Mrs. Tape, M. Kratzer, Seaborg, Helen Seaborg, M. C. Timbs, H. Pollack and S. Srisukh

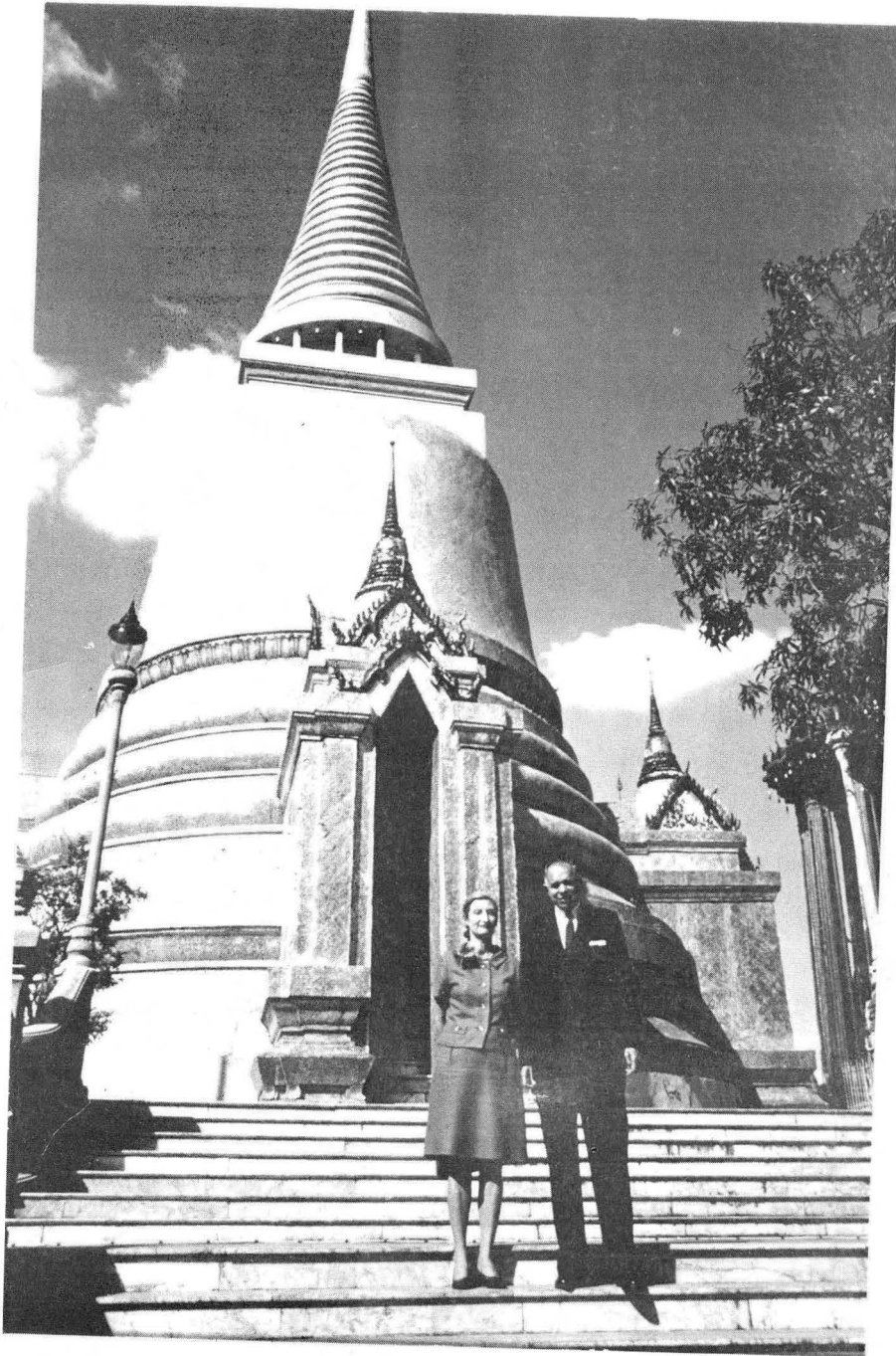
Next, most of the group visited the Snake Farm where we were shown around by its director, Dr. Chalerm Purananond. He showed us a number of cobras. He had an assistant milk a viper (rhodostoma). He showed us a number of Banded Kraits (these are blind during the day). The cobras are neuro-toxic, the vipers are hemo-toxic. He told us that they buy the snakes from natives at the rate of \$1 for a cobra, \$2.50 for a Russel's viper and \$10 - \$15 for a king cobra.



Glenn and Helen in Bangkok, Thailand, January 10, 1967

After this Helen, Jo, Mrs. Bekker, and Krivuthi went shopping while Tape, Fritsch, Staebler, Kratzer, Timbs, Gim, Fluker, Bekker, and I went to the Thai Atomic Energy Center with Srisukh where I gave my speech on "The Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy." This was a sort of inaugural speech for the lecture room. Svasti introduced me. I ad libbed a good deal with deviations from the prepared text. This was followed by a number of questions from the audience. The talk was tape recorded and we will receive a copy.

Following this Tape and I had a Press Conference with Kratzer and Staebler sitting with us. Srisukh opened the conference and acted as interpreter. The reporters who attended were Suriyes Wichatthep (Phim Thai), Kiramon Kuyakanon (Bangkok World), A. A. Razak and Kamthorn Sermkasem (Bangkok Post), Somsak Sio-Phibulkij (Tone Hua, Chinese Language), and Smit Manasruedee (Thai Rath).



Helen and Glenn Seaborg in front of the building which houses the Emerald Buddha, Bangkok, Thailand, January 10, 1967



Visit to the Snake Farm, Bangkok, Thailand, January 10, 1967

Seaborg, Dr. Chalerm Puranonond, Director and Helen Seaborg

After this Helen, Jo, Mrs. Bekker, and Krivuthi went shopping while Tape, Fritsch, Staebler, Kratzer, Timbs, Gim, Fluker, Bekker, and I went to the Thai Atomic Energy Center with Srisukh where I gave my speech on "The Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy." This was a sort of inaugural speech for the lecture room. Svasti introduced me. I ad libbed a good deal with deviations from the prepared text. This was followed by a number of questions from the audience. The talk was tape recorded and we will receive a copy.

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The questions were on Red China's capability, her intentions, the possibility of scientific cooperation with Red China, her rate of progress on nuclear weapons, the way in which peaceful uses of nuclear energy can prevent the destructive uses, the feasibility of using nuclear explosives to build a canal across the Kra Isthmus, the future of nuclear power in Thailand, the role of isotopes in Thailand, the value of nuclear energy laboratories in developing countries, the value of peaceful uses of nuclear energy in developing countries, eradication of insect pests by irradiation, etc.

After this we all attended an outdoor reception attended by members of the Center where we were joined by Helen, Jo, and Mrs. Bekker. I presented the four-volume Geneva Presentation Volumes, a copy of Man-Made Transuranium Elements, and a copy of my book, Science and Society, and reprints to Svasti.

Then we toured various parts of the Center. Helen and Jo participated. Sobhak P. Kasemanta and Phunnamee Punsyi (who had been our host when Fritsch and I visited the Center in September 1965) were among those to show us around. Phunnamee Punsyi showed us the Electronics Laboratory where they build much of their equipment. This is a sort of training ground because many of their people are hired by industry. Then we were shown the reactor and attendant equipment by Sukijbumrung, who accompanied us on the whole tour. Then we were shown the Hot Laboratory. As we left the Center we were presented with flower garlands for the men and orchids for the ladies.

At about 7 p.m. we left for the airport. Sukijbumrung, Srisukh, Phunnamee, Sobhak, Fluker, Mr. and Mrs. Bekker, Gim, and others came to see us off.

The Plane took off for Bombay at 7:30 p.m. with Helen and I, the Tapes, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, King, Pollack, and Timbs aboard. We flew over the Bay of Bengal and the cities of Visakhapatnam, Karimnagar, Nizamabad, and Ahmadnagar and arrived at Bombay at 10:15 p.m. Bombay time (which is two and a half time zones different from Bangkok and nine and a half time zones different from Washington). We were met by Dr. and Mrs. Sethna (he is Director of the Trombay Laboratory to be dedicated to Homi Bhabha on Thursday, January 12th), M. N. Chakravarti (Project Administrator, Tarapur Nuclear Power Project), Mr. and Mrs. Dan Braddock (U.S. Consul General in Bombay), Len Weiss (U.S. Minister-Counselor for Political Economic Affairs in New Delhi) and Don Fuller (U.S. Science Attaché in New Delhi).

Helen and I rode with Dr. and Mrs. Sethna and their driver to the Taj Mahal Hotel where we checked into the Rajput Suite (Room 325).

Wednesday, January 11, 1967 - Bombay, India

Helen and I had breakfast in our suite. Then she went sightseeing and shopping with Mrs. Sethna and Jo Tape. They saw the Silver Bazaar, the Thieves Market (where stolen goods are placed on sale), the Hanging Gardens on Malabar Hill, the Wall of Vultures (where they throw the bodies of non-Hindu dead for which the complicated exemption papers have not been obtained), the Red Light District, and many evidences of the extreme poverty of hoards of people.

The American group had a meeting in the Taj Mahal Hotel at 9 a.m. (Tape, Pollack, Kratzer, Fritsch, Staebler, Braddock, Weiss, and Fuller) to discuss the forthcoming meeting with Sarabhai and his people. Braddock gave us a briefing on the current political situation in India.



Seaborg presenting to Dr. Svasti Srisukh, Secretary General of the Thai Atomic Energy Committee for Peace, the four-volume Geneva Presentation Volumes, January 10, 1967

We had a meeting at 9:45 a.m. with Sarabhai at the Indian AEC headquarters which is near the Taj Mahal Hotel. Present were the American group including Jack Miklos of the Consulate General, and Sarabhai, and Sethna. We discussed: 1. the visit of U.S. reactor experts to India now set for March (which was agreeable), 2. arrangements for visit of Indian scientists to the U.S. to investigate isochronous (88-Inch) Cyclotron, 3. their desire to send four people to the Savannah River Plant to see the Heavy Water Plant (will investigate but plant visit may not be useful), 4. IAEA documentation plan (Sarabhai believes the plan is too expensive but we said we are supporting only a less ambitious plan), 5. safeguards for Tarapur Reactor (they don't want those presently under discussion to be tied so closely to IAEA safeguards), 6. India's continuing policy on non-proliferation (Kratzer referred to G. Parthasarathi's statements as Indian representative to the UN implying Indian desire to work toward thermonuclear devices - Sarabhai denied this. He pointed out the danger of spread of nuclear weapons information by the IAEA inspector system - he used the example of the inspector from Morocco giving his country nuclear weapons information. We discussed the development of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes by countries like India. Sarabhai used the argument of need for a democracy like India to have freedom of action and we refuted this by saying they use but don't themselves build jet aircraft. Sarabhai summarized by saying that India is not and does not intend to build nuclear explosives for peaceful, or any other purposes), 7. my offer of loan of 30,000 curie cobalt-60 irradiation source to India for possible use for food (fish) preservation and food grain disinfection (they asked us to investigate the loan of a ship and irradiator for fish preservation (which we will do) - they will accept the 30,000 curie irradiator - Brenwell, of the University of Michigan, who is spending six months at Hanford, suggested U.S. irradiate some of the grain shipped to India as an experiment), and 8. our proposal of the possibility of stationing an AEC scientific representative in India (Sarabhai would welcome this, wants him in Bombay, not New Delhi).

The group, with Timbs added, left Gateway of India for a trip on a launch to the Trombay Laboratory. Sarabhai did not accompany us - Sethna was our host. We arrived at Cirus (Canadian-Indian-Uranium-System) jetty at noon.

We were driven to Apsara (one MW pool type named after water nymph), the first Indian Reactor, where we met key staff in the Conference Room.

I met Jagdish Shankar here who worked at the Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley some ten or 15 years ago. Sethna gave a description and history of the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay. It has a total of 8,500 employees. During his remarks he made the interesting point that radiation-induced mutations increase the yield of a certain kind of rice. Trombay gives a year post-graduate course to about 150 students each year in physics, radiochemistry, electronics, etc. Costs of fossil fuels in India are high and the potential of hydro is not high. The total electric capacity in India is 12,000 MW.

Sethna said that on several occasions they had had thousands of sitters-in protesting their decisions to build plants elsewhere than Trombay. He said the Berkeley sitters-in were amateurs compared to those at Trombay and elsewhere in India.

We then toured the building. Ayyagari S. Rao (Head of Electronics Department and Director of Radiation Protection) showed us the Aspara Reactor which started operating in 1956. Raja Ramanna showed us his work on asymmetry of fission.



Shyam S. Kapoor, who worked with Stanley G. Thompson at Berkeley, showed us his work on Cf-252 spontaneous fission (Stanley and Alice Thompson are going to visit Trombay next month). Kapoor will measure the difference in anisotropy of low and of high energy gamma-rays emitted in the fission reaction, first with Cf-252, and then thermal neutron-induced fission. Rao showed us the Electronics Department. They have 800 people. This department builds all the electronic equipment for Trombay. They have large production units with hundreds of employees, many women. The women wear the traditional Indian costumes, the men wear western clothes. We saw a gallium-arsenic laser outfit which transmitted an audio signal by laser beam. We had lunch, hosted by Sethna, in their lunch room (catered by the Taj Mahal Hotel). Present were Tape, Pollack, Kratzer, Fritsch, Staebler, King, Gim, Timbs, Trombay scientists including Gopal who did mutation work on rice.

We were shown the Cirus Reactor by S. M. Sundaram. Then we were shown the Plutonium Plant by N. Srinivasan. The plant uses the Purex Process. At the tail end the plutonium comes out as the nitrate after elution from Dowex 1 anion column - the oxalate is precipitated, this undergoes hydrofluorination and the trifluoride is reduced to the metal with calcium metal plus iodine. Samples of plutonium nitrate, oxalate, trifluoride and metal (including the first sample of metal produced in India) were on display. They have processed 12 to 15 tons of natural uranium fuel from Cirus, have a lot of plutonium on hand according to Sethna so that storage is a problem and thus have a year to one and one-half years backlog to process. My impression was that they have the capability to gather enough plutonium to enable them to develop an atomic bomb, a concern because the Cirus reactor is not subject to safeguards even though the Indian agreement with Canada limits the reactor to use only for peaceful purposes. (This is the source of plutonium used for the nuclear device that was exploded on May 17, 1974, in the Rajasthan desert area.) The plant has 231 employees plus 65 in training for their forthcoming larger plutonium extraction plant to handle material from Tarapur and other power reactors. (At one time they lost about 700 gm of plutonium into the bay when an employee made a series of errors in turning valves.)

Next, Deshbande showed us the Isotopes Laboratory. They process about 30 different isotopes, produced in Cirus, in about 300 different compounds to furnish India's needs in agriculture and medicine. For example, they produce I-131 by distilling it from irradiated metallic tellurium.

Just before we left we visited the National Botanical Gardens which are owned and operated by the Indian AEC on the Trombay grounds. On top of a hill this gave us a marvelous view of the Trombay Laboratory and numerous pictures and movies were taken. We left the Cirus jetty by launch at 4 p.m. and arrived at Gateway of India at about 4:50 p.m.

We then went to the USIS headquarters where we were met by Herb Baumgartner (who is in charge) and John Simpson (Press Officer). We went to the auditorium where I held a Press Conference from 5 to 5:45 p.m. I was flanked by Tape and Kratzer on the stage and about 30 reporters were present. After an opening statement, in which I paid tribute to Homi Bhabha, described our visit to Trombay and our discussions regarding increasing the cooperation between India and the U.S., and my pleasure at being in India at Dr. Sarabhai's and Dr. Bhabha's (earlier) invitation the questions began. Many of the questions were rather difficult, having to do with China's capability and intentions and the need of India to defend herself by making nuclear weapons and the value of and problems of a non-proliferation treaty. I said that I thought that India's nuclear technology was the equal of that of China with the difference that India had chosen to

emphasize the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. I led the questioning into the field of peaceful uses which enabled me to emphasize the value of nuclear power in India in the future (due to their high cost of fossil fuels and limited hydro resources), the use of radioisotopes in medicine and agriculture, especially the preservation of food, disinfestation of grain and eradication of insect pests. I said that Sarabhai and I are discussing ways of increasing cooperation in the food irradiation field, mentioning fish in particular, and said I was making some definite proposals in this connection.

Then we went to another USIS building close by, escorted by Dr. Pai of the USIS, where Dr. Sethna and I taped a 10-15 minute discussion on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy for use on All India Radio (for which I received a check for 50 rupees). In this discussion I expressed my pleasure at visiting India, mentioned the renaming of the Trombay Atomic Energy Center in Bhabha's honor and our discussion regarding increased cooperation between India and the U.S. in the peaceful uses field. Sethna and I discussed the growing and important role of nuclear power in India and the many uses of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture and industry. We mentioned especially their use for the preservation of food and in the disinfestation of food grain.

Following this we went to the Bhulabkai Desai auditorium. After an introduction by Dr. Sarabhai, I spoke to a full auditorium (some 800 students and scientists from Trombay and Indian universities) on recent research on the transuranium elements. Here I met Dr. Barun Ch. Haldar (who had worked with us at the University of California Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley) and who is now at the Institute of Science in Bombay. He introduced me to a number of his students.

Then I returned to the Taj Mahal Hotel about 8 p.m. where Helen was waiting. She and Jo Tape had been sightseeing (in the morning) and shopping (after lunch) under the guidance of Mrs. Sethna. They had attended a luncheon at the Taj Mahal Hotel hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Sarabhai, also attended by Mrs. Sethna, Bert Goldschmidt, Francis Perrin of France, J. Lorne Gray from Canada, and others. (Goldschmidt, Perrin and Gray were in India to attend the renaming ceremony at Trombay.) Helen, Jo and Mrs. Sethna went shopping at Heirloom House and a couple of other well-known shopping centers after lunch.

Helen and I rode with the Tapes to the dinner party hosted by Dr. and Mrs. Sarabhai at Kashmir House (which is one of Bombay's best golf clubs). This was an outdoor buffet dinner attended by the members of the American group (Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, and Pollack), Len Weiss and Dr. and Mrs. Sethna and many other Indians, and numerous delegates to tomorrow's renaming ceremony at Trombay such as Maurice C. Timbs (Australia), Gray (Canada), B. Goldschmidt and F. Perrin (France), as well as P. M. Fedoseev, W. M. Gulshkov, A. S. Sadikov, M. M. Shemyakur, Aleksander M. Prohorov, S. G. Korneev and V. I. Tkachenko (of the USSR). Helen and I sat at a table with Mrs. Sarabhai and Prokhorov. Mrs. Sarabhai is a classical dancer of international reputation and lives in Ahmendabad and thus Dr. Sarabhai spends three days a week in Bombay and four in Ahmendabad. Prohorov shared the Nobel Prize in Physics with Charlie Townes for their independent work on lasers. He is a delightful talkative fellow. He was born in Australia and has visited many countries including the United States. He invited Helen and me to come to Moscow to enjoy cross country skiing with him near his home in Moscow.

Thursday, January 12, 1967 - Bombay - Bosair Station (Tarapur Nuclear Power Project Reactor) - India

We got up early and caught a 7:10 a.m. train (Saurashtra Express) from Bombay Central to a station (Boisar) near the Tarapur Nuclear Power Project arriving at

9:45 a.m. We had a special car on the train. Our group (Tape, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, King and Pollack), Timbs, Manly (of AID), Weiss, Braddock, and Fuller were aboard along with our hosts M. N. Chakravarti, who is in charge of the Tarapur Station, and Maheshwar Dayal, who is the engineer in immediate charge on duty at the Tarapur site. (I had met Chakravarti, Dayal and their colleague, M. R. Srinivasan, in the United States as early as 1963 when the Tarapur Atomic Power Project was in the initial discussion stage.) On the way Chakravarti and Dayal explained to me the background for the project. The site has water inlet capacity to accommodate 1000 MW, thus 600 MW in addition to the 380 MW under present construction. Much of the design and construction is being accomplished by Indian nationals. The cost is on schedule and the rate of construction is also on schedule (about 70% complete).

We were met at Boisar Station (the Tarapur railroad terminal) by B. R. Kannad (Civil Engineer in Charge). On the way to Tarapur we saw the colony (208 living units, plus hospital, hotel, school, clubs, swimming pool, tennis courts, etc.) for the construction supervisory personnel, to be used later by the operating personnel. We saw many goats and cows roaming the broad fields on our way along the special road that had been constructed for access to the site.

Upon arrival at the site we were met by B. E. Woodward (a friend of USAEC Commissioner Bill Johnson) of IGE (International General Electric) and Ray L. Portlock of Bechtel (Project Manager). Woodward, who is Manager of Indian Operations of the Tarapur Nuclear Power Project, briefed us on the design and construction progress of the two Tarapur Reactors with the help of a scale model. There is a total of 5,500 people working on the construction. The Tarapur Station is adjacent to the Arabian Sea.

IGE (International General Electric) is prime contractor, Bechtel is main subcontractor, Grumman is sub-contractor for building the stack, and Hochtief (a German firm) is subcontractor for building the water inlet and the off-shore (dredging) work.

We began our tour with J J Gavin (Project Engineer of IGE) who took us to the room below the pressure vessel of Reactor #2, then to the room housing the control rod drive system of Reactor #2, and then to that for Reactor #1, then to the room below Reactor #1 where we saw the more completed control rods, etc., above us for Reactor #1, then to the level of the reactor vessel for Reactor #1 (vessel is 53 ft. high), then to the third level which is at the middle of the reactor vessel, then to the fourth level where there are fuel storage facilities, and finally to the top level (which is 200 ft. above sea level or 97 ft. above the base level) above the reactor vessel.

Next, we went to the control room where we met R. H. Kopel (of IGE) - this was put together at Trombay Laboratory. Then we went to the turbine area which was shown us by A. G. Bishop (of IGE). I then met Rao who is in charge of maintenance and then Sivaram who is the pressure vessel expert (having spent seven months at the Chattanooga, Tennessee plant).

Next, we all toured the site area in cars. I rode with Chakravarti, Tape, and Timbs. In the area where the water inlet is being built we saw women laborers hauling up dirt in baskets carried on their heads (working for Hochtief). P. Cartwright (of IGE) showed us around here. Then we toured the labor camp (which houses no women) where we saw the market, bank, barber shop, etc. It has two



Briefing on Tarapur Reactors, Tarapur Station, India, January 12, 1967

L to R: B. E. Woodward, Maheshwar Dayal, M. N. Chakravarti, Seaborg, G. F. Tape, Leonard Weiss,  
Donald Fuller, Ray Portlock

movies where movies are shown in Moro and Hindi. Then we visited the Environmental Laboratory, which we were shown by Health Physicist Kamath (who actually works in Bombay).

Other key personnel whom we did not meet are R. C. Mann (Project Engineer, IGE), K. T. Barton (Project Accountant, IGE), J. M. Reimers (Project Construction Manager, Bechtel), D. J. Danielson (Field Superintendent, Bechtel), and P. Karpa (Project Engineer, Bechtel). The visit to the Tarapur Station was covered by several USIS photographers operating under the direction of Simpson.

An interesting observation is the fact that the Indians reduced cost of the project to the extent of \$7,000,000 by increasing the proportion of construction they did themselves and thus they asked that the AID loan be decreased by this amount.

Next, we visited the hostel in the Colony area before we went back to Boisar to catch the train at 1:45 p.m. to the Dadar Railway Station which was our connecting point for Trombay. On the road to Boisar and in Boisar we saw many family carts pulled by horses or oxen used for transportation of the family.

We arrived at the Dadar Railroad Station at about 3:30 p.m. where we were met by Mrs. Chakravarti who rode with Tape, Timbs and me in the car to Trombay where we arrived at 3:50 p.m. We were given a short tour of the exhibition portraying various activities at Trombay in the company of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Vakram Sarabhai, and Homi Sethna.

We met Helen and Jo Tape at the tea for Prime Minister Ghandi held in the unfinished modern administration building at Trombay. They had visited Elephanta Island in the morning, going over and back by launch, under the guidance of Mrs. Sarriniwasson (whose husband is a Tarapur engineer). They saw the caves with stone carvings dating back to 800 A.D. They had lunch at the Taj Mahal Hotel after they returned, with Mrs. Sarriniwasson. Then they rode by car to Trombay with Mrs. Sarabhai and Mrs. Sethna.

I sat next to Prime Minister Ghandi at the tea. I told her that I thought India was making good progress in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that the Trombay Laboratory was a first class laboratory. I referred to the value of irradiation in the preservation of food and mentioned that the U.S. intended to loan a radiation source to India for use for this purpose.

Following the tea the ceremony, attended by about 15,000 people, for renaming the Center the "Bhabha Atomic Research Center" commenced at 5:45 p.m. The Governor of the State of Maharashtra (where the Center is located), P. V. Cherian, spoke first, followed by Sarabhai (Chairman of the Indian AEC), then Sethna (Director of the Center), and finally Prime Minister Indira Ghandi. They all eulogized Bhabha. At the conclusion of her talk the Prime Minister spoke extemporaneously about her father, the late Prime Minister Nehru, describing his interest in the application of science to the advancement of India. I sat on the stage at the ceremony along with M. C. Timbs (Australia), J. L. Gray (Canada), F. Perrin (France), the Ambassador of Thailand, J. B. Adams (England), M. U. Goswami (IAEA), Duran (Spain), Homi Bhabha's brother and mother, Mrs. Meherbai J. Bhabha, and others.

Among those who came up to talk to us after the ceremony were Dr. Hirdaya Mathur (who worked at the University of California Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley



At dedication of Bhabha Atomic Research Center, Trombay, January 12, 1967

L to R: Vikram Sarabhai, Homi Sethna, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, Seaborg

some years ago), and Professor Singer of the University of California at Berkeley who was in India to attend a scientific meeting.

Helen and I rode back to Bombay and the Taj Mahal Hotel with Jerry and Jo Tape and Dr. Sethna's assistant, P. K. Magarajan, driven by a driver who drove at a hectic, horn tooting, nerve racking pace, as had Helen and Jo's driver on the way to Trombay.

Friday, January 13, 1967 - Bombay to Peshawar, Rawalpindi and Lahore

Helen and I rode to the airport in a car with the Tapes and Herm Pollack. On the way we saw the numerous sections of Bombay where people lived in primitive huts (in crowded conditions) made out of miscellaneous pick-up materials. Helen and Jo had seen many of these sections during their tour yesterday.

Dr. Sarabhai, Dr. and Mrs. Sethna, Mr. and Mrs. Braddock, and Nagarajan were at the airport to see us off. Sarabhai mentioned the difference of opinion that had risen in regard to the Tarapur Reactor concerning whether it was necessary to provide "inerting" facilities. It was agreed that we would receive their technical evaluation, study it and give them our reaction to it.

The plane took off at 8:50 a.m. with Helen and I, the Tapes, Fritsch, Staebler, King, Pollack, and Kratzer aboard. We arrived at Peshawar, West Pakistan, at 11 a.m.

Since yesterday was Jo Tape's birthday we had a surprise birthday party for her during this flight with an excellent birthday cake furnished by the stewards.

We had a view of the snow-capped Himalaya Mountains en route. We flew over the cities of Jaipur and New Delhi, India, and Lahore, Gujranwala, and Rawalpindi, Pakistan.

We were met at Peshawar by Ambassador Locke, American Consul Winship, Jim Mandros (USIS), William Cargo (Deputy Chief of Mission, Embassy), Gordon Knox (Political-Military Affairs Officer, Embassy), and Pakistani officials. Our party and the Embassy group then flew to Rawalpindi on a MAAG DC-6 plane, leaving about 11:30 a.m. and arriving about noon. We read Pakistani newspapers on the way to get background on the situation in Pakistan. Stories in the papers indicated that Usmani had announced on Wednesday that arrangements had been made to buy a 150 MW reactor for Roopur (East Pakistan) from an American firm utilizing a private loan. Also he had written a Pakistan Times article on the future of nuclear power in Pakistan.

We were met at the Rawalpindi (Chaklala) Airport by Jordan T. Rogers (U.S. Embassy), Mrs. Cargo, Virgil Moore, and other Embassy personnel and Dr. and Mrs. Abdul Ghani. Ghani is the Director of the Pinstech Laboratory, which we visited after lunch. Many of the Pinstech scientists, heading the various Departments, also were in the welcoming party. The eight and six year old daughters of two scientists from the Laboratory put garlands of flowers and tinsel (called hars) over the heads of Helen and Jo and flowers over Jerry and me.

Helen and I rode with the Ambassador to their official home where we had lunch. We saw many picturesque Pakistani in native costumes on the way.

Our group had lunch at the home of Ambassador and Mrs. Locke, with the Ambassador and Mrs. Locke as hosts and including Mr. and Mrs. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. Cargo, and Mr. and Mrs. Knox. Ixex was served. After lunch Tape and I rode with Cargo to the Pinstech Laboratory. Our entire group made this visit, the others following in other cars.

Because it was the Eidul Fitr (Eid) Holiday we saw the streets full of people dressed in their colorful costumes. We saw many buffalo used as beasts of burden and sources of milk. The Pinstech (Pakistan Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology) Laboratory (at Nilore) is in the recently built city of Islamabad (built within the last four years), a well planned city now having 50,000 inhabitants, which is the Capital of Pakistan.

We toured the 5 MW swimming pool reactor building. Many pictures and movies were taken. After the tour the senior scientists - Dr. A. Rahman, Dr. N. M. Ahmad, Dr. M. A. Mannan, Mr. M. Shafique, M. N. Qazi, N. M. Butt, Dr. F. H. Hashmi, S. Mansoor Ahman, and S. M. Bhutta - and many of their wives (including Mrs. Ghani) assembled for a repast of cookies, cakes, tea and coffee. Here I talked to a number of reporters (including representatives of the Pakistan Times) in a sort of informal Press Conference. I referred to Dr. Usmani's article on the future of nuclear power in Pakistan, and said I agreed with it, told them in response to questions about the fraction of the U.S. GNP put into research and development (about 3%) and into peaceful nuclear research (about 0.2%) and said Pakistan should strive to achieve the same level, told them about the role of nuclear power now in the U.S. and required in the future for Pakistan and the role radioisotopes should play in medicine, agriculture, industry, food irradiation, and grain disinfection in Pakistan. Then Dr. Ghani introduced me and I gave a short talk to the assembled crowd. I covered the same topics as in my remarks to the reporters, said Pinstech would form the basis for the practical applications of nuclear energy in India and then went on to tell them about the predictions regarding the future production and identification of superheavy elements like element 126.

Then we went back to the Rawalpindi (Chaklala) Airport and boarded the same DC-6 for the flight to Lahore. Ambassador Locke, Cargo, Dr. Ghani, Knox, McGowan, and others accompanied us. We arrived at Lahore at 4:20 p.m.

We were met by Mr. and Mrs. John Bowling (U.S. Consul General at Lahore), Dr. Usmani (Chairman of Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission), M. A. Shaukat (Director of the Lahore Atomic Energy Center) and all the key members of Shaukat's staff. Helen and I and Jo and Jerry Tape each received a bouquet of flowers from a little girl (to Helen and Jo) and a boy (to Jerry and me). Then Ambassador Locke and I rode with Usmani to do some sightseeing in Lahore followed by the others in other cars. We drove past Lahore Fort which was used by the Moguls. It was built some 400 to 500 years ago. (Muslims ruled the sub-continent including India from the 13th to the 18th century.)

We then visited the Badshahi Mosque (Royal Mosque), a magnificent 300 year old structure with impressive minarets. We removed our shoes and walked through the huge courtyard (where a tremendous crowd had gathered yesterday to observe the Eid Holiday) and into the Mosque. We saw in the sky outside the Mosque numerous highflying kites engaged in a battle to knock each other down out of the sky.





Visit to Reactor, PINSTECH Laboratory, Rawalpindi, Pakistan, January 13, 1967

L to R: Seaborgs, G. F. Tape, Abdul Ghani, Jo Tape



Visit to Badshahi Mosque, Lahore, Pakistan, January 13, 1967

L to R: Seaborgs, Ishrat Usmani, Eugene M. Locke

The city streets were full of tongas (wooden two-wheeled carts [some highly decorated] each usually drawn by a single horse and packed full with a large family). During the ride in the car I mentioned to Usmani our offer to enter into a sister laboratory arrangement between Pinstech and Oak Ridge National Laboratory and our offer to loan Pakistan a 30,000 curie cobalt-60 source for their use in experimentation on food irradiation and grain disinfestation. I also told him the U.S. would require a tri-lateral agreement involving the IAEA to impose safeguards in order to supply enriched uranium fuel for their proposed Roopur power reactor (150 MW), which he said they will buy from Westinghouse in the U.S. with a Swiss loan arranged by Westinghouse (this was the deal mentioned in the Pakistan Times).

Upon arrival at the Lahore Atomic Energy Center we were met by a number of scientists and Tape and I were taken on a tour under the guidance of Shaukat. Among the people we met were M. H. Qureshi, who applies radioisotopes to analytical chemistry and who received his training with Wayne Meinke at the University of Michigan. (He said he had met me when I visited the Phoenix Project at the University in 1962.) We also met A. R. Sani who is doing tracer work on americium and curium (received from Amersham Laboratory in England) and who, after my talk, questioned me on the validity of the 5f orbital bond hybridization explanation suggested by Diamond, Street, and me some 15 years ago.



View of audience for Seaborg lecture in auditorium of Atomic Energy Centre, Lahore, January 13, 1967

We then went to the Lecture Hall, which was full of people including many photographers, where Usmani introduced me for my lecture on "The Chemistry of the Transuranium Elements." Following his initial laudatory remarks he launched into an attack on the United States, stating that the U.S. was aiding India's nuclear program without safeguards to prevent diversion of the materials and aid to the production of nuclear weapons. Following my talk I made the presentation of the \$350,000 check from the U.S. to the Pakistan government to apply to the cost of the 5 MW reactor at Pinstech. I referred to Usmani's key role in putting Pakistan on the road to civilian nuclear power, said Pakistan will be one of the leaders in Asia in this field, mentioned our intention to increase our cooperation with Pakistan in civilian nuclear power and irradiation of food and with a sister laboratory relationship, and ignored Usmani's unfavorable remarks concerning U.S. policy in his introduction of me. Following this I answered some questions from the audience covering my talk on the transuranium elements.

Following this I went to a room full of press representatives and television and other photographers (about 30) and conducted a Press Conference flanked by Usmani, Tape, and Kratzer. They asked some rough questions concerning U.S. nuclear aid to India based on the misconception that we were furnishing aid without safeguards, thus helping them to build nuclear weapons, were furnishing them plutonium, etc. They also had the impression that the USAEC was diminishing its cooperation and aid to the Pakistan AEC.

I answered the numerous slanted questions in such a way as to refute many of their misconceptions and the newspaper articles that appeared the next day indicated that I had been fairly successful. I emphasized American, Canadian, and IAEA safeguards in Indian power reactors and said that the U.S. had not furnished plutonium to India. McGowan, American representative of AP, was helpful by initiating questions on peaceful uses of atomic energy. I told them about our plan to increase cooperation with Pakistan in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, emphasizing the proposed sister laboratory arrangement and our offer to loan Pakistan a 30,000 curie cobalt-60 source (worth about \$75,000) for use in research on food irradiation for preservation and for food grain disinfection. I emphasized the good base provided by the laboratories at Pinstech, Lahore, Dacca, and elsewhere to give Pakistan the means to progress in the much needed peaceful uses of nuclear energy such as nuclear power, the many uses of radioisotopes in medicine, agriculture, industry, food irradiation, grain disinfection, etc. I emphasized the growing needs of Pakistan for electricity and said that nuclear power offers the best prospects for meeting that need. I emphasized that we were furnishing the food irradiator with the understanding that the information developed would be made available to the U.S.

Following the press conference, Helen and Jo joined us (they had been visiting with Mrs. Bowling, Mrs. Ahmed, Mrs. Shaukat, and others). We went to the Center dining room where a typical Pakistani dinner hosted by Usmani was served. Dr. Abdus Salam (Science Advisor to President Ayub Khan), who had arrived near the end of my Press Conference, was among those present which included Consul General and Mrs. Bowling, Ghani, Shaukat, Ambassador Locke, and the Tapes, Kratzer, Pollack, and Cargo. Fritsch, Staebler, and King had started on the four-hour drive back to Rawalpindi before dinner because the MAAG DC-6 plane had engine trouble and was not available for the return trip to Rawalpindi, which had been planned for after dinner. Actually, the plane had landed at Lahore Airport, with all of us aboard, on only three engines because the trouble had

already developed. As a result of this our plans were changed so that Helen and I and the Tapes spent the night as house guests of Consul General and Mrs. Bowling. We had breakfast in our rooms the next morning. Kratzer, Cargo, Pollack and Locke spent the night at the AID Guest House.



Abdus Salam and Seaborg at dinner, Atomic Energy Center, Lahore, January 13, 1967

Saturday, January 14, 1967 - Madrid, Spain - home

We flew from Lahore to Rawalpindi on Pakistan International Airlines Flight No. 620, leaving at 7:20 a.m. and arriving at 8:10 a.m. Helen and I, the Tapes, Locke, Usmani, Salam, Ghani, Kratzer, Pollack, Cargo and Knox were aboard.

Ambassador Locke, Kratzer, Pollack, Tape, Usmani, Salam, and I met with President Ayub Khan (I had met President Ayub Khan during his visit to the United States in the summer of 1961) in his office on the government grounds from 8:35 a.m. until 9:05 a.m. (Mandros also was present). When we arrived for the appointment we were met by General Rafi Kahn, the President's military secretary, who escorted us to Ayub's office. We sat facing the President, who sat behind his desk. After his greeting I began the conversation by saying that we had visited the Pinstech and Lahore atomic energy laboratories and found them excellent. I said that this would give Pakistan the basis they will need to benefit from the many peaceful uses of nuclear energy so necessary in our age. I said I thought Pakistan will require nuclear power soon to meet its growing requirements for electric power and in this connection I described the recent upturn in nuclear power in the U.S. and our need to develop breeder reactors. I emphasized the value of radioisotopes to Pakistan in medicine, agriculture and

industry and irradiation to preserve food and disinfect food grain. I mentioned our plan for a sister laboratory arrangement and our offer to loan Pakistan a 30,000 curie cobalt-60 source for use in food preservation and grain disinfestation research with the results to be available to the U.S. Ayub mentioned that he had visited Calder Hall in England and had seen the plutonium extraction plant which was very complex. This gave me the opportunity to describe the production of plutonium, as a by-product of nuclear production of electricity, which could be used either as nuclear fuel or for nuclear weapons. I said that the U.S. requires safeguards for all power reactors and other aid we furnish foreign countries, including India, and these are being transferred to the IAEA. In answer to a question I said the Canadian reactor at Rajasthan will be subject to IAEA safeguards, and that only the small research reactor Cirus at Trombay was not subject to safeguards and its plutonium production is very small.

Ayub and Usmani seemed to agree that these facts weren't generally known in Pakistan and that a program of public education was needed in this connection. I told him that the U.S. was striving hard to achieve a non-proliferation treaty to be followed by arms limitation among the nuclear powers. Ayub said that as a historian he felt the role of the smaller countries was important in this connection (he had in mind the manner in which World War I started) and expressed the hope that many of them would work among themselves to help achieve a non-proliferation treaty. Usmani mentioned Plowshare and I described its value in excavation and in underground applications to recovering low grade gas and oil. I described the Gasbuggy experiments to be conducted in the U.S. next summer (with which Ayub was familiar because he had read about it in the New York Times) and I suggested that Pakistan might want to keep in touch in connection with its results. He asked about the progress on controlled fusion and Tape and I described the long-range nature of this and its potential (fuel equivalent to 500 Pacific Oceans full of high grade fuel oil). Salam mentioned the 200 BeV accelerator and I said a site had been chosen (Chicago) and that it would be available to scientists like Salam, who had recently made a significant contribution to theory in the elementary particle field. At his request I described for Ayub the 200 BeV accelerator and its purpose. He brought the conference to a close by thanking us for the interesting discussion. Photographs were taken before and after the meeting.

During the time of the meeting with Ayub, Helen and Jo went shopping escorted by Bob Kent (of the Embassy) and bought dolls and camels characteristic of Pakistan at a small shop after trying a number of places before finding one open. Then they went to a handicraft shop and bought numerous items. The driver purchased Hukas for them at another shop.

Then we all met at Ambassador Locke's residence preparatory to driving the 80 miles to Peshawar (necessary because the MAAG plane was still inoperable). Helen and I rode with the Lockes while the Tapes, Kratzer, and Pollack followed in other cars. On the way we saw hundreds of tongas with their load of Pakistani families. We passed the famous Indus River on the way and at that point saw Attock Fort and the town of Attock (historic points). It was a very hectic ride at high speed with many near collisions.

We arrived at the Peshawar Airport soon after 12 noon but take off was delayed because Consul General Winship was missing with our passports and some other material required by Ambassador Locke. After Winship arrived we took off about 12:40 p.m. with Helen and I, the Tapes, Fritsch, Kratzer, Staebler, Pollack, and King aboard together with Ambassador and Mrs. Locke (Mrs. Locke went as far as Madrid). I worked on a packet of AEC papers on the way which we had received by mail in Bombay.

We had to fly around Afghanistan due to lack of permission to fly over. We flew over Dera Ismail Khan and Panjgur, Pakistan; Tehran, Iran; Ankara and Smyrna, Turkey; the Aegean Sea; Athens, Greece; Ionian Sea and the tip of Italy; Sassari, Sardinia; Barcelona, Spain and on to Madrid.

We arrived at Madrid U.S. Military Airport (Torrejon) at 6:45 p.m. There we were met by Evelyn Blue and Webb of the Embassy, Colonel Conner (who worked for the USAEC in Washington in 1959-62 and is now in charge of the hospital at Torrejon), and General and Mrs. Donovan (he is in charge of the Torrejon Base). Also there was Swindal, the pilot who flew us to Moscow in President Kennedy's plane in record breaking time in May 1963.

We went to the home of Colonel Conner on the base (except Fritsch and King), where we met Mrs. Conner and her mother, and where drinks and refreshments were served. The Donovans flew with us to Washington, while Mrs. Locke left us to fly down to the Canary Islands for a vacation.

We took off from Madrid at 8 p.m. flying north-westward over Zamora and La Coruna, Spain; the North Atlantic Ocean; St. John's, Newfoundland; Halifax and Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Providence, New York, and Philadelphia and arrived at Andrews Air Force Base at 10:25 p.m.

In summary, we flew a total of 27,030 miles and had a total of 57 hours of flying time (not counting travel within the countries visited, as in Pakistan).

Sunday, January 15, 1967 - At home

I spent the day reading the accumulation of mail, AEC papers, and journals.

On television I saw the Green Bay Packers beat the Kansas City Chiefs in the Super Bowl, 35-10.

Monday, January 16, 1967 - Germantown

At 11 a.m. I called Clark Kerr regarding the details for my talk at the Regents Meeting in Berkeley, January 19th, in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the fissionable nature of uranium-233. Kerr said that the meeting will be held in the Regents Room at University Hall; he will give the President's Report at 2 p.m. and after that he will call upon me to speak for about 10 to 15 minutes. I said I would also plan to attend the dinner in honor of Jesse Tapp that evening. I mentioned that I will be arriving Wednesday evening (January 18th) and leaving Friday morning (January 20th), although I could stay over, if necessary.

At 11:45 a.m. a photographer took pictures of the Commissioners and me for a forthcoming article in Fortune Magazine.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Bob Hollingsworth, Ed Bloch, Arnie Fritsch, and Julie Rubin to be brought up to date on events during my trip. One of the main events was a letter from Congressman Chet Holifield and John Pastore to President Johnson asking him not to budget for the Hanford reactor shutdown until after the Congressional executive hearings - this came too late because the budget action had already been taken.

At 1:50 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 658 (notes attached).



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

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COPY NO. 2  
January 16, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 658

1:50 p.m., Monday, January 16, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Proposed Letter to Dr. Hafstad re Ninety-Eighth Meeting of the GAC

To be revised for transmittal tomorrow. (Rubin)

*Dr. Jaffe re-writing*

2. January 6 Letter from Governor Burns, Hawaii, re Invitation to Speak at Dedication of Hawaii Development Irradiator

Commissioner Nabrit will attend. (ID)

3. AEC 783/30 - AEC Comments on Proposed Legislation Concerning Constitutional Rights of Government Employees

Chairman suggested the Commissioners review the comments that have been sent to the Bureau. (EAGM)

4. Major Commission Activities During the Period January 4 Through January 14 - Report by Commissioner Ramey

5. Mr. Ramey's January 9 Memorandum re Review of AEC Security and Classification Policies and Practices

The Commissioners requested an early discussion. (EAGM-SECY)

6. Mr. Trowbridge's (Commerce) January 9 Letter re Computer Export Control

A letter response to Mr. Trowbridge, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Domestic and International Business, will be prepared. (DIA)

7. Proposed Policy Statement Regarding Industrial Participation in Isotopic Separation of Uranium

Commissioner Johnson said he would circulate a revised statement.

*Commissioner Johnson* will call Dr. Hornig. (Rubin-SECY)



8. Chairman's Trip Report to the President

The Chairman said he would like the Commissioners' comments by tomorrow. (Rubin) *Johnson - no comments*

9. Proposed Release on ISOCEM

Approved with revisions. (AGMO)

10. AEC 1096/54 - 200 BEV - Corrected Selection Statement

The Commissioners will submit any additional comments to staff. (AGMO)

11. AEC 1096/55 - Request for Commissioner to Speak at Federal Executive Board Meeting in Chicago

Commissioner Ramey will plan to speak at the meeting. (AGMO)

12. Personnel Item (Mr. Vinciguerra's Memorandum of January 12)

For review and later discussion. (EAGM-SECY)

13. CABRIOLET (Oral)

The proposed announcement was approved with revisions. The Chairman will call Under Secretary Katzenbach. (Rubin-PNE+PI)

14. AEC 5/15 - Huntley-Brinkley Request for Assistance on Underground Testing Program

Staff will respond with an alternative. (PI)

15. AEC 484/12 - Report on Consolidation of Weapons Complex

Noted. (DMA)

16. AEC 853/19 - Tritium Production

Approved. (P)

17. AEC 720/188 - Escalation of Ceiling Charges in Enrichment Services Agreement  
Approved. (P)
18. AEC 901/206 - Visits to ORNL, BNL, and ANL by USSR National  
Approved. (DIA)
19. AEC 1247/1 - Fourth Geneva Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy  
Approved. (DIA)
20. AEC 688/38 - Extracts from Electrical World
21. NTS Events (General Crowson's January 12 and January 13 Memoranda)  
Noted. (DMA)
22. AEC 1176/15 - Forthcoming Staff Papers, January and February 1967  
Noted.
23. Tentative JCAE Hearings January 25, 1967 on Weapons Production Methodology
24. January 24, 1967 Hearings on the MWD Project  
Commissioner Ramey will testify. (Congr. - RDT)
25. Commissioners' Meeting With Dr. Al Weinberg, ORNL, January 30, 1967  
To be scheduled. (SECY)
26. Executive Personnel Item  
Noted. (PER)
27. AEC 745/25 - AIF Activities From November 15, 1966 to January 15, 1967

The Chairman suggested the Commissioners consider whether they should attend. (Rubin) *We have a reply to Ted Burton*

28. FY 1967 Deferral Items
29. Revisions in the President's Budget Message Language  
Mr. Abbadessa has spoken to Mr. Schuldt, BoB
30. Commissioner Nabrit's Report on Meeting of the Advisory Committee for Biology and Medicine
31. Commissioner Nabrit's Report on the Meeting with the Advisory Panel on Nuclear Education and Training

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

4:10 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Fritsch  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Gen. Crowson \*\*\*  
Mr. Harris \*\*\*  
Mr. Kelly \*\*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

- \* Items 9, 10, 11
- \*\* Item 13
- \*\*\* Items 13, 14
- \*\*\*\* Items 16, 17

The Commissioners, staff, and I met with Henry Smyth (Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Universities Research Association, URA) and Norman Ramsey (Research Corporation of the URA) to discuss their suggestions for Director of the National 200 BeV Accelerator Laboratory. Lofgren declined an offer to be the Director of Design. They are suggesting Bob Wilson (of Cornell), Hal Fitch (of Princeton) or Edwin Goldwasser (of Illinois). We suggested they go slow to be sure the academic community is behind them. The Berkeley group is very unhappy over the Weston site selection.

At 5:50 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2252 (action summary attached).

I wrote to my mother to tell her Helen and I have returned home safely from our trip around the world and to tell her our kids got along fine under the guidance of Mrs. Winifred Dodd while we were away.

I replied to a letter from a Robert L. Parsons that arrived during my absence to emphasize my support for a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (copy attached).

Tuesday, January 17, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I called Secretary of State Dean Rusk and recalled for him our telephone conversation of December 30th, regarding the possibility of having Tape visit Maralinga, the test site in Australia. I said this visit was not possible because the site is closed during the Australian summer season. I said, however, that we did discuss the matter with U.S. Ambassador Clark as to what would be involved if we needed to enlist Australian aid in our test program, or if we got to the point where we could meet their request for a Plowshare program. Ambassador Clark said that, if we ever undertook these, we should give him plenty of advance notice so that he could lay the necessary groundwork. I said that Ambassador Clark is in town and he expressed some interest in talking to Rusk about these matters. Rusk said he is seeing Clark at 10:30 a.m. today. Rusk said that one of the political problems is that we appear to have as much open space as the Australians do. I said that our problem is that we just don't have a place removed far enough from the city with its high structures, which limits us.

I called Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, and advised that CABRIOLET seems to be coming along all right, but I wanted to be sure that he really wanted observers for the test before we go ahead. I said it is unfortunate that this will take place at our nuclear weapons test site in Nevada where we have never let anyone witness a test, but we sometimes let them in afterward to see the crater. Of course, we have the Panamanians who wish to observe, and we have a request from Huntley-Brinkley for a visit to give them background information. I said we know from experience that if we admit the Panamanians we will have to admit newspapermen also. Katzenbach said his thought was that we should avoid as much secrecy as possible; he is not too concerned about the Panamanians. He would like to think about this and call me.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Lombard Squires. He asked whether I would be able to get to Savannah River in April. I said I will be there Friday and Saturday nights, April 7th and 8th, returning to Washington on Sunday. he said they will take care of all the necessary arrangements, and he will confirm these to me. I said there would be two of us making the trip.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

REC-101  
REV 54

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: January 17, 1967

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

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2252, MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1967, 5:50 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. AEC 588/37 - Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF), and  
AEC 588/40 - Supplement to AEC 588/37

Discussed. To be rescheduled for Wednesday, January 18. (SECY/RDT)

2. AEC 588/38 - Extension of Contract with GE for Fast Ceramic Reactor  
Development, and  
AEC 588/41 - Supplement to AEC 588/38

Approved. (RDT)

3. AEC 588/39 - Fast Breeder Power Reactor Development Program -  
Special Analytical Study

Deferred.

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

January 16, 1967

Dear Mr. Parsons:

I was interested to receive your letter of January 2, 1967.

If you are suggesting that the United States should suspend underground nuclear weapons testing on a unilateral basis, while the Soviet Union goes ahead at full speed, I cannot agree with you. In this fast-moving field we would be hopelessly outclassed and in national jeopardy in a short time.

However, if you are suggesting that we should extend the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty to include the banning of underground tests under an effective inspection system to insure compliance, I could not agree with you more. I worked hard to obtain the Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, and I am working equally hard to obtain a Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

Sincerely,

*(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg*

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. Robert L. Parsons  
4467 E. Rialto Avenue  
Fresno, California 93726

GTS:MJ  
Gen. Files

At 12:30 p.m. Howard Brown and I had lunch with Richard Helms (CIA Director) in his office dining room. We invited Helms to visit AEC laboratories, such as Sandia and Oak Ridge. He said he would like to, and he will get in touch with Howard Brown regarding dates. I suggested that a Commissioner might accompany him. We discussed the gas centrifuge problem, especially the balance between stopping work to prevent leakage of information and carrying on work to make progress so that we could evaluate progress in foreign countries. Brown gave him a copy of the study report that has been under preparation this past year. We discussed his briefing of the JCAE, including the problem of educating the members on the value of exchanges with countries like the Soviet Union. He expressed consternation at the power, and even arrogance, of the Joint Committee staff. We discussed the need for declassification of gaseous diffusion plant separative capacity and costs in order that private industry can evaluate the feasibility of their participation. We described our problem in getting concurrence from the DOD in view of the opposition of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. I described briefly my recent trip to Australia, Thailand, India, and Pakistan, and some of their views on making nuclear weapons and non-proliferation.

At 2:30 p.m. Julie Rubin and I met with James F. Young, Albert E. Schubert, Thomas R. Clark, and Vincent S. Mullaney of the General Electric Company. The purpose of the visit was a courtesy call by Schubert in his new capacity as head of the G.E. Atomic Power Division. Schubert explained that he met me about twenty years ago at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago when G.E. was considering taking over the Hanford operations. A past association with Steve Lawroski was mentioned. We briefly discussed the highlights of his recent trip to India and noted that he had inspected the G.E. Tarapur reactor in some detail. I asked Schubert about the status of his future plans for G.E. nuclear work. Schubert explained that he has not made any changes as yet and is concentrating on organizing to carry out the many G.E. commitments in the nuclear field. I emphasized that it is extremely important that G.E. keep these commitments and get the plants operating, as the utilities and the country are greatly dependent on the success of these plants. Schubert said that he is well aware of this and indicated that they were encouraged by the success they had with the German KRB plant. In a brief discussion of limitations on manufacturing capability and the turbine supply picture, Schubert indicated that they are taking steps to expand their manufacturing capacity. Young noted that they will be importing certain turbine components from abroad. The potential difficult situation of G.E. and Westinghouse having to supply turbines to the other reactor manufacturers when they are overextended in satisfying their own requirements was briefly reviewed.

I asked Schubert about his breeder reactor plans and received an indication that G.E. is looking for support in studies for steam cooled as well as liquid metal cooled reactors. Young indicated that the interest in steam cooled reactors is due to their feeling that they could be developed at an earlier date than liquid metal cooled reactors, and would satisfy a requirement for demand load plants.

Schubert stated they anticipate a major selling job in overcoming the emotional problem with utilities in their accepting operating with liquid metals. They made it clear that liquid metals would eventually be the best for the breeder reactor and that they would be successful in achieving utility acceptance. In an offhand remark, Young stated that G.E. studies indicate that gas cooled reactors cannot compete with liquid systems because of their inherent larger size and the resultant capital cost penalty could not be offset by any technical advantage in the offing. As the group was departing, Young mentioned to me that he has discussed with Senator Pastore his views on cooperating with the German Atomic Forum on the latter's plans for a meeting in May.

At 4:45 p.m. I met with Arthur Shartsis of the University of California, Berkeley, to discuss summer employment of students by the AEC.

Wednesday, January 18, 1967 - D.C. - Berkeley, California

At 9:55 a.m. I called Foy Kohler, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs. I told him I am interested in his talk with Dobrynin on venting of underground nuclear weapons tests and Plowshare experiments. I think this is probably the right thing to do, and if they continue to do this we want to find out what their intentions are. I asked if he thinks anything will come of it. He said it is hard to tell what might come from such talks as this, that we will just have to wait and see. He said he hopes we get an answer before tomorrow; meanwhile we're not so vulnerable. I said I think we are going to be in for a hard time this spring.

At 10 a.m. I talked with Nicholas Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State. He told me that, in view of the fact that it is our policy not to admit observers to nuclear weapons and other explosive tests at the Nevada Test Site, he agrees with our suggestion that no observers be admitted for the CABRIOLET shot.

At 10 a.m. I met with the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development in the Executive Office building. The main topic of discussion was the Sea Grant Colleges and the criteria for choice of which places should be so designated. After the meeting Vice President Humphrey asked me to represent him in welcoming the Soviet oceanographic vessel, the Lomonosov, in San Francisco Bay, tomorrow.

At 12:30 p.m. I had a luncheon meeting with John Macy at the Civil Service Commission. He had the list of my financial holdings which he wanted to go over with me. I told him these were handled by my financial adviser, Scudder, Stevens & Clark, Inc. of San Francisco, California; the purchases were made without any consultation with me. I also said that the Commission has a de minimis regulation in which holdings less than \$7,500 in any company are permissible, and all of the listed holdings are below that maximum.

We discussed the Fermi Award. I described how well it went in Vienna, with attendance by delegates to the IAEA from all over the world. I also described the moving ceremony in Vienna and the ceremony for Miss Meitner in Cambridge, England. I said that I think the best method of proceeding is to have the decision as to the future of the Award made on the basis of the next recommendation of the General Advisory Committee. If they come up with a candidate equal to past recipients we might make another award; otherwise, the Award might be allowed to quietly elapse. In any case, we probably won't make an award this year. I thought that no announcement should be made as to the future of the Award at this time, but let this take care of itself as the situation develops.

We discussed the program, encouraged by the Civil Service Commission, of having the agencies put into effect a good program for informing the public of their activities, and he said that this program is proceeding very well. I told him about recent developments such as nuclear power growth, the cratering program and its relation to the Canal Commission's program, etc. We agreed that he will recommend the reappointment of Commissioner Wilfred Johnson in the near future. I said that the Commission is a good one, and is working quite effectively.



At 2:05 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 659 (notes attached).

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 221 (notes attached).

At 3:30 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2253 (action summary attached).

I sent my report (copy attached) on my trip to Australia, Thailand, India and Pakistan to President Johnson, with a copy to Secretary of State Rusk.

At 3:45 p.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I met with the Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material - Ralph F. Lumb (Chairman), Gerald Charnoff, Francis P. Cotter, Paul Grady, Ashton J. O'Donnell, Louis H. Roddis, Jr., and Fred H. Tingey. They are recommending a strong office reporting directly to the Commission. The AEC issued today a statement on the selection of the Chicago site for the 200 BeV Accelerator (attached).

Stan Schneider and I flew to San Francisco from Dulles Airport on TWA Flight No. 63 which left at 6 p.m. and arrived at 8:30 p.m. Dan Wilkes met us and we visited the Broadway show section. We spent the night at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley.

Thursday, January 19, 1967 - Berkeley

I went to my dentist, Kent Kohler at 2522 Dana Street - no cavities.

I then went to the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory where I met with Ed McMillan (Director, LRL). I told him, quite frankly, that I think it is a mistake for him and other scientists at the Laboratory not to back the Chicago site as the choice for the 200 BeV machine. When I pointed out to him that they are conspicuous in their lack of a positive statement, and that it might make for problems in Congress if it is apparent that there is dissension among the high energy physicists, he was a little surprised. However, he promised nothing. Ed said that actually he thinks the Chicago site is not a suitable one, and that in his opinion the machine couldn't be built there. He is also of the opinion that it will be impossible to get scientists to go to Chicago. He also had a story about the glacial till in the Chicago area, etc. I told him that in their submission of a proposed site for California they should have found a compromise site between Parks Air Force Base in Livermore and Sacramento which would have been off the earthquake fringe. His answer to this was a vague one having to do with "fairness."

At this point Edward J. Lofgren joined us. He also stated he thinks Chicago is not the best selection for the site, and he thinks we will be unable to recruit scientists to live in that area. Lofgren and I then discussed the job which had been offered to him. He said he was confused as to the nature of the job; he didn't know who he would be reporting to; the question of the Director of the Laboratory was not clear; and there seemed to be some side-wise wiggling and indefiniteness in Norman Ramsey's conversation with him. He seems to think that Ramsey's talks with him reflect differences of opinion from those of the Trustees. Lofgren expressed some doubt as to his suitability for the job - he does not consider himself to be a machine builder. I asked Lofgren if his decision is irrevocable and he said that no decision is irrevocable. Ed and I then talked about the Directorship of the project and Ed said that he understands Bob Wilson, Fitch and Goldwasser are being considered. Ed was somewhat adverse to Wilson.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 18, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 659

2:05 p. m., Wednesday, January 18, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Commissioners' Dinner Meeting with the JCAE, January 25, 1967

To be held in the Pitcairn Room, Mayflower Hotel. (Fritsch)

*Commissioners -  
notified of  
revision*

2. Mr. Johnson's January 17 Memorandum re Proposed Policy Statement  
Regarding Industrial Participation in Isotopic Separation of Uranium

The Commissioners will submit their comments on the revised draft to Commissioner Johnson. (Helfrich)

3. Senator Jackson's January 16 Letter re Hearings on Construction and  
Operation of the Large Prototype Desalting Plant

Commissioner Ramey will testify. (Congr. - RDT)

4. Commissioner Nabrit's Proposed Remarks at a Briefing on Radiation  
Preservation of Foods

Additional comments may be submitted to Commissioner Nabrit. (Bloom)

5. Mr. Harris' January 6 Memorandum re Report of the California  
Assembly Meeting on Nuclear Power Safety

The Commissioners noted no objection. (PI)

6. AEC 719/53 - FDA Request for Petition Withdrawal

The proposed letter to FDA is to be revised; additional comments may be submitted to Commissioner Nabrit. (B&M-ID-Bloom)

7. AEC 943/35 - Proposed Letter to Mr. Conway, JCAE, re National Coal Policy Conference Letter

Comments may be submitted to the General Manager; the letter is to be signed by the General Manager. (Kull)

8. AEC 994/35 - Proposed Letter to Sanders Nuclear Corporation re Thulium Development Program

The letter is to be revised and the JCAE is to be informed. Commissioner Nabrit requested information on the New York briefing. (AGMR-Bloom)

9. Commissioners' Meeting with the Ad Hoc Advisory Panel on Safe-guarding SNM (See Messrs. Vinciguerra's and Henderson's January 17 Memorandum)

Noted.

10. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 188

Noted. (PAR)

11. Proposed Press Release - FY '68 Budget

The General Manager requested additional comments be submitted to staff. (AGM)

12. Meeting of the Deputies, January 23, 1967

Commissioner Tape will attend. (Fritsch-Bartels)

13. Project CABRIOLET

The Chairman reported briefly on his conversation with Under Secretary of State Katzenbach.

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

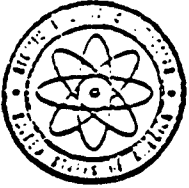
STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Bloom \*  
Mr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Mr. Giambusso \*\*\*  
Dr. Shea \*\*\*\*  
Dr. Whitehair \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Vinciguerra \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Price \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Beck \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Henderson \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Partial Attendance  
\*\* Items 7, 8  
\*\*\* Item 7  
\*\*\*\* Item 6  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 9  
\*\*\*\*\* Items 9, 10, 11, 12, 13



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 18, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 221

3:15 p.m., Wednesday, January 18, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Mr. Price's January 17 Memorandum re Louisiana Proposal for an Agreement with AEC Under Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act

Approved. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

3:16 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Price  
Mr. Beck  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
Dir. of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager  
DATE: January 18, 1967

FROM : <sup>Original signed</sup> W. B. McCool, Secretary  
Approved: R.E.H.  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2253, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1967, 3:30 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2233, 2234, 2235 and 2236

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.  
(SECY)

2. AEC 25/361 Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

3. AEC 25/362 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

4. AEC 588/37 - Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF), and  
AFC 588/40 - Supplement to AEC 588/37

Discussed.

cc: Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Madrit  
Commissioner Johnson



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

JAN 18 1967

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

Dear Mr. President:

I am pleased to enclose a brief report on the recent overseas visit of our Atomic Energy Delegation, including Commissioner Gerald F. Tape, to Australia, Thailand, India and Pakistan from January 3 through January 14. We had the opportunity to meet and discuss matters of mutual interest with Prime Minister Thanom of Thailand, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India and President Ayub Khan of Pakistan, as well as meeting at length with my counterparts in the respective nuclear energy commissions in each of the countries visited.

I also had the pleasure, following your suggestion to me, to speak before sizeable audiences in Sydney, Bangkok, Bombay and Lahore on our country's program on the peaceful applications of nuclear energy and current developments in nuclear research. As you know, I also participated in the Summer Science School at the University of Sydney (broadcast on Australian national TV) and gave two lectures to the outstanding students attending the School, including the ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars whom you recently met in Washington. In addition, I held extensive press conferences in each of the countries visited.

In each country we received a warm and most hospitable reception. Of especial interest to me was Prime Minister Gandhi's renewed pledge to pursue only the peaceful aspects of nuclear energy and Pakistan's continued concern regarding the trustworthiness of India's announced intention. It was also obvious to me that nuclear power will play an important and an increasing role in Southeast Asia. With the exception of Australia, each of the countries has a

remarkably high projected growth rate of electrical power demand coupled with limited low cost conventional fuel resources. Nuclear power will not only be economically competitive in these areas but will serve to hasten their rate of development. The use of radiation to increase the shelf life of perishable foods and for the disinfection of food grains, which I stressed in India and Pakistan at the suggestion of Dr. Walter Rostow, also has the potential to play an important role in helping to alleviate the food problem in these countries of Southeast Asia.

Also of great interest to me was the revelation that Australia is in the throes of an intensive internal debate to attempt to decide whether they should undertake a program to build the atomic bomb as a defense against China.

If I can provide any further information to you regarding any aspect of the trip, I would be pleased to do so. I also want to thank you once again for making the fine Military Airline Command aircraft available for our party. The crew was excellent and saw to it that our entire trip was on schedule.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

Enclosure

cc: Honorable Dean Rusk



TRIP REPORTAUSTRALIA, THAILAND, INDIA, AND PAKISTANJANUARY 3 THROUGH JANUARY 14, 1967BY GLENN T. SEABORGAUSTRALIA (January 5 - January 9)

The host for our Atomic Energy Delegation was the Australian AEC and its Chairman, Sir Phillip Baxter. In addition to meeting with the AAEC we also had the opportunity to meet Minister Fairbairn (Minister of State for National Development) and other Parliamentary delegates, and to discuss our mutual nuclear energy activities.

Australia's civilian nuclear power program is still in an early stage, because of the substantial quantities of low-cost coal available for power generation. However, planning is now proceeding for the introduction of nuclear power in 1975. I encouraged them to consider their first nuclear power station from the viewpoint of gaining reactor experience and not solely from the viewpoint of immediate economics, since there is no doubt in my mind that nuclear power will eventually be economic as Australia's power demands increase.

Because of Australia's natural uranium resources they are presently interested in a boiling light-water-cooled, heavy water moderated, natural uranium fueled reactor somewhat analogous to the Canadian and United Kingdom reactor designs. They are in fact closely cooperating with the UK in their present stage of reactor development. We also discussed the merits of the U. S. approach of slightly enriched reactor systems and suggested that when the Australian government is actually prepared to proceed, world-wide bids be solicited so that they could assess the economic advantages and disadvantages of all competitive reactor systems.

The U. S. Plowshare program was of extreme interest to the Australian officials with whom we met as well as the Australian press. Because of the largely undeveloped and unpopulated nature of much of Australia, the concept

of using relatively inexpensive nuclear explosives for the building of harbors near rich ore deposits, the construction of dams in river gorges to store the water which flows only a month or two out of the year, the construction of basins for water storage, the breaking and mining of ore deposits and the fracturing of gas bearing rock strata to increase the gas recovery yield appears to offer the Australians an important tool for the continued development of their nation. I noted the restraints imposed on excavation type projects by the Limited Test Ban Treaty, but indicated that fully contained projects could be conducted without concern. The Australian officials indicated that they would not wish to be the first to formally suggest the use of nuclear explosives in such a manner as to necessitate the modification of the Test Ban Treaty. Nonetheless, a very strong interest exists in Plowshare applications and if the treaty questions can be reconciled, I am certain that the US will receive firm requests from Australia to proceed with several of these projects.

In my other discussions with members of the governmental joint Parliamentary Committee having a special responsibility for nuclear energy affairs, the possibility of Australia eventually having to construct nuclear weapons for reasons of national security was raised by the members on several occasions. I attempted to deter this line of reasoning. In the several discussions I had with Mr. William Wentworth, the Chairman of the Parliamentary Majority Committee on Atomic Energy, he expressed the view that Australia should support a non-proliferation treaty only if it contains adequate guarantees against aggression by other nations; otherwise, he believes, such a treaty would be detrimental to Australia's friends, including the US, and helpful to its enemies.

I was particularly impressed by Mr. Wentworth's familiarity with the gas centrifuge method of separating the uranium isotopes. He was familiar with the potential for improvement in this method through advanced technology, and expressed the belief that the classification of this information by the US confirmed the fact that the technological problems are largely resolved.

I had a particularly interesting conversation with Sir Leslie Martin (who is an Australian AEC member, the Scientific Advisor to the Defense Department, head of the Universities Support Committee, and was a student of Rutherford at Cambridge University in England). Although the Australian government has not told the US government about it, he said there is an internal debate going on as to whether Australia should build the plutonium atomic bomb as a defense against China; he said that both Prime Ministers Menzies and Holt had considered informing President Johnson about this but did not do so.

I concluded my visit to Australia by participating with Ambassador Clark and Dr. George Mueller of NASA in the opening of the Summer Science School at the University of Sydney. I also presented two lectures on the Transuranium Elements to the students, including the ten Lyndon B. Johnson scholars. I might add that our ten US students presented an excellent picture of scholastic leadership and achievement in the US.

In discussions with Ambassador Clark, he advised that if the US is to eventually proceed with Plowshare activities in Australia or for that matter any items of a complex political nature (such as the use of Australia as a site for high yield underground weapons testing), his experience indicated that the wisest course to follow is to acquaint the Australians with the situation and its problems at an early date and allow them to work along with us toward a resolution of the matter.

#### THAILAND (January 10)

At the special invitation of Prime Minister Thanom and Pote Sarasin, the Minister of National Development, and with the encouragement of Ambassador Martin, our Atomic Energy Delegation rearranged our schedule so that we could make a one-day visit to Bangkok. The Prime Minister was especially appreciative about your making an aircraft available to our party which permitted us to visit Thailand.

While Thailand has at present a relatively small electric generating capability, its projected growth rate for electrical power demand is remarkable and its indigenous supply of conventional fuels such as coal, oil, and gas is limited. Small nuclear power stations will undoubtedly be competitive and needed in the early 1970's.

During the discussion of Ambassador Martin, Commissioner Tape and me with the Prime Minister, the matter of constructing a canal across the Kra Isthmus with the help of nuclear explosives arose together with other Plowshare projects. The Kra canal would cut off almost a thousand miles of transport by sea from Bangkok to the west and even more should the Straits of Malacca be closed due to international tensions. It was obvious that once the political intricacies of such a project were resolved, there would be considerable interest.

Also during our talk with the Prime Minister, I had the opportunity to stress the importance of a regional approach to the development and application of nuclear energy. Thailand, because of its excellent relations with most neighboring countries, could serve as a center for training and research for the Philippines, South Vietnam, Indonesia, Malaysia and Burma. The Prime Minister and Minister Sarasin received this suggestion with considerable interest.

As a conclusion to our visit, I had the opportunity to give an address on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy to a large audience, and to hold a press conference. Both of these were given at the Thai Atomic Energy Center for Peace which our party toured at the conclusion of the visit.

#### INDIA (January 11 - January 12)

In India, I was the guest of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission and its Chairman, Dr. Vikram Sarabhai. During our visit, India's impressive atomic energy research establishment at Trombay was renamed by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in honor of the late Dr. Homi Bhabha, former Chairman of the Indian AEC and a world renowned scientist. The Heads or senior officials of a number of atomic energy authorities around the world attended the dedication ceremony, which was arranged by Dr. Sarabhai to coincide with our visit.

During this visit, I held extensive conversations with Chairman Sarabhai and visited the Indian atomic energy research establishment at Trombay outside Bombay

and the Tarapur Atomic Power Project, 60 miles north of Bombay, which will provide 380 MW of electric power from two enriched uranium, boiling water power reactors designed and manufactured by the General Electric Company. This nuclear power plant, the largest now underway in Asia, is being financed by a US AID loan of \$80 million.

In my conversations with Chairman Sarabhai, I reiterated the importance which the US attaches to the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty. I particularly explored with him the disturbing reports that India might undertake the development of nuclear explosives on the ground that they were to be used only for peaceful purposes. Chairman Sarabhai stated categorically that no such program was in progress or contemplated. However, he maintained the view that the decision of each nation on whether to develop peaceful nuclear explosives should not be inhibited by a non-proliferation treaty. I stressed that the US position is that the development of peaceful nuclear explosives is tantamount to the development of nuclear weapons and that the legitimate needs of nations for these highly sophisticated devices should be met by the nuclear powers, such as the US, which have developed them. Sarabhai feels that the IAEA safeguards system may actually be counter-productive, leading to the spread of nuclear weapons information, as a result of the information gained by the international inspectors being taken back to their individual countries; I do not agree with this point of view.

Chairman Sarabhai's position on the development of peaceful nuclear explosives is characteristic of Indian thinking on the general issue of non-proliferation. This is that India has decided in its own self-interest to forego the development of nuclear weapons and to concentrate on peaceful nuclear applications, but that India should not be prevented by treaty from the development of nuclear weapons whenever its national interest requires. This view was reflected in remarks delivered by Chairman Sarabhai and Prime Minister Gandhi at the dedication ceremony.

I also discussed with Chairman Sarabhai the implementation of our arrangements for increased cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy, which we developed with him during his visit to the US last November, as the guest of the US Atomic Energy Commission. These

arrangements have now been approved by the Indian Government and we are making plans for their prompt implementation. One of the areas covered by our new arrangements is cooperation in the application of radiation to the preservation of food and the disinfection of grain. In this regard, I offered to Chairman Sarabhai the loan of an experimental irradiator, containing 30,000 curies of cobalt-60, which can be used by India in extending its studies of the radiation preservation of various foodstuffs, including fish and the disinfection of food grains. In return for the loan of this irradiator without cost to India, the US will receive the full results of the experimental work performed. I later discussed this offer with Prime Minister Gandhi during my meeting with her at the dedication ceremony.

Chairman Sarabhai was optimistic concerning the benefits that the radiation preservation of food may bring in alleviating India's critical food situation and I share this optimism. One of the products on which the Indian AEC plans to concentrate its efforts in the radiation preservation field is fish, and the experimental irradiator which I offered can be of considerable help in advancing these studies. The Indian Ocean is a rich source of food, particularly proteins in which the Indian diet is so deficient, yet little of these products penetrate more than a few miles inland, largely because of the high rate of spoilage. While much work remains to be done, radiation pasteurization is one of the techniques which holds promise for extending the shelf life of such perishable food products by the extra time necessary to enable their distribution to far larger numbers of people.

The disinfection of grain is also an urgent problem. Current estimates indicate that 10% to 20% of India's grain crop is destroyed by insect pests before it reaches the market place. Radiation may make an important contribution to the reduction of this tragic loss, providing the equally important problem of reinfestation of the grain following radiation, because of the poor food distribution system, can be solved.

In view of these many advantages to India of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy obtainable through cooperation with the United States, I discussed with

Sarabhai the possibility of stationing a USAEC Scientific Representative in India. He was enthusiastic about this suggestion and urged that such a representative be stationed at the Consulate in Bombay rather than at the Embassy in New Delhi.

Turning to the facilities we visited, I can report that India has a truly remarkable peaceful nuclear energy program. The research facilities near Bombay are equal in scope and sophistication to those of many of the most advanced countries outside the military nuclear powers. Among other achievements, India has built, through its own efforts, the only plant at present for the extraction and purification of plutonium from irradiated fuel elements in any country other than the military nuclear powers. There is no doubt that with these facilities and with its competent nuclear scientists and engineers, India has the capability to design and develop nuclear devices on a comparatively short time schedule. However, India has no plutonium nor capability to produce plutonium other than that which is committed by international agreement to use for peaceful purposes only. To be specific, the Canadian-Indian Reactor Uranium System (CIRUS Reactor), a research reactor, is confined, by international agreement between Canada and India, to use only for peaceful purposes, although there are no safeguard arrangements in effect to ensure compliance with this guarantee through on-site inspection. The much larger nuclear power projects, on which India is now receiving help from the US and Canada, are subject to both guarantees and effective safeguard arrangements.

I believe that the Tarapur Atomic Power Project will become one of the show-cases of United States assistance in India and, in fact, in Asia. It is now about 70% complete and on schedule. By 1968, it will be supplying its power to the largest electric power grid in India. The US suppliers, the US AID, and the Indian Atomic Energy Commission all merit genuine congratulations for their performance on this project to date.

One of the most useful aspects of my visit to India was the technical lecture which I presented on the transuranium elements and my press conference. The lecture, which was attended by an estimated 800 Indian scientists and engineers, and which was an entirely scientific report, helped, in my view, to underscore the strong US interest in

basic research, and, by implication, the support which the United States Government receives from the scientific community in the US.

In the press conference which I held, I paid tribute to the exceptional progress which India has made in the peaceful uses of atomic energy, in contrast to Mainland China which has chosen a military path. The achievement of nuclear detonations by Communist China has made deep inroads on India's prestige and self-confidence, and my assessment that India was capable of achieving a nuclear weapons capability, even though it had wisely chosen to devote its efforts to peaceful uses, received, along with other aspects of my visit, broad press coverage. I also appeared, together with Dr. Homi Sethna, the Director of Bhabha Atomic Energy Center at Trombay, on All India Radio in a discussion of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the cooperation between India and the United States in this field.

To summarize my impressions of India, I believe that it is clearly the leader in peaceful applications of nuclear energy in Asia, with the single exception of Japan. It has the capability of mounting a significant nuclear weapons program on relatively short notice, but I saw nothing on my visit to suggest that, at the present, it is engaged in any such activities. I believe that India can benefit in large measure from the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and that it is in our national interest to assist them in those activities, under the effective safeguard arrangements we have developed to ensure against diversion to military uses of any US supplied help.

PAKISTAN (January 13 - January 14)

My visit to Pakistan was hosted by Dr. I. H. Usmani, Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. I visited Pakistan's new Institute for Nuclear Science and Technology (Pinstech) at Islamabad (where I gave a talk on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy), and its Atomic Energy Center at Lahore, and presented a check for \$350,000 to the Government of Pakistan in fulfillment of a US commitment to share in the cost of Pakistan's first research reactor, under the Atoms-for-Peace program. Most importantly, along with Ambassador Locke and Commissioner Tape, I visited President Ayub Khan and had what I believe



was a constructive conversation with him on a broad range of nuclear energy problems.

Pakistan is far behind India in its nuclear energy achievements. Pakistan's first reactor - a small research unit - is just now achieving routine operation. Pakistan has begun a nuclear power program through a cooperative arrangement with Canada to construct a 140 MWe power plant of the natural uranium, heavy water moderated type. It has a good, but early start, on the uses of radioisotopes for medical, agricultural, industrial, and food irradiation purposes.

I believe that Pakistan will unquestionably need and make extensive use of nuclear power for the generation of electricity, although I believe it will lag well behind India due to the supplies of natural gas in Pakistan, its limited but significant hydroelectric potential, and the smaller unit size which the Pakistani power grid can now accommodate.

I found in Pakistan a deep concern regarding the nuclear intentions of India. In introducing me in connection with my lecture to an audience at the Lahore Atomic Energy Center and my presentation of the \$350,000 reactor grant to Pakistan, Chairman Usmani publicly expressed his mistrust of India's nuclear objectives and stated that, if India were to explode a nuclear device, the US and other nations would share the blame by having provided India with assistance without international controls. A number of questions during the press conference I held after my lecture and check presentation were in a similar vein.

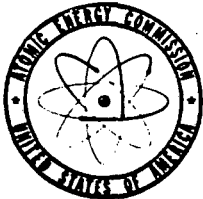
As in India, the press conference which I held was well attended, and was the subject of widespread reporting. I emphasized the affirmative steps the US has taken to cooperate with Pakistan in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the fact that we insist on safeguards over any nuclear assistance which we provide. I am hopeful that this assurance, which, for example, was headlined in The Pakistan Times: "US Not to Help India Make A-Bomb," may contribute significantly to alleviating the suspicion and concern which even informed Pakistanis now hold in relation to Indian nuclear intentions.

During the visit which I paid on President Ayub Khan, I had a further chance to counter Pakistan's contention that the US is aiding India in achieving a nuclear weapons capability. I gave President Ayub Khan categorical assurance that US nuclear assistance to all nations, including India, was provided under safeguard arrangements which ensure against diversion of nuclear materials to military purposes. President Ayub Khan appeared to be receptive to these assurances and stated that the undertaking of a military nuclear program by India would be - and I quote - "ruinous not only to India but to Pakistan as well." Ambassador Locke and I made clear our strong agreement with this statement. I also stressed the strenuous efforts which the US is making to bring about the conclusion of a non-proliferation treaty.

I extended to President Ayub Khan an offer, identical to that which I made to India, to lend Pakistan a 30,000 curie radiation source for research and development in irradiation preservation of foods. I also offered to enter into a "sister-laboratory" arrangement between a USAEC National Laboratory and Pakistan's new Institute of Nuclear Science and Technology. These offers, which I had already discussed with Chairman Usmani, were well received, and should contribute significantly to strengthening our good relationship with Pakistan on peaceful uses of atomic energy.

I was impressed with President Ayub Khan's suggestion that the developing nations and other smaller powers might group together and take the initiative to help bring about a non-proliferation treaty. We in the Atomic Energy Commission have consistently tried to encourage other nations - both individually and as a group - to place their nuclear programs under effective international safeguards.

To summarize, I believe that Pakistan, along with India can share in the benefits of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, although Pakistan's needs and capabilities will dictate a somewhat longer time schedule there than in India. I believe that Pakistan is far removed from either the intent or the capability to develop nuclear weapons, but that it is deeply disturbed by India's status in both regards. I believe that continuing US measures, such as my visit to Pakistan and increased assistance to legitimate Pakistan objectives in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy can help alleviate this problem.



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

January 18, 1967

Basis for the Selection of the Chicago (Weston) Site  
For Location of the 200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory

Background

Selection of the Chicago (Weston) Site for location of the 200 Billion Electron Volt Proton Accelerator Laboratory climaxes the most extensive site selection action ever undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The search for the best site for the Laboratory formally commenced in April 1965 when the AEC issued a press release inviting statements of interest in proposing sites for the huge scientific facility. One hundred twenty five proposals were ultimately received relating to more than 200 different proposed site locations. On September 13, 1965, this list of proposals was reduced by the Commission to a total of 85 relating to 148 sites.

To assist in the selection of the site, the AEC earlier had entered into a contract with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) pursuant to which a Site Evaluation Committee composed of eminent scientists was to review and evaluate site proposals received and give advice and recommendations to the AEC. Dr. Emanuel R. Piore chaired the Committee. Other members were Robert F. Bacher, Harvey Brooks, Val L. Fitch, William B. Fretter, William F. Fry, John William Gardner,<sup>1/</sup> Edwin L. Goldwasser, G. Kenneth Green, Crawford H. Greenewalt, and Herbert E. Longenecker.

During November 1965, the Commission dispatched eight teams headed by senior AEC staff members, to visit all of the 85 proposers and to seek additional data on the proposed sites. The reports of these site visiting teams were made available to the Site Evaluation Committee of NAS.

Since the inception of the project, the Atomic Energy Commission, as well as its staff, has devoted many meetings to discussing the Accelerator Laboratory and in establishing criteria and procedures for selecting the best possible site for its location. A brief chronology of these efforts by the Commission is attached as Appendix "A".

<sup>1/</sup> Withdrew from the Committee upon appointment as Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

On April 1, 1965, the Commission submitted to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy a statement of "Considerations Involved in Siting a Major New Accelerator." These criteria were included with the AEC Press Release dated April 28, 1965, which formally announced commencement of the search for a site. On November 16, 1965, the Commission sent to the NAS Site Evaluation Committee a more refined statement of selection criteria entitled "200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory Siting Factors."<sup>2/</sup>

In March 1966, the NAS Site Evaluation Committee issued its report recommending six sites<sup>3/</sup> from which it proposed that the AEC make its final selection of the site for the Accelerator Laboratory. The Committee stated in its report ... "that no ideal site had been proposed and that the eventual selection depended on balancing the various factors of physical properties and environment...." The Committee characterized the six sites which it recommended for final consideration as "on balance" being "clearly superior."

Upon receipt of the NAS Site Evaluation Committee Report, the AEC gave it thorough consideration and in April 1966, the Commission announced that it would make its selection from among the six sites so recommended. Since that time the Commission and its staff concentrated their efforts on the evaluation of the six finalist sites against the Siting Factors. As a part of this evaluation effort three Commissioners visited each of the six finalist sites. On December 16, 1966 the Commission announced its selection of the Weston site for the location of the Accelerator Laboratory.

#### Selection of the Chicago (Weston Site)

The NAS Site Evaluation Committee stated in its report that "Each of the sites recommended is outstanding in at least one of the aspects the Committee developed as being of major importance and as within acceptable limits with regard to others." The Atomic Energy Commission concurs in this statement.

#### National Facility

In the judgment of the Commission the Weston Site is the best location for construction of the 200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory which is to be a national facility. As such it is essential that this Laboratory be readily accessible to scientists throughout our country and conveniently available to scientists of other countries.

<sup>2/</sup> Published as Appendix "D" to the Report of the National Academy of Sciences' Site Evaluation Committee, March 1966.

<sup>3/</sup> Ann Arbor, Michigan; Brookhaven National Laboratory, Upton, Long Island, New York; Denver, Colorado; Madison, Wisconsin; Sierra Foothills, near Sacramento, California; and Chicago (Weston), Illinois.

## Accessibility

The Weston site has no equal in terms of accessibility. Just 30 miles by express-way from the site is the Chicago O'Hare International Airport. O'Hare Airport offers unparalleled numbers of daily flights to and from cities near accelerator user groups throughout the United States. The site will be accessible even for one-day round trips for a very high percentage of such user groups. In addition it will be accessible by non-stop flights to and from European cities and other foreign locations. In addition, the Chicago area offers excellent rail, water and highway transportation. (See attached map - Appendix "B")

Although operation of the 200 BEV Accelerator is a number of years away, intimate interaction of machine designers, builders and users is essential from the very outset if this facility is to be the successful research tool which is intended. Its ready accessibility will assure that all available talents can be readily and speedily brought to bear on its design and use even though many contributing scientists may never be actual members of the Laboratory's staff.

## Universities and Colleges

The benefits of accessibility go beyond those relating to construction and use of the accelerator. From the outset of its search for a site the Commission has stressed the importance of interaction between the staff of the Laboratory and colleges and universities for their mutual benefit. The Weston site is outstanding in terms of its proximity and accessibility to a large number of important Midwestern colleges and universities having strong graduate and undergraduate programs in the physical sciences and the liberal arts. In the immediate Chicago area are numerous higher education institutions of various sizes. Among the larger institutions are Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, Illinois Institute of Technology, and the Chicago campus of the University of Illinois. At somewhat greater distances but within ready travel range are many other degree-granting educational institutions including some of the largest universities in the United States, such as University of Wisconsin, University of Illinois, Indiana University, Purdue, and Notre Dame.

The Weston location should be ideal for developing mutually highly beneficial relationships between the staffs of the Accelerator Laboratory and the surrounding colleges and universities. Arrangements for training of laboratory staff, including course work and night classes, appear to be quite feasible.

## Argonne National Laboratory

Nearby also is the AEC's Argonne National Laboratory with strengths in many disciplines including an important high energy physics program. The staff and facilities located at Argonne could provide excellent support in the development of the new Accelerator Laboratory.

### Physical Factors

The Weston site offers many physical advantages for construction of the accelerator. The approximately 6800 acre site, consisting of nearly level land, will be provided by the State of Illinois at no cost to AEC. The acreage is ample for foreseeable project needs. Bedrock ranges from 50-125 feet below the site surface; close enough to be available to provide foundation support where needed. The subsurface soils, although unusually strong, can be easily and inexpensively excavated by machine. There are no deep cuts that would require fill. Most of the material to be excavated for the accelerator tunnel should be useable as shielding.

### Power and Water

Electric service to the Weston site will be supplied by Commonwealth Edison Company which now has a generating capability of over seven million kilowatts and is scheduled to have fourteen million kilowatts at the time the accelerator is expected to go into operation. Such a large generating capability is many times larger than the 200,000 kilowatts that will be needed for the Accelerator and Commonwealth has experience serving large industrial loads of comparable magnitude to that of the Accelerator. Electric transmission lines already traverse the site.

Several ample sources of water supply are available to the site.

No special construction features should be required by reason of seismic problems or other natural hazards.

### Construction Cost Estimate

The Lawrence Radiation Laboratory (LRL) and the architect-engineering group DUSAF<sup>4</sup> have estimated the cost of the Accelerator Project as constructed at reference rock-base and earth-base sites. In summary, these estimates show the following general breakdown for the original LRL accelerator design but (1) do not reflect the reduced scope of the project as is now intended and which is expected to significantly reduce the cost of the first phase of the project and (2) do not apply specifically to the Weston site.

<sup>4</sup>/ DUSAF is made up of the following organizations: Daniel, Mann, Johnson & Mendenhall, Los Angeles, Calif.; The Office of Max O. Urbahn, NYC; Seelye, Stevenson, Value and Knecht, Inc., NYC; and George A. Fuller Company, NYC.

	<u>Reference Site</u> <u>Earth Base</u>	<u>Reference Site</u> <u>Rock Base</u>
Engineering	\$ 32,000,000	\$ 30,800,000
Direct Construction		
Site Improvement	6,700,000	6,000,000
Buildings & Utilities	24,000,000	24,200,000
Injector, Main Synchrotron & Experimental Area Structures	88,500,000	79,200,000
Technical Components & Equipment	<u>128,900,000</u>	<u>128,800,000</u>
Subtotal	\$248,100,000	\$238,200,000
Escalation	17,000,000	17,000,000
Contingency	29,760,000	28,060,000
Research Equipment Allowance	<u>40,940,000</u>	<u>40,940,000</u>
<b>TOTAL PROJECT COST</b>	<b>\$367,800,000</b>	<b>\$355,000,000</b>

The major portion, approximately \$250,000,000, of the over-all project cost estimate is not subject to significant variation by reason of site location.

The Commission and its staff have studied the estimated cost of construction at each of the six finalist sites. In these studies maximum use was made of the reference cost estimates prepared by LRL and DUSAF.

AEC staff cost estimates of site-related construction cost differentials have been made upon the basis of information submitted by the proposers or otherwise made available to AEC. They were made without benefit of redesign of the project facilities to reflect actual conditions at any of the six sites and without determination of actual soil conditions where facilities would in fact be located. The cost studies show ranges of possible construction costs within which the Commission and its staff have exercised judgment in determining the most probable total construction cost estimate for each site. Further refinement in these estimates would require performance of additional design work and testing of subsurface conditions at the site.

The AEC staff cost studies show that the most probable total estimated construction costs for the Weston site is the least of the earth-base sites (Ann Arbor, Brookhaven and Weston) and may be quite comparable with those of the rock-base sites (Denver, Madison and Sierra). Less than a 5% differential is anticipated, which is well within the range of accuracy of the estimates at this stage. The Commission regards the estimated construction costs for the Weston site as reasonable both in comparison to the other five finalist sites and to the reference sites.

In addition to the general studies of possible construction cost differentials for all of the sites described above, the Commission gave specific consideration to the possibility of achieving significant cost and construction time savings by placing the accelerator at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) in order to jointly utilize existing or planned BNL facilities. In the Commission's opinion some cost savings would be possible through design of certain major facilities such as bubble chambers for joint use by the Alternating Gradient Synchrotron at Brookhaven (AGS) and the 200 BEV Accelerator if it were to be located at Brookhaven. However, the Commission doubts that significant savings could be realized through increased usage of support-type BNL facilities without detrimental effect on the long term well being of BNL. Offsetting such cost savings that might be achieved at BNL in ways such as are discussed above, is the construction cost index applicable to the Brookhaven area which is the highest of the six finalist sites by a substantial margin.

#### Operating Cost Estimates

AEC staff estimates indicate that annual operational costs for the original LRL Accelerator Laboratory design if built at any of the six sites should be closely comparable at around \$60 million. Such estimated differences as are indicated are well within the uncertainties of the estimates. About two-thirds of total estimated operating costs are believed to be independent of site location. Such site independent costs include labor and overhead for the Laboratory staff, material and services, computer and film costs, etc. There are, of course, differences in operating costs components such as electric power rates, cost of water, climate related incremental costs, and in the cost of annual increments of capital improvements for each of the sites. However, these various operating cost elements offset one another to a degree that none of the six sites appears to have an appreciable advantage over the others with regard to total annual estimated costs of operation.

#### Supporting Environment

The Chicago area is an excellent commercial and industrial center with many machining, electronic and other types of supporting facilities needed for accelerator construction and operation and the area has a well developed research and development base. Argonne National Laboratory is only 20 miles by road from the Weston site and can provide support during development of the Accelerator Laboratory.

The site is within 5-10 miles of several middle-size communities capable of offering attractive housing to the Accelerator Laboratory staff. In addition, Chicago and its many large suburbs are within commuting distance. It is only 34 miles from the site to downtown Chicago. High quality elementary and secondary schooling facilities are available in the site area as are excellent medical, cultural and recreational facilities.



## Other Considerations

With regard to using the Accelerator Laboratory to help establish new centers of excellence, the Commission concluded that the national nature of the project is of such importance as to mitigate against too closely associating the project with any one institution or group of regional institutions. The outstanding accessibility of the Weston site should enable the Accelerator Laboratory to have a large and beneficial impact on more than merely the universities and colleges closest at hand.

In its investigations and evaluations the Atomic Energy Commission included consideration of the climate of equal opportunity and non-discrimination that existed in the communities containing and surrounding the six prospective sites, as well as the applicable state laws, executive orders and local ordinances.

The AEC sought and obtained assurances of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity from local government entities, labor unions, business and industry, lending institutions, professional groups, as well as assurances that there would be individual and common efforts to prevent or offset discrimination and to deal with it promptly should it occur.

Information received pertaining to the Weston area reflected a progressive attitude toward equal employment opportunity, efforts to provide equality in suburban public school systems, and a number of community human relations councils devoted to eliminating discrimination.

The Atomic Energy Commission noted differing views with respect to existence of nondiscrimination in housing, and in certain areas more distant from the site, with respect to integration in public schools, but will expect that with the leadership of the state and local governments and with the cooperation and support of citizens and community organizations in the Chicago area, a broad satisfactory record of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity will be achieved.

## Conclusion

The Commission concludes that based upon a balancing of all factors involved, the Weston site is the best choice for the location of the 200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory. The Commission believes that the merits of the Weston site and the scientific challenge of the project are such to assure "that management can mobilize and maintain the necessary specialized staff, both resident and nonresident to accomplish the research goals."<sup>5/</sup>

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<sup>5/</sup> "200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory Siting Factors."

APPENDIX "A"

COMMISSION CONSIDERATION OF THE 200 BEV ACCELERATOR SITE

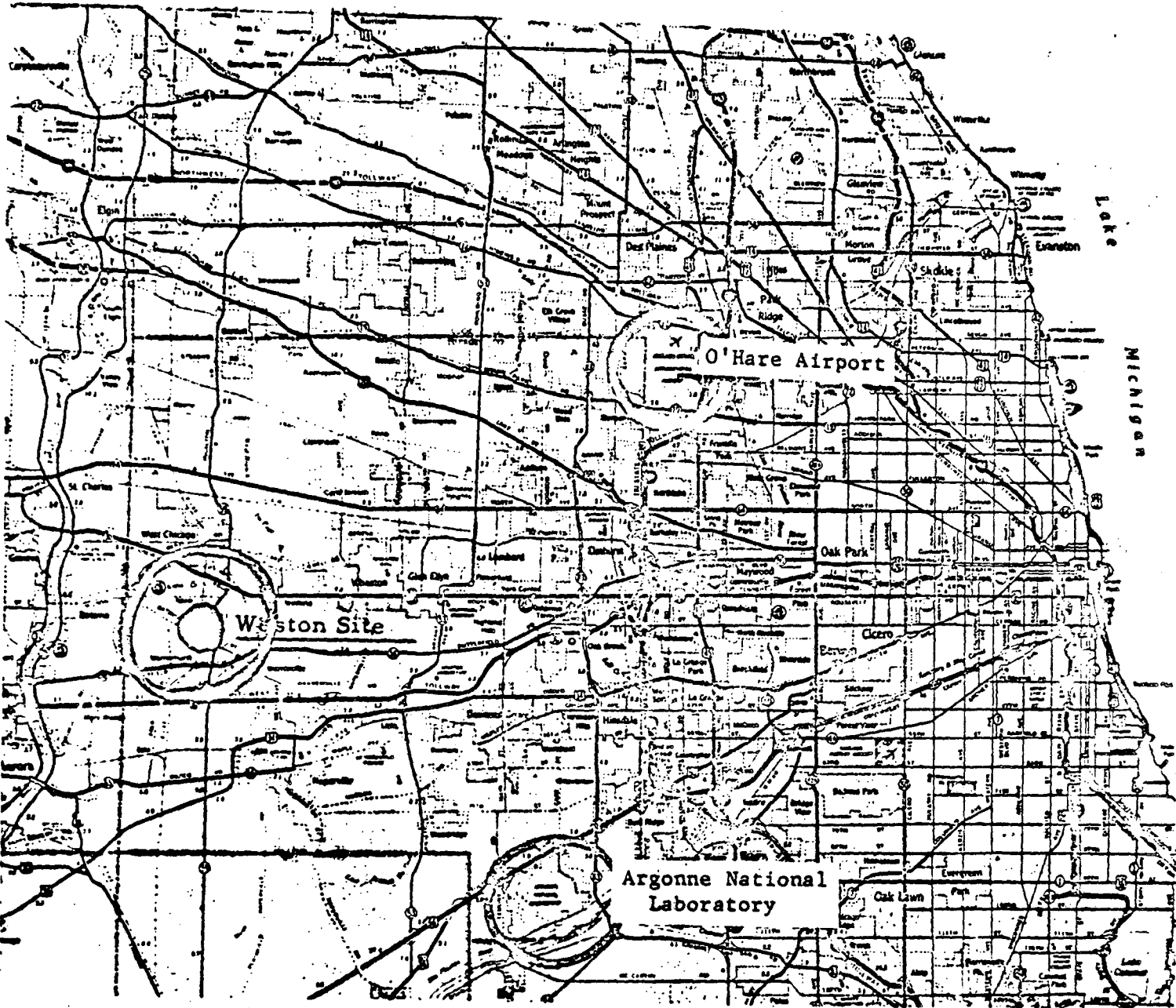
- May 10, 1963 - General Advisory Committee/President's Science Advisory Committee Panel on High Energy Physics (Ramsey Panel) submitted its report, which, among other things, recommended that a proton accelerator in the 200 BEV energy range and associated facilities be provided as the next major facility for research at higher energy levels.
- January-June, 1965 - During this period the Commission considered the 200 BEV site selection question at a total of 11 Meetings. In addition, the Commission met with four state delegations and with representatives of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) Site Evaluation Committee on eight separate occasions.
- January 22, 1965 - The Commission approved the revised report entitled "Policy for National Action in the Field of High Energy Physics," containing a recommendation that a proton accelerator in the 200 BEV energy range and associated facilities be provided as the next major facility for research at higher energy levels.
- March 2, 1965 - The Commission submitted its first list of site criteria to Dr. Seitz, NAS. This list of general criteria became the nucleus around which later lists of criteria were formulated.
- April 9, 1965 - The Commission executed a contract with the National Academy of Sciences stating that the Academy would undertake for AEC evaluation studies on proposed sites.
- April 13, 1965 - The Commission established a seven member AEC Site Evaluation Task Group to obtain preliminary information on specific sites, carry out preliminary screening operations, and recommend those sites meriting further consideration and evaluation by the NAS Site Evaluation Committee.
- April 23, 1965 - The Commission initiated its search for the best site by approving the proposed "Guide for Preparation of Proposals for Siting New National Accelerator Laboratory" and issuing a press release containing the general considerations and siting criteria.
- April 30, 1965 - The Commission agreed that a review of existing AEC sites should be undertaken.

- July-December, 1965 - The Commission considered the 200 BEV Site Selection question at 49 Meetings. In addition, the Commission held a Special Briefing and six meetings with state and local representatives, and conferred twice with the NAS Site Evaluation Committee. The Commission concentrated on screening procedures, economic factors relating to site selections, and reports on site team visits.
- July 13, 1965 - The Commission initiated a review in depth of the initial evaluations of the Site Evaluation Task Group.
- July-October, 1965 - The Commission met with numerous outside representatives including five state delegations.
- August 10, 1965 - The Commission began reviewing and refining its criteria including further consideration of transportation and power cost criteria.
- September 13, 1965 - Following consideration of the recommendations of the Site Evaluation Task Group, the Commission submitted a list of 85 site proposals to the NAS for evaluation.
- October, 1965 - Eight Senior Staff Site Review Teams were established.
- November, 1965 - The Commission followed closely the activities of the Site Review Teams. The purpose of the visits was to clarify uncertainties and seek additional data on the sites. After lengthy review, the Commission approved and submitted to Dr. Piore, Chairman NAS/SEC, a final version of the site selection criteria entitled "200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory Siting Factors".
- December 21, 1965 - The Commission held detailed briefings with the heads of six of the eight AEC On-Site Review Teams (the two remaining reports were discussed on January 5, 1966).
- January-June, 1966 - The Commission considered the 200 BEV Accelerator site selection question at a total of 39 Meetings. The Commission was primarily concerned with evaluating the NAS Site Evaluation Committee Report, considering questions relating to foundation requirements and construction cost evaluations, and with on-site visits undertaken by the Commissioners during this period.
- January, 1966 - AEC staff attended two meetings with high energy physicists to discuss the AEC's concept of a two-step approach to an accelerator in the 600-1000 BEV energy range.

- March 21, 1966 - The Commission received the NAS Site Evaluation Committee Report and initiated a comprehensive review of it.
- April 1, 1966 - The Commission announced it would make its selection from the six sites recommended by the NAS and that Commissioners would visit the six sites under consideration. During the ensuing weeks each of the final sites was visited by Commissioners.
- May 19, 1966 - The Commission met with the NAS Panel on Foundation Requirements.
- July-December, 1966 - The Commission considered the 200 BEV Accelerator site selection question at 18 Meetings. Primary concerns of the Commission were electric power supply and civil rights and nondiscrimination. In addition, the Commission requested firm commitments from the proposers regarding a variety of matters including the availability of land for the basic site, and future expansion, roads and transportation, overhead power lines, etc.
- July 1, 1966 - The Commission, through a series of letters to several federal agencies, solicited information about civil rights in the site areas.
- August, 1966 - The Commission requested confirmation of commitments from representatives of the six proposed sites and related matters.
- September, 1966 - The Commission gave detailed consideration to summary reports on each of the six sites.
- The Commission obtained the services of power consultants to review the adequacy of power supply systems as proposed at the six sites.
- December 16, 1966 - The Commission announced its selection of the Chicago (Weston), Illinois site.

APPENDIX "B"

Chicago (Weston Site)



I visited the HILAC, where I met with Matti J. Nurmia, Jaromir Maly, Torbjorn Sikkeland, Robert Silva, Almon Larsh, etc., and Al Ghiorso, who brought me up to date on their results on element 102, etc.

I then conferred with Cort Majors concerning fundraising for the University of California, Berkeley, in connection with the impending Centennial celebration.

I had lunch in Iz Perlman's office with Earl Hyde, Iz Perlman, Al Ghiorso, Bernard Harvey, Burris Cunningham, Kenneth Street, David Templeton, and Stan Schneider. Cunningham agreed to join Joe Katz and me in a revision of our book entitled, The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements.

I went down to the Regents meeting in University Hall. All 24 Regents were present! I met Governor Ronald Reagan. I made my remarks, "The Discovery of Uranium-233," in connection with the 25th anniversary of the discovery of the fissionability of uranium-233, and introduced my co-workers, Drs. John Gofman and Ray Stoughton, and showed them the original sample and cigar box container. Governor Reagan and I then unveiled the plaque to go over the door of Room 303, Gilman, where the work was done.

I went to San Francisco and participated in a ceremony aboard the Russian oceanographic vessel, Lomonosov, welcoming them to San Francisco on behalf of Vice President Humphrey. Captain Ivan Belyshav and oceanographer-physicist Dr. L. I. Gedeonov (whom I had met at the Khlopin Radium Institute in Leningrad in May 1963) participated with me. I toured the remarkable ship. On the tour I met Siegfried Grittchenoko (whom I had also met at the Radium Institute in 1963).

I then went to a dinner at University House, given in my honor by President Clark Kerr, with all the Regents (except Reagan, Robert H. Finch, Allan Grant, and Samuel B. Mosher) present. All the Chancellors and many other University officials (all the top ones) and key University people were present. President Kerr gave a toast in my honor and I responded with a little talk, mentioning Gofman and Stoughton, the significance of our work, the trip by Helen and me around the world, and the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, such as for electric power and an artificial heart.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Friday, January 20, 1967 - Berkeley - D.C.

Stan Schneider and I flew back to Washington, D.C. (Dulles Airport) on TWA Flight No. 64 which left at 9:15 a.m. and arrived at 4:45 p.m.

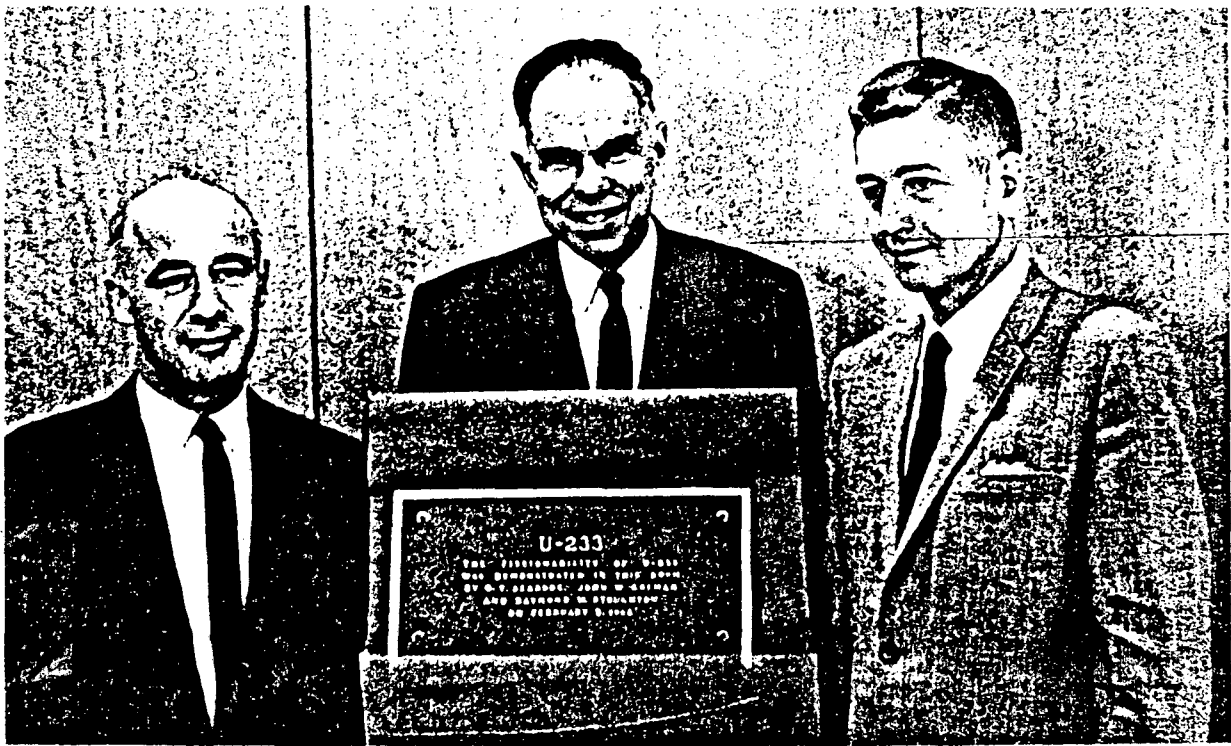
I was extremely surprised to learn on the news that the Regents, by a vote of 14-8, today had fired Clark Kerr as President of the University of California.

Attached are notes of Information Meeting 660, which was held in my absence.

Saturday, January 21, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office most of the day.

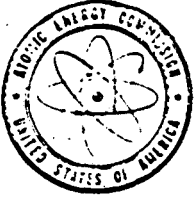
At 9:20 a.m. I received a telephone call from Norman Ramsey. I told him that I talked with Ed McMillan while I was in California and told him, quite frankly, I think it is a mistake for him and other scientists at the Radiation Laboratory



Presentation of Uranium-233 Plaque at the meeting of U.C. Regents, January 19, 1967  
 L to R: John Gofman, Seaborg, Ray Stoughton



Visit to Russian Oceanographic Ship Lomonosov, San Francisco Harbor, January 19, 1967  
 Far L: Admiral John E. Clark, Commandant, S.F. Naval District  
 L of Seaborg: Captain Ivan Belyshov, C.O., Lomonosov  
 R of Seaborg: Dr. L. I. Gideonov, Deputy Chief of Scientific Staff; Elliott Weinberg,  
 Chief Scientist of Office of Naval Research (with pipe in mouth);  
 San Francisco Chronicle reporter.



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

COPY NO. 2  
January 20, 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 96

INFORMATION MEETING 660.

1:45 p.m., Friday, January 20, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Under Secretary Katzenbach's January 19 Letter re CABRIOLET

Commissioner Tape reported on his conversations and the Commissioners agreed a prompt response should be prepared for the Chairman's signature reiterating appropriately the Commission's position on observers and invitations prior to the announcement for later visits. (PNE-Fritsch)

2. Commissioner Johnson's Proposed Letter to Senator Jordan

Commissioners agreed a brief letter transmitting the Richland article would be appropriate and that the backup material should be held for possible later use. (Helfrich).

3. General Manager's Briefing of JCAE Staff, January 19, re FY 1968 Budget

The General Manager reported briefly indicating he would have additional discussions this afternoon with the JCAE staff on SRE, the 15% Overrun Question and the Thermionics Program.

4. Conversations With Messrs. Smyth and Bacher re 200 BEV Project

5. CABRIOLET Announcement

The General Manager reported staff had obtained all but the ACDA concurrence.

6. Proposed Letter to Chet Holifield, JCAE

To be discussed at tomorrow's meeting. (SECY)





not to back the Chicago site as the choice for the 200 BeV machine. Ed's comment was that they aren't opposed to it. I pointed out to him that they have made no positive statement and they are conspicuous in the absence of one; in fact, this might make for problems in Congress, i.e., if there is a show of dissension among the high energy physicists. Ed didn't promise anything, but I think he was a little surprised.

I said Ed went on to tell me that he thinks the Chicago site is entirely unsuitable and that we couldn't get scientists to go to Chicago or build the machine there. I reminded him that many scientists think it can be done. The Berkeley people have quite a story about the glacial till, etc. I told them in submitting their suggested location they should have found a compromise site between Parks Air Force Base and Sacramento, off the earthquake fringe. Some sort of answer about "fairness" was given to this remark and I told him that higher machinery had been set up to judge such things.

I said Lofgren then joined us. He reiterated the unsuitability of the Chicago site and the inability to recruit scientists to go there. He made several other points. He said there was confusion as to the nature of the job offered him; that he didn't know whom he would be reporting to; the question of the Director of the Laboratory was not clear; that there was some side-wise wiggling and indefiniteness in Ramsey's talk with him and he thinks Ramsey's talks with him reflect differences of opinion from those of the Trustees. Ramsey said that he couldn't offer Lofgren more than the Trustees had, or more than had been approved by the Commission. However, on four different occasions Ramsey offered to go back to the Trustees to clear points, and Lofgren said no. Ramsey said that everyone has worked quite hard to convince him; now there is some concern as to whether he is really as good as they would like someone to be for that position. I told him that Lofgren, during our conversation, said he is not sure he is suited for the job and that he doesn't consider himself to be a machine builder. Lofgren also pointed out to me that our dollars were 1965 dollars and that living costs had escalated tremendously. Ramsey said this is a factor that he has emphasized rather strongly to him.

I told Ramsey that I asked Lofgren if his decision was absolutely irrevocable and his answer was that no decision is irrevocable. Ramsey said he would be speaking to the Bevatron users group this afternoon, and he will try to call me after it is over. He advised me that he has been talking to a lot of people about Bob Wilson and he thinks their view is more favorable toward Bob. I told him that I explored the Directorship directly with Ed McMillan and he said he understood that Wilson, Fitch, and Goldwasser were being considered. I mentioned I thought there were several others. McMillan said he was a little adverse to Wilson. Ramsey said that Lee Haworth (for whom Wilson works) thinks quite highly of Wilson.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2254 (action summary attached). We chose Hanford as the site for the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF) - this, of course, will raise problems with the Idaho people and the Idaho congressional delegation. We discussed the testimony for the authorization hearing, FY 1968, before the JCAE next Wednesday.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 661 (notes attached).

At 11:45 a.m. I called Joseph J. Katz (ANL). Since I will be out of town when he visits the office on Thursday and Friday, I called to discuss any ideas he or

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr. DATE: January 23, 1967  
Original signed by Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : F. T. Hobbs, Assistant Secretary F. T. Hobbs R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2254, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1967, 10:00 A.M.,  
CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:JCH

## Commission Business

1. AEC 538/37 - Siting of the Fast Flux Test Facility (FFTF), and  
AEC 588/40 - Supplement to AEC 588/37

The Commission selected Richland as the location for the FFTF and approved assignment of the Project Manager functions to the Pacific Northwest Laboratory.

The Commission approved, as revised, the proposed letter to the JCAE for delivery on January 21. The Commission noted the Idaho and Washington Congressional Delegations will be formally advised on Monday, January 23, and that Commissioner Ramey will call Senator Jackson. (RDT)

The Commission requested the press release be revised as discussed at the Meeting. (PI)

2. AEC 1201/41 - Proposed Authorization Bill - FY 1968

Approved, subject to verification of the Omnitron Statement. (Fritsch/OC)

An advance copy of the Bill is to be provided Mr. John Conway, JCAE.  
(OC/OCR)

## Information Item

### 200 BEV Project

The Chairman reported on his recent discussions and requested additional background information for the Authorization Hearings. (AGMO)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johns



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 21, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 661

10:15 a.m., Saturday, January 21, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. January 19 Letter from Charles L. Schultze, BOB, re FY 1968 Authorization and Fermi Award.

Noted.

2. Proposed Visit to AEC Facilities by Director, CIA.

The Commissioners requested a mutually agreeable schedule for Commissioners Ramey and Tape to accompany Mr. Helms to Sandia and NTS. (Fritsch-AGM)

3. Douglas Laboratory Dedication, March 29, 1967.

The Chairman noted he had accepted the invitation to attend.

4. Commissioner Ramey's Statement for Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs Hearing, January 24.

Approved. Mr. Ramey reported briefly on the status of the MWD project. (OCR-Yore)

5. Chairman's Statement for JCAE Hearings on FY 1968 Authorization, January 25.

The Commissioners requested revisions as discussed at the meeting and noted that any additional comments should be submitted to staff by Monday, January 23. The Commission requested staff call BOB regarding decision and timing on contingency items. Commissioner Ramey suggested an appropriate letter to Mr. DiLuzio, Office of Saline Water, regarding working out cooperative arrangements in air pollution area. The General Manager noted he planned to discuss with the Commission at an early date the responses received from the laboratories on air pollution. The Commissioners also noted that the Controller would provide advance copies of the material being prepared for Congressman Holifield. (Fritsch-OC-OCR-EAGM-RDT)

6. AEC 719/54 - Offer of Assistance to India in Food Irradiation.

Approved. (IA)

7. Commissioner Ramev's Visit to Oak Ridge and Meeting on Energy Center, January 23.
8. Proposed Response to Under Secretary of State Katzenbach's January 19 Letter re CABRIOLET.  
Approved as revised, including verification of observer history. (Fritsch-EAGM-PNE)
9. NTS Events (General Crowson's January 19 Memorandum).  
Noted. (MA)
10. CABRIOLET Announcement.  
Commissioner Tape reported ACDA clearance involving certain deletions now obtained and announcement now with Mr. Rostow for final clearance.
11. Declassification of Gaseous Diffusion Production Rate Information.  
Commissioner Tape reported his discussion with Dr. Hornig who was provided a copy of Dr. Walske's letter and the proposed AEC letter to the Secretary of Defense; Dr. Hornig will review matter and advise. (Bartels-C)
12. Proposed Public Announcement on Hanford Production (Mr. Harris' Memorandum of January 20).  
Approved. (PI)
13. Proposed Letter to Mr. Robbins, AIF  
The Commissioners requested appropriate revisions. (AGMPP)
14. January 11 Letter from Senators Symington and Long re University of Missouri Proposal to Use Weldon Spring Plant.  
The Commissioners requested an appropriate response suggesting a meeting with the Commission for discussion of the matter. (AGMO)

F. T. Hobbs  
Assistant Secretary

12:35 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Hoyle  
Mr. Hobbs

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

his Committee might have as to whom might fill the spot as Director of the Argonne Laboratory. He said that, first of all, they would like to get somebody from the outside who has some real stature, who could speak authoritatively for the Laboratory, and who could carry weight with the Mid-Western academic community. On the other hand, if we pick somebody from the Midwestern academic community, they think it might be wiser to pick somebody within the Laboratory. He says there is a sizeable number of people who might be able to do the job, but they haven't had the experience of making large scale decisions. Within the Laboratory, he mentioned Steve Lawroski, Robert Sachs, and Winston Manning. Evaluation: Lawroski is a shrewd man, but he doesn't move very fast. Sachs has creamed himself with a lot of people so he isn't very popular with his subordinates. Manning probably could do the job all right, but we would have to look to a deputy for new innovations, etc. On the outside, they have thought of Don Hornig, Phil Abelson, Richard Crane of the University of Michigan, John Swartout, Spoff English, Manson Benedict, Jerry Tape, James Krumhanzl, James Keck (who used to be at AVCO and is now at MIT). He said some suggestions have been made such as Henry Gomberg, Ned Goldwasser (who, of course, is high energy) and he, Goldwasser, in turn has suggested Bob Duffield, Jack Rowena, Luis Alvarez, Fred Reines, Charles Townes and Winston Manning. Athelstan Spilhaus has also been suggested as well as Ed Creutz.

Katz asked for my evaluation of these names, and it follows. Hornig would be fine; Abelson is a little too unorthodox; Crane would be so-so; Swartout is out; English would be so-so; Benedict wouldn't take it; Tape would be the best of the lot; Keck, I don't know; Gomberg would be near the top; I would rate Goldwasser very highly; Duffield would be so-so; I have my doubts about Rowena; Alvarez is an extremely smart man, but I don't think he could run a Laboratory; Townes is quite good; Spilhaus is a live-wire and I would have my doubts about Creutz. I said I couldn't very well evaluate Lawroski as he was one of my best friends and I would be afraid of being partial. Joe said, they, of course, would very much like to have me consider running one of the country's largest laboratories, but, then of course, I already have an important job.

We then discussed our book, The Chemistry of the Actinide Elements, and I asked him how he feels about my asking Burris Cunningham to help us bring this up to date, unless, of course, he himself feels he could give it the time required. He said he would be proud to have Burris attempt it if he feels he could find the time. I said I will try to see him again on my forthcoming trip to California.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Jerry Tape and Arnie Fritsch at the Paramount coffee shop.

I talked by phone to Clark Kerr. He said his dismissal as President of the University of California was a political deal determined almost entirely along party lines - Republicans for dismissal and Democrats against it.

Arnie Fritsch told me that after nearly six years with me he thinks his future career requires a change - he may seek a position in industry. I will miss him because he has such a broad range of knowledge and abilities, and I don't know how to replace him.

I took a hike with Dianne and Suki on the White Horse Trail in Rock Creek Park. I watched the AFL All Star game on television from Oakland: East 35 and West 23.

Sunday, January 22, 1967

I read AEC papers. I worked on my Journal covering our around-the-world trip.

I took a hike in Rock Creek Park on the White Horse and Black Horse Trails and the trail along Rock Creek with Dianne and Suki.

I talked to U.C. Regent William M. Roth by phone concerning Clark Kerr's ouster. He said it was probably not prearranged and not along party lines - he tried to get a motion passed to delay the action for six months, but this failed (Edward W. Carter voted for this, but also voted for Kerr's dismissal). Laurence J. Kennedy made the motion for dismissal. Roth agrees that this will make it very difficult to find a new President and will be a severe blow to the University.

I watched the NFL All Star game on television from Los Angeles; East 20 - West 10.

I read my authorization testimony for Wednesday's JCAE hearings.

Monday, January 23, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I called Roger Wilkens, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice. He said he is going to Chicago this week and will see Joe Cook, President of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company and he would like to be brought up to date on the dealing with the AEC by Cook, Governor Kerner, Mayor Daly, etc. I briefly told him that we have met with Governor Kerner, Mayor Daly, and civic leaders from the Weston, Illinois, area and emphatically stated that we expect them to work hard on the civil rights and anti-discriminatory areas; in fact, we intend to enforce these factors in our contracts. I said they all went along with this policy. I asked Wilkens to call John Erlewine, our Assistant General Manager for Operations, or rather I would ask him to call Wilkens to bring him up to date on the whole picture.

At 10:20 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jeeb Halaby (Pan American Airlines, New York City). He said that Pan-Am is interested in mobile radiological monitoring. They have a diversified part of their airline at Patrick Air Force Base which does the computer support for the Air Force program, and to quite an extent for NASA also. They also have a few small contracts with the AEC, including one with Reeves at Las Vegas and are hoping to get a \$500,000 contract with Reeves. Jeeb is not putting in a plea for this contract; his question is whether I feel the mobile radiological monitoring business is a good one. If this is going to spread to a world-wide business, then Pan-Am is definitely interested. I told him I couldn't really say; these things swing, and of course, there is always the chance that there will be a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

At 10:45 a.m. I had a telephone conversation with Martin McNamara (William Connell's assistant in the office of Vice President Humphrey). I first called Bill Connell regarding the status of our request for the Vice President to speak at the Science Talent Institute banquet. He said he didn't know, but put McNamara on the line. McNamara said they have sort of decided to have the 40 winners come to the Vice President's office for a visit, in lieu of his appearance at the banquet, but there is some talk of reconsidering that judgment and urging that the invitation be accepted as a good forum for a science



speech. I said it would be an ideal forum because the elite of the scientists of the area will be present; furthermore, the effectiveness of a visit might be diluted by the fact that it is expected that they will be visiting with the President in his office. I asked McNamara to tell the Vice President that I am Chairman of the Board of Science Service, which sponsors the Science Talent Search, and I recommend very highly that he accept this invitation, and that I would probably introduce him at the banquet. McNamara said he will check on this again.

At 11:10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Norman Ramsey. He said that he had a useful meeting at Berkeley. He also had more extensive discussions with Edward Lofgren and repeated his offer to him with enthusiasm and vigor. Lofgren's answer was that he definitely is not interested. Ramsey said he feels Lofgren's answer is final and that we might as well go on to the next candidate. Ramsey is now convinced that our number one choice is Bob Wilson. He said he just talked with Harry Smyth, and they would like to request my approval for this. Ramsey feels that there might be some confusion on the term, "Laboratory Director," and thinks it might be modified to "Director." I asked Ramsey if he talked with McMillan and he said that he had after Lofgren had definitely turned the offer down. He told McMillan and Lofgren about Wilson hoping to get their views. Since they both are doubtful about the feasibility of the location of the site, they were both hesitant to make any recommendations for or against anybody for the job. I asked if McMillan still adhered to the line that the machine couldn't be built at Weston, and he said yes, more or less. I then asked if the question of their backing our selection of Weston as the site came up. Ramsey said it didn't sound to him as though they were vigorously backing us.

Ramsey said they plan to have a Trustee's meeting next Monday afternoon, January 30th, at 2 p.m., on the 17th floor of the IBM building in New York City. If possible, they would like to have the Commission's response to the proposal of Wilson before then. Of course, it is not automatic that Wilson will take the job. I told him I didn't know whether we could get an answer to him that soon or not. I asked that he call Commissioner Tape which he said he would do as well as John Erlewine. He will also call Harry Smyth. Ramsey will send me a copy of the original letter which he wrote to Lofgren, but since Lofgren only made three copies of his letter to Ramsey and does not want wide distribution on it, he feels he should retain that. I asked if McMillan or Lofgren had mentioned the firm of Rutledge, which firm they claim says the Weston site is unsuitable for the machine, and he said that they had.

At 12:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from Harry Smyth (Princeton, New Jersey). I mentioned that I had talked to Ramsey. Also, I said I was frank in my conversations with McMillan and Lofgren. Smyth said that in his inquiries he found enthusiasm for Bob Wilson (for Director of the 200 BeV Accelerator). He said that they will be holding a meeting in New York next Monday (January 30th), and it would be highly desirable if they had word from the Commission beforehand. Smyth then wanted to talk regarding our plans to accede to Eklund's request for the replacement of Wells. He said there have been rumblings from Vienna, and Smyth would like to see me about this. He has an appointment with the Secretary of State Wednesday morning (January 25th); he will call my office that morning regarding a time for Wednesday afternoon, or Thursday morning.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Ted Sherburne and Warren Kornberg at the Metropolitan Club to discuss the progress of Science News and plans for fundraising for Science Service.

I sent a letter to the Vice President regarding my visit aboard the Soviet Oceanographic ship Lomonosov (copy attached).

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Dr. Amos De Shalit (Director General of the Weizmann Institute, Rehovoth, Israel) and Hillel Aldaag (Scientific Attaché of the Israeli Embassy). De Shalit said there is a shortage of research funds in Israel and he wondered whether the USAEC could support some research there as their contribution to the reversal to the brain drain. I told him that we do not support such research in foreign countries except for a small amount by the Division of Biology and Medicine. I suggested that he call Charles Dunham to explore this, and he indicated that he would do so. He asked whether the Berkeley Laboratory could build for Israel a spiral "reader," a device that is used to read output data from bubble chambers. Israel has the funds to purchase it and the total cost would be \$155,000 of which \$100,000 worth of electronic components might be purchased outside of the Berkeley Radiation Laboratory. The Berkeley Radiation Laboratory already has two of these and they are in the process of building three more. Gerson Goldhaber indicated he thought it would be feasible for them to build an additional one for Israel at cost. I told De Shalit to call Paul McDaniel in order to investigate this further, and he indicated that he would do so.

I sent a letter to R. M. Warren, Assistant to the President, American Chemical Society, supporting the nomination of Gregory R. Choppin for the 1968 ACS Award in Inorganic Chemistry.

I made calls to a number of University of California, Berkeley, alumni and friends, to invite them to attend a luncheon with Cort Majors and me at the University Club next Monday to discuss the Centennial Fund Program.

I signed a letter to Secretary of Interior Udall (dispatched on January 24, 1967) (copy attached) suggesting that the Department of Interior place the Delaware with its irradiator aboard at the disposal of India for the experimental irradiation of fish.

At 5:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Charles Schultze. He said he thinks we are in trouble - he didn't put in the budget any identification of the reactor cut at Hanford and Senator Magnuson is upset because he understands that we plan to make an announcement tomorrow that the cut will be at Hanford, and they had planned to have a hearing on this before the announcement. Schultze asked the status of our announcement and I informed him that it went today at 4 p.m. I told him I didn't realize we were to appear at a hearing before our decision was final. Schultze said he would call Magnuson and tell him the announcement has already gone out and he will "take his medicine."

I wrote a Confidential Reference Report strongly supporting the appointment of George C. Pimentel as a Scientist Astronaut.

The Post and Star ran stories today saying I am a prospect for the presidency of the University of California.

At 7 p.m. I received a telephone call from Joe Califano (White House). He asked that the AEC hold up its press release on the shutdown of the Hanford reactor. I said that the release had already been given to the newspapers. He then asked that I talk to Senator Magnuson about it tomorrow.

January 23, 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. Vice President:

As you requested at the last meeting of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, I visited the Soviet oceanographic ship MICHAEL LOMONOSOV on January 19, during my trip to San Francisco.

At a brief ceremony in the wardroom of the ship, covered by the press and TV, I delivered your message of welcome to the ship's Commanding Officer, Captain Ivan Belyshav, and its Deputy Chief of Scientific Staff, Dr. L. I. Gedeonov. They were highly appreciative of your message and the hospitality being extended to the ship during its visit. They warmly concurred in your sentiments concerning the value of Soviet-American cooperation in the investigation of the oceans and looked forward to the extension of such cooperation.

Dr. Gedeonov was particularly effusive in his welcome and hospitality to us, as he and I had met previously at the Radium Institute in Leningrad during my trip to the Soviet Union in 1963 and he recalled the details of that visit.

Following the presentation in the wardroom, Dr. Gedeonov and Captain Belyshav conducted a tour of the ship for us and explained its scientific mission and the operation of its equipment in some detail.

The trip to San Francisco completed the ship's twentieth voyage. The Captain mentioned that on its last two cruises the LOMONOSOV had traveled a distance of approximately once around the world.

We were shown the equipment by which samples of the air at sea were filtered and tested for radioactivity. The ship had been investigating fallout from the Chinese and French nuclear tests.

Equipment for taking cores from the ocean floor was explained to us. On the trip just completed the ship had sent equipment via cable to explore the bottom of the Tonga Trench in the South Pacific at a depth of approximately 10,000 meters (30,000 feet). They had taken cores during the expedition, the longest of which they claimed to be about 8 meters (24 feet).

We were also shown equipment with which they launched helium-filled balloons and studied atmospheric currents by bouncing radar signals off the balloons. They have attempted this up to an altitude of 40 kilometers but I got the impression they had been successful only to 12 kilometers.

A laboratory in which they analyzed biological samples from the sea was also shown to us.

Our visit concluded with a toast to continued scientific cooperation. Captain Belyshay and Dr. Cedeonov asked me to convey their greetings to you and all members of the Council. I am enclosing a clipping from the San Francisco Chronicle concerning the ship and my visit to it.

I feel the visit and your expression of interest in the LOKONOSOV was most worthwhile.

Sincerely,

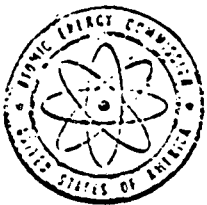
(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
The Vice President  
Of the United States  
Washington, D. C.

Enclosure

SDS:HB



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

NOV 24 1967

Dear Steele

Discussions with Dr. V. A. Sarabhai, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, during my visit to India on January 11-12, 1967, included discussions of expanding our cooperation in the development of processes using radiation to improve productivity and reduce distribution losses in the food industry. I offered to loan India one of our portable irradiators to enable them to expand their program in this area. Dr. Sarabhai expressed great interest in this proposal. He stated that there are six to eight million people on very limited rations in two regions of India that their fisheries people were very much interested in supplying with additional protein from fish. He said that additional shelf life made possible by radiation could be very important in terms of making this possible. He then asked if it would be possible to obtain loan of a ship with an on-board irradiator to use in this program.

In reviewing the situation on my return it appears that the research vessel DELAWARE fitted at Gloucester for exploratory fishing and gear research and including a shipboard irradiator could be very useful for the program described by Dr. Sarabhai. This vessel is operated by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries of the Department of the Interior. My purpose in writing is to inquire if the Department of the Interior would be willing to join the Atomic Energy Commission in further discussions with representatives

Honorable Stewart L. Udall -2-

of the Indian Government regarding possible use of this vessel in Indian waters in a cooperative program directed toward helping the Indians improve their food situation.


I will be pleased to provide such additional information as you desire or to arrange for staff discussions as you wish.

Cordially,

~~STEWART L. UDALL~~

Chairman

Honorable Stewart L. Udall  
Secretary of the Interior

cc: Chairman (2)   
Commissioners  
CM (2)  
EAGM  
ACMLA  
OGC  
Sec. (2)  
E. E. Fowler, DID  
M. B. Kratzer, IA  
A. Dalton, IA  
W. L. Yocumans, IA  
C. Slessar, IA

Tuesday, January 24, 1967 - D.C.

I met with PSAC all morning. I led an AEC group that briefed them on our Plowshare program (cratering, underground engineering and scientific experiments). The group included: Jerry Tape, John Kelly, John Totter, Michael May, Roger Batzel, Glenn Werth, Gary Higgins, D. W. Dorn, Carson Mark and Colonel John A. Hughes of the Corps of Engineers. We had lunch as a group, with PSAC, in the basement restaurant of the Executive Office Building. After lunch we again met with PSAC to brief them on the transuranium elements research program - I led the discussion with Don Ferguson (on production), Dorn (on the Plowshare production method), Paul Fields (research program), and Al Ghiorso (Hilac, Omnitron, and future elements). I gave summary introductory remarks. Tape, Paul McDaniel, Elliot Pierce, Totter, Van Dyken, and Ray Jones also attended.

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

At 3:50 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 244 (action summary attached).

At 4:20 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2255 (action summary attached).

At 5:20 p.m. I met with Senator Magnuson (Washington State) in his office. He said that Charles Schultze had promised him that he wouldn't identify which site was involved in the reactor shutdown - Hanford or Savannah River - in the budget or in the public statements pertaining to the budget. I told Magnuson that this message had not been passed on to the AEC. I explained to him the value of shutting down a reactor now at the time that the site selection of the FFTF for Hanford is announced; and delay would mean more reactor shutdowns later. Hanford was chosen rather than Savannah River because of the greater age and less versatility of the Hanford reactors. Magnuson seemed friendly and seemed to understand the basis for our actions after I had explained them to him.

At 6 p.m. I attended a reception given by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics at the Congressional Hotel. I saw Vice President Humphrey and told him about my visit to the Lomonosov and how touched the Soviet scientists were, especially a couple of them who had met me during my visit to the Radium Institute in Leningrad in 1963. The Vice President said he had heard that the visit had gone very well, and he was very pleased. I told the Vice President I hoped he could speak at the Science Talent Search dinner on March 6th and he said he would be glad to do so.

At 7 p.m. I attended a reception in the Rayburn House Office Building given by the Legislative and Resolutions Committee of the American Public Power Association. Alex Radin and Mrs. Radin were among the hosts.

Wednesday, January 25, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:05 a.m. I received a telephone call from McGeorge Bundy (Ford Foundation). He has been asked to deliver this year's Prelude to Independence Address at Williamsburg, and he wanted my opinion of the event. I said it is a very interesting experience and I think he would enjoy doing it. I told him I would be contacting him sometime soon in my capacity as President of Science Service. I gave him a little of the background of the organization, and said we are going to be looking to some of the foundations for some financial support to help Science Service live up to its potential. Bundy said he would look forward to hearing from me.

January 24, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Commission Activities Relating to 200 BeV Accelerator

In addition to the recent meetings with Illinois Governor Kerner and Chicago Mayor Daley on location of the 200 BeV Accelerator at Weston, Illinois, meetings were held with Illinois state, county, and city officials and with representatives of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The meetings with state and local officials, held both in Chicago and Washington, were concerned primarily with the impact on the communities and related aspects of locating this large facility in the Weston area.

The meeting with NAACP officials in Washington on January 12 was held at their request to inform them of what AEC is doing with respect to civil rights in the Weston area. They were briefed on the project and told of the equal opportunity and nondiscrimination commitments AEC is asking Governor Kerner to obtain from labor unions, business and industry, real estate organizations, lending institutions, and local government entities.

2. Berkeley Ceremony Marks Anniversary of 1942 Scientific Discovery

On January 19, I had the pleasure of participating in a ceremony at the University of California at Berkeley commemorating the 25th anniversary of the discovery of



the fissionable nature of uranium-233. I headed a group of Berkeley scientists who made the discovery on the evening of February 2, 1942 that U-233 is fissionable with slow neutrons, making the world's thorium reserves available as an energy source.

The discovery of the fissionable nature of U-233 followed by about one year the identification of plutonium-239, the other synthetic nuclear fuel. With fissionable uranium-235, which is found in nature, they make up the three nuclear fuels which can supply mankind with abundant electrical energy for many hundreds of years.

With me at the commemoration ceremony were Dr. John Gofman of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore and Dr. Raymond Stoughton of the Oak Ridge National Laboratory who share with me recognition as co-discoverers of the fissionable properties of U-233. A plaque was displayed which will mark the site of the 1942 discovery.

3. Vela Underground Nuclear Detonation in Mississippi

The Department of Defense announced on January 6 preliminary results of the December 3 Sterling underground nuclear detonation in the Tatum Salt Dome in Mississippi. The shot resulted in experimental verification of the decoupling theory that a nuclear detonation at the center of an existing cavity will reduce the transmission of earth shock and the long range seismic signal.

Seismic waves generated by the 350-ton Sterling explosion, which took place in a cavity 110 feet wide, were comparable to the waves generated by a 2 1/4-ton tamped high explosive calibration shot detonated earlier in the Vela program. The maximum distance at which the Sterling signal was detected was about 70 miles from the site. The Sterling shot has added important information to the Vela program of developing techniques for improving methods of detecting, identifying, and locating underground nuclear detonations. DoD considers the results of sufficient importance to warrant further research in decoupling.

4. Close Down of Albuquerque Weapons Plant

At the time of the AEC announcement on December 9 that weapons work at the AEC Albuquerque plant would be reduced and possibly eliminated, ACF Industries, the operating contractor, stated that it would examine the future possibility of operating the plant on its own. On January 9, ACF informed its employees that it would not be economically feasible to operate the plant. The Albuquerque facility has been operated by ACF since 1953 and present employment is about 2,150.

On January 12 Commissioner Johnson and Walter Morciand, Acting Deputy Commissioner of GSA, headed a group of AEC-GSA officials in a meeting in Albuquerque with state, county, city, civic, and labor union leaders to discuss efforts to obtain another occupant for the Albuquerque plant.

5. Canadian-Indian Agreement

Agreement was recently reached between the Canadian and Indian Governments for the construction of a second 200 MWe power reactor at Rajasthan, India, which would bring the total output of the station to 400 MWe. In the agreement a commitment is made by the Indian Government to approach the International Atomic Energy Agency jointly with the Canadian Government to request the IAEA to perform the services required for implementation of safeguards to both reactors at Rajasthan and to the Canadian reactor at Douglas Point, Ontario. Canada will provide \$38.5 million in credit for the import of Canadian materials and equipment for the power station, although Indian designs, equipment, and facilities will be used as much as possible in its construction.

6. Soviet Scientists in the US on 4-5 Month Assignments

In December, two Soviet specialists in controlled thermonuclear reactions, A. I. Yermakov and D. F. Ivanov, arrived at the Princeton Plasma Physics Laboratory in New Jersey to begin four or five months of research. This relatively "long-term" assignment is in exchange for the assignment of two US scientists at research institutes in the USSR during 1966.

7. Yugoslav Research Reactor Grant Paid

On December 9, the US Ambassador to Yugoslavia presented a check for \$200,000 to the President of the Yugoslav Federal Commission for Nuclear Energy. The check was in payment of a reactor grant made to Yugoslavia under the US research reactor grant program, in accordance with an agreement made before the program was terminated in 1960, and covers construction costs for a 250 KWT research reactor built by the General Atomic Division of the General Dynamics Corporation. The reactor, which began operation on June 4, 1966, was provided to Yugoslavia through the International Atomic Energy Agency under the provisions of the US/IAEA agreement, and IAEA safeguards will be applied.

8. British Atomic Energy Head is Resigning

It was announced in London on January 3 that Sir William Penney is resigning as Chairman of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority, effective October 1967, to accept appointment as the Rector of Imperial College in London. He has been head of the Authority for the last three years, during which time he has visited the US several times and has worked closely with the Commission.

9. Congressional Matters

- (a) AWD Desalting Project. The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has scheduled hearings for January 24 on the Government-industry cooperative project to construct a large nuclear power/desalting plant on the coast of Southern California. AEC will testify in support of the bill to authorize the Department of Interior's participation in this project along with AEC, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, and three electric utilities. As you will recall, legislation authorizing AEC's participation in this project was passed late in the 1966 session.

- (b) AEC Authorization Hearings. Discussions with the staff of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy indicate that the JCAE will give top priority in the hearing schedule to the Authorization hearings. The first of these hearings, at which I shall appear, is scheduled for January 25.
- (c) Informal Meeting With JCAE Members. On the evening of January 25 the other Commissioners and I are having an informal dinner at the International Club for members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. This annual informal meeting has been helpful in developing a close and cooperative relationship between the Commission and the Joint Committee.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Brenley Smith

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NSV 86

TO : Harold L. Price, Dir. of Reg. DATE: January 25, 1967  
Original signed Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary W. B. McCool Date \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 244, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1967,  
3:50 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Commission Business

1. AEC-R 30/72 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 31 & 32 - Licensing of Byproduct Material in Self-Luminous Aircraft Safety Devices

Approved. (SS)

2. AEC-R 30/73 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 30 & 32 to Exempt Spark Gap Tubes Containing Promethium-147

Approved.

Commissioner Johnson recommended staff review the text for language errors.

The Chairman requested staff examine carefully the public comments on the proposed amendments. (SS)

3. AEC-R 2/52 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR Part 50 - Licensing of Production and Utilization Facilities

Approved, as revised.

Commissioner Ramey requested staff clarify the proposed amendment to include a requirement for submission of information on proposed lower power levels as well as the ultimate expected power levels of operation.

(RL)

4. AEC-R 38/13 - Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material  
AEC-R 38/14 - Addendum to AEC-R 38/13

Approved. (DR)

cc:  
Commissioners



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager  
Original signed  
W. B. McCool

DATE: January 25, 1967  
Approved R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2255, TUESDAY, JANUARY 24, 1967, 4:20 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Executive Session

1. Meeting with URA Representatives

To be scheduled. (SECY)

2. AEC 1249 - Conduct of Test Support Operations Provided by REECO at NT

Discussed and to be rescheduled at an early date. (SECY)

## Commission Business

1. AEC 588/39 - Fast Breeder Power Reactor Development Program  
Special Analytical Study

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested editorial revisions and noted Commissioner Tape would provide his comments to staff.

(RDT)

2. AEC 881/86 - Post-1967 AEC Policy for Receipt of Irradiated Non-  
Production Fuels

Discussed.

I will reschedule this item on Thursday, January 26. (SECY)

3. Briefing on Equal Employment Opportunity

Deferred. (SECY)



January 25, 1967

4. AEC 132/112 - AEC Organization for Safeguarding and Managing SNM  
(See also AEC 132/108, AEC 132/109, AEC 132/110,  
AEC 132/111 and AEC 132/113)

Deferred; to be rescheduled for Thursday, January 26, 1967. (SECY)

5. AEC 213/119 - Consideration of the Use of Resident Inspection  
in the Domestic Safeguards System

Deferred; to be rescheduled for Thursday, January 26, 1967. (SECY)

Information Item

WPPSS Contract Matter

Staff is preparing a memorandum for consideration on  
Thursday, January 26, 1967. (AGMP&P/SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

At 9:10 a.m. I called Martin McNamara of Vice President Humphrey's office and told him I saw the Vice President at a reception last evening and he promised to speak at the Science Talent Search dinner on March 6th. McNamara said he would have to double check with the Vice President. McNamara called back at 10:10 a.m. and said the Vice President would not be able to speak at the dinner. Instead, he will meet with 40-odd winners in his office that day. McNamara said he would call Sherburne to set up the arrangements.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 662 (notes attached).

At 11:40 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 222 (notes attached).

At 11:55 a.m. I received a telephone call from John Wheeler (Princeton). He said that, in connection with the April meeting of the American Physical Society in Washington, a session is being planned on the history of modern fission up to the end of 1940. The first talk will be given by Otto Frisch, and Wheeler will give a talk, and they would like me to give the third talk, on "Chemistry and Fission." I asked whether a manuscript would be required, and he said that none is planned at the present time. On that basis, I said I would be able to do it. It was decided that this session would take place Thursday morning, April 27, 1967. He said about 1,000 people will be present.

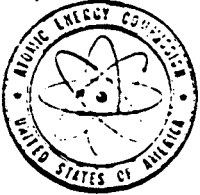
At 12 noon I had lunch, along with the Commissioners and staff, with General Sam Donnelly and Dr. Fred Wikner (Ph.D. from Berkeley) in our dining room to discuss problems of weapons effects testing underground - they also made the case that a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty would place the U.S. in jeopardy due to the need to solve various problems such as that of the ABM, which cannot be done by underground testing.

At 2:30 p.m. I appeared, with the other Commissioners and staff, especially including John Abbadessa (Controller), before the JCAE (John O. Pastore - Chairman, Clinton P. Anderson, Albert Gore, Craig Hosmer, Chet Holifield, Melvin Price, William H. Bates, Wayne N. Aspinall, William M. McCulloch, and George D. Aiken) to make the opening statement at our authorization hearings. The questions were mainly on the 200 BeV Accelerator, justifications for our choice of the Chicago site, reasons for cutdown of the scope, changes in site boundaries, staffing of laboratory at Chicago, etc. There were also questions on ROVER being in the contingency portion of the FY 1968 budget. It went quite well.

I had a conversation with Henry D. Smyth at 2:45 p.m. in the JCAE hearing rooms. He said that Hope Jones, the U.K. representative to Vienna, said that John Hall would be unacceptable to the U.K. as a replacement for Wells. Smyth discussed this with Michaels and explained the background, including Eklund's desire to have Hall, and Michaels said that he sees no objection. Smyth has also told Don Zook and Poppler of the State Department. Hall himself doesn't know about these considerations. Smyth thinks we should go ahead as planned.

At 6:30 p.m. the Commissioners, AEC staff, and I hosted a dinner for the members of the JCAE at the International Club (John Pastore, Chet Holifield, Wayne Aspinall, Clinton Anderson, William McCulloch, Craig Hosmer, Albert Gore, and others, plus John Conway, Ed Bauser, Leonard Trosten, George Murphy, Jack Rosen, and Bill England - staff). I gave a very short welcoming talk and toast and Pastore, Holifield, Hosmer, and Bates gave short responses. Aspinall, who had





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

UNCL. BY U.S.  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
January 25, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 662

9:50 a. m., Wednesday, January 25, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. White House Request re Personnel

The Chairman noted Mr. Robert Kintner's (Special Assistant to the President) request.

2. Chairman's Discussion Yesterday with Senator Magnuson re Hanford Reactor Shutdown

3. January 23 Telegram from Mr. Briggs, City Editor, Tri-City Herald re Hanford Reactor Shutdown

A telegraphic response referring to Commissioner Johnson's previous response is to be prepared. (Fritsch-AGMP&P)

4. Dr. Deshalit's (Director General, Weizmann Institute, Israel) Request for Research Support.

The Chairman said he had referred Dr. Deshalit to staff.

5. Executive Personnel Items

a. Appointment of Deputy Manager at Richland

Noted. (PER)

b. Appointment of Deputy Area Manager, Los Alamos Area Office

The Commissioners requested additional information. (GM)

c. Appointment of Area Manager, 200 BEV Accelerator Facility

Noted. (PER)

Commissioner Johnson requested information on the procedures for executive personnel appointments. (PER)

6. 100-200 Area - Chemical Processing - Richland

Staff may proceed. (AGMO)

7. AEC 47/54 - Proposed GE-KAPAL Letter to Subcontract with Babcock and Wilcox

Approved. (DC)

(Commissioner Johnson did not participate in this matter.)

8. AEC 811/146 - Execution Data for Project CABRIOLET

Approved. (PNE)

Chairman's report on the PSAC briefing yesterday.

9. Staff Guidance for Response to John Finney's Request re CABRIOLET  
(AGM)

10. AEC 459/29 - Proposed Charter for AIF Study on Private Operation of Enrichment Facilities

Staff may proceed. (EAGM)

11. Holyoke, Massachusetts Utility Interest in Organic Reactor Prototype.

12. AEC 901/207 - Soviet Bloc Participation in Rare Earth Research Conference and Subsequent Laboratory Tours

Approved. (DLA)

13. AEC 1037/26 - Future of AEC Relations with USSR

The Commissioners requested a meeting with Under Secretary of State Foy Kohler. (DLA-SECY)

14. AEC 730/35 - AEC Citation

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

15. AEC 226/351 - Test Ban Treaty Considerations

The Commissioners requested a staff analysis. (SAD)

16. AEC 343/9 - Harold Green Access Request

Noted. (SECY)

17. Senior Staff Meetings with Reactor Manufacturers.

18. Staff Reports on Forthcoming Problems.

To be scheduled. (SECY)

19. Briefing on Development of Seismic Criteria re MWD Project.

To be scheduled the week of February 6. (RDT-DRL-SECY)

20. Briefing on General Criteria on Seismic Siting.

To be scheduled the week of February 6. (RDT-DRL-SECY)

21. Briefing on the Advanced Converter Program.

To be scheduled. (RDT-SECY)

22. Engineered Safety Features for Nuclear Reactors.

Commissioner Johnson requested use of the designation "engineered safety features" instead of "engineered safeguards". (RDT-ADRA)

23. Commissioner Tape's report on the January 23 Meeting of the Deputies.

24. Senator Long's request for GAO Report on the 200 BEV Accelerator Site Selection.

Mr. Hollingsworth reported Mr. Erlewine is meeting with GAO on this matter.

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:35 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Hamburger \*\*  
Mr. Harris \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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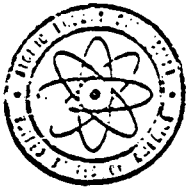
Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 6

\*\* Items 8 and 9

\*\*\* Item 13

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86



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

COPY NO. 2  
January 25, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 222

11:40 a.m., Wednesday, January 25, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Briefing on Development of Seismic Criteria re MWD Project  
To be scheduled the week of February 6. (RDT-DRL-SECY)
2. Briefing on General Criteria on Seismic Siting  
To be scheduled the week of February 6. (RD&T-DRL-SECY)
3. AEC-R 74/64 - Overexposure of Radiographer, Eastern Testing and Inspection, Inc., Pennsauken, N. J.  
  
Noted. Commissioner Johnson requested a review of safety features and procedures. (ADRA)
4. Mr. Price's January 17 Memorandum re Proposed Reply to Mr. Charles D. Richards, General Manager, The Independent Coal Operator  
  
The Commissioners had no objection. (ADRA)
5. Mr. Price's January 23 Memorandum re Proposed Reply to Letter from John Conway, JCAE, re Financial Qualifications of License Applicants  
  
Approved. (ADRA)
6. Mr. Price's January 20 Memorandum re Notice of Hearing on Application of Florida Power and Light Company for Professional Construction Permits for the Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Units 3 and 4  
  
Approved. (ADRA)
7. AEC-R 123/4 - Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 50, 70, 115 and 140 to Implement the Private Ownership Amendments to the Atomic Energy Act  
  
Approved. (DML)

8. Mr. Price's January 24 Memorandum re Proposed Meeting with the British

Staff may proceed. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:50 a. m.

\*\*\*\*\*

9. Engineered Safety Features for Nuclear Reactors

Commissioner Johnson requested use of the designation "engineered safety features" instead of "engineered safeguards." (RD&T-ADRA)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Price  
Mr. Beck  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
Dir. of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

just come from a meeting at the White House, said that the President had told him after learning that he had to leave to attend Chairman Seaborg's dinner, "Chairman Seaborg is doing a good job."

Thursday, January 26, 1967 - D.C. - Miami, Florida

At 8:55 a.m. I called Ted Sherburne. He said that it is still not clear what the Vice President will do regarding the Science Talent Search event. Martin McNamara indicated to Sherburne that there was still opportunity to discuss this with a Miss Ramsey. Sherburne also called Ed Wenk, and Wenk promised to look into it. There isn't too much hope, but it is still pending. Sherburne said that, if I don't hear from him, it would mean that he still hasn't heard anything; however, he will be in touch with me on Monday.

At 9:15 a.m. I received a telephone call from Charles D. Roche (White House). He said that the President has asked the Cabinet officers, as well as some agency heads, to designate a person to work in cooperation with the White House staff on promoting the legislative program and, in particular, on countering the barrage of hostile statements and other debate that is likely to occur during this congressional year. This should be an individual who can think and bring to light the things that the public would be interested in and which could be picked up by various news media. Bob Hardesty, formerly an assistant to Kintner, will work full time on congressional relations, and he will call a meeting as soon as the agencies have designated their representatives. Roche asked that our representative call him (Roche), and then Hardesty will be contacting him regarding the meeting. Roche said the President feels that too often the problem of getting the message across is confined to national televised programs, rather than being a progressive thing; also, he feels that there is too great a time lag at times between an inquiry and the reply. I said I don't think we would have as much difficulty in our congressional relations as other agencies might. I also mentioned that we had a dinner last night with the JCAE and that everything was very pleasant and smooth. (This was discussed at a Commission Meeting today and Howard Brown was designated as the AEC representative, and he will contact Roche.)

At 9:25 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jim Gulick (Acting Maritime Administrator). He called to explain why it was necessary to take the N.S. Savannah out of service. The cost of keeping this cargo ship in service was too expensive - costing the government about \$3 million for operation and maintenance. I asked whether there is any possibility of more complete commercial takeover of the vessel. He said he doubts it - \$3 million is a lot to ask any operator to assume.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2256 (action summary attached).

At 9:50 a.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I met with Norman Ramsey (President of URA) and then also with Robert Wilson (of Cornell). As a result of this, and especially Wilson's philosophy of the architecture for the 200 BeV building and his thoughts about economical construction practices and his positive style, we decided that URA would endorse his election to Director of the 200 BeV Accelerator Laboratory.

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2257 (action summary attached).

At 12:15 p.m. I attended a luncheon at the Willard Hotel given by the Washington

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr.

DATE. January 30, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2256, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1967, 9:40 A.M.,  
CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:JCH

## Commission Business

1. Review of 200 BEV Accelerator Project
2. Selection of Director for 200 BEV Accelerator Project

Approved. ..

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson





UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

FROM : F. T. Hobbs for  
W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: January 26, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2257, THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1967, 11:25 A.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. Draft Reply to Idaho Teletype re FFTF

Approved, as revised. (EAGM)

2. AEC 132/112 - AEC Organization for Safeguarding & Managing SNM  
(See also AEC 132/108, AEC 132/109, AEC 132/110,  
AEC 132/111, AEC 132/113)

The Commission tentatively approved the organizational proposals contained in AEC 132/112. Staff is to further define the responsibilities of the suggested organizational components for submission to the Commission next week. (AGMA/ADRA)

3. Executive Session Item

Designation of AEC Liaison Officer.

4. AEC 696/147 - Advance Steam Credits from WPPSS

Discussed. To be rescheduled for Monday, January 30. (SECY)

5. AEC 213/119 - Consideration of the Use of Resident Inspection  
in the Domestic Safeguards System

Deferred. (SECY)

6. AEC 881/86 - Post-1967 AEC Policy for Receipt of Irradiated  
Non-Production Fuels

Deferred. (SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



Junior Chamber of Commerce at which Arnie Fritsch was cited as one of the 20 semi-finalists for the 1967 Arthur S. Flemming Awards (of which 10 are to be chosen). Pat Goodwin, Sybil Kari, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, Jim Threlkeld, and Arnie Fritsch were at the table with me.

I flew to Miami, with Stan Schneider and Ernie Tremmel, on National Airlines Flight No. 105 (leaving at 2:45 p.m. and arriving at 5 p.m.). We were met by George Kinsman of Florida Power and Light Company and driven to the University Inn in Coral Gables in President Henry King Stanford's car by his chauffeur. I went to dinner with President and Mrs. Stanford (University of Miami), who came by for me, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Behram Kursunoglu (he is Director of Center of Theoretical Studies). Also present were: Dr. and Mrs. Julian Schwinger, Dr. Erdal Inonu (Teknik Universities, Ankara, Turkey - whose father was President of Turkey in the 1930's and 1940's), Yavul Ne'eman (Tel Aviv University), and Y. Yamaguchi (University of Tokyo). (Ne'eman held the rank of General in the Israeli army and was involved in the battles that established Israel. In 1951 he decided to become a physicist and was one of the co-discoverers of the quark concept.) This was followed by a reception.

I spent the night at the University Inn.

Friday, January 27, 1967 - Miami, Florida, and Washington, D.C.

At breakfast I was interviewed on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy by a reporter from the Miami Times Herald at the University Inn.

President Henry King Stanford picked up Stan Schneider, Ernie Tremmel, and me in his car and we drove to the Dade County Auditorium where the commencement exercises were to be held. Before the exercises I was interviewed by Channel 7 television (by Tom Lock) on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy and by Channel 10 (by Ron Scott) on the firing of University of California President Kerr and by radio station WIOD (by Jim Ruppert), NBC, on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. At the commencement I gave the commencement address on "Youth - A Vote of Confidence." It was well received and I was asked to stand for a bow as a result of the applause. I received an honorary Doctor of Science degree from



Seaborg receiving an honorary degree of Doctor of Science from Dr. Henry King Stanford, President of the University of Miami, at commencement, January 27, 1967

President Stanford and Mr. Oscar E. Dooly (Chairman of the Board of Trustees). Following the exercises I attended the Annual Trustees Luncheon in the Student Union. I gave a short talk commending the University of Miami's administration and Board of Trustees for their enlightened support of research at the University and mentioned some of the activities, such as: the Center for Theoretical Studies, the Institute of Marine Science, and the Institute for Biological Evolution. I then went on to describe some of the peaceful uses of atomic energy, such as civilian nuclear power and the use of isotopes in medicine, agriculture, industry, food preservation, grain disinfection, and the artificial heart.

After lunch Schneider, Tremmel and I rode by helicopter with McGregor Smith and George Kinsman to Turkey Point, where we saw the site preparation for the nuclear plants, the conventional power plants (nearing completion), the wildlife preserves, the boy scout and girl scout camps, etc.

Schneider, Tremmel, and I flew back to Miami International Airport in an Air Force helicopter. I flew back to Washington on National Airlines Flight No. 102 (leaving at 5:30 p.m. and arriving at 7:30 p.m.).

Helen attended the signing ceremony at the White House for the Treaty outlawing nuclear weapons in outer space. President Johnson, in commenting on our recent world trip, told her that "she is a credit to her country."

We heard over television this evening that three astronauts were killed in a test at Cape Kennedy - Virgil Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee.

Saturday, January 28, 1967

I worked at the D.C. office until about 4 p.m.

At 10:15 a.m. Commissioner Tape and I met with U.K. Ambassador Sir Patrick Dean. He came to say that Sir Solly Zuckerman is going to see us next week, and that he is empowered to discuss the United Kingdom's new policy on nuclear weapons. This policy is that the U.K. will have a positive program - contrary to the election platform of the present Labor Government. Sir Patrick implied that Sir William Penney and Cook, who were here a week or two ago, might have jumped the gun a little bit and thus there was "a bit of a muddle." I got the idea that there must be a slight jurisdictional dispute, and that what Sir Patrick was trying to do was to clear the way for Sir Solly Zuckerman's coming talks.

At 10:30 a.m. I saw the Swedish produced film, "Galaxy of Elements," in which I described the discovery of some rare earths and synthesis of some actinide elements (filmed during my visit to Sweden in 1962).

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Hunter Dupree at the Metropolitan Club. He gave me a new viewpoint on the firing of Clark Kerr - he thinks this was a good thing because it will enable the administration to regain control. He also thinks that Roger W. Heyns is a captive of the History Department group, Carl Schorske, Kenneth Stamp, et al.

Helen and I had dinner at Admiral and Mrs. Raborn's in McLean. Also present were Mr. and Mrs. George Mahon (Chairman, Senate Appropriations Committee), Mr. and Mrs. Levering Smith (head of the Polaris and Poseidon development), Mr. and

Mrs. Middleton (a project director of NASA), Mr. and Mrs. Harry Finger, Chandler C. Ross (of Aerojet-General Corporation), Bernhardt L. Dorman (new with NASA) and Robert Young (of NASA).

Sunday, January 29, 1967

I read AEC papers and worked on my Woman's National Democratic Club speech, "Women and the Year 2000," to be given on February 6, 1967, and my Howard University speech, "Time, Leisure and the Computer: The Crisis of Modern Technology," to be given on March 1, 1967.

Eric, Scott Luria, and Charlie Washington took an all-day bike trip to the Lincoln, Jefferson, and Washington Monuments, the Smithsonian, and Hains Point, etc.

Dianne and I took a hike, with lunch, in Rock Creek Park, starting from Wise Road on the White Horse Trail, then on the Black Horse Trail and back, and then on to the Meadowbrooks Recreation area and back to the car on Wise Road. Dianne thought that we were lost and became somewhat frightened.

Monday, January 30, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 663 (notes attached). I signed a letter to President Johnson recommending that the small proportion of nuclear weapons remaining in custody of the AEC be transferred to the DOD because the present arrangement has ceased to have any meaning as a symbol of civilian control. (Attached is the draft implementing National Security Action Memorandum.)

At 11:45 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2258 (action summary attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Cort Majors (Special Assistant to the Chancellor, University of California, Berkeley) at the University Club. Present were George L. Mehren, Vernon A. Johnson (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation), Judge Marion J. Harron (Tax Court of the U.S.), J. Roger Wollenberg (Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering), Robert LeBaron, James A. Ransford (Tidewater Oil Company), Charles A. Miller (President, California Alumni Association of D.C.), William M. Roth, Tyrus Barre (Washington Representative, Coca Cola Bottling Company), Arthur M. Ross, Sherman Maisel, and Earl Warren. The purpose of the luncheon was to describe and set plans for the University of California, Berkeley, Centennial Fund Program.

Tuesday, January 31, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I called Donald Hornig and told him we have been updating our 1962 report to the President on civilian power, and we would appreciate his reviewing the draft and giving us his comments. He said he would be glad to do this. He told me that Sir Solly Zuckerman had been in to see him yesterday and his main piece of information was that the British are completely undecided whether they will stay in the nuclear weapons business (this being a complete turn-about since the visit of Penney and Cook). He said he had come with three major topics, and this was one of them. I said that Sir Patrick didn't have this point of view on Saturday when he visited me.



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

UNCL. BY DDC  
NOV 85

COPY NO. 2  
January 30, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 663

9:50 a. m., Monday, January 30, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. January 24 Letter from Senator Fred Harris re February 28-March 1,  
2, and 3 Hearings on Biomedical Development

Commissioner Nabrit will testify. (AGMR&D)

2. Executive Personnel Item. (See Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus  
Vance's January 26 Letter to the Chairman.)

For consideration February 6. (SECY)

3. AIF Meeting in Phoenix, Arizona, March 28-30, 1967

The Chairman said he planned to participate in the safeguards panel discussion. (Fritsch)

- ✓ 4. Proposed Letter to the President re Custody

Approved. The Commissioners noted that while the letter and the NSAM do not change the AEC and DOD responsibilities with respect to weapons transferred to DOD, neither would the letter nor the NSAM clarify such responsibilities; therefore, continued attention should be given to clarification of respective responsibilities. (AGM)

5. Executive Personnel Item--Appointment of Area Manager, Los Alamos  
Area Office. (See the General Manager's January 24 Memorandum.)

Noted. (PER)

6. AEC 811/147 - Signing of Gasbuggy Contract.

Approved. (DC)

7. Reactor Products Supply and Demand (See Mr. Baranowski's January 13 Memorandum)

Staff will prepare an additional chart as requested by the Commissioners. (AGMP&P)

8. AEC 226/353 - Expert Study of the Implications of Nuclear Spread

The Commissioners requested consideration of the following individuals: Commissioner Nabrit or alternatively Mr. Palfrey, Mr. Wiesner or Mr. Long. (DIA-SAD)

9. Mr. Kratzer's January 27 Memorandum re Safeguards Article in Non-Proliferation Treaty

Staff may proceed. (DIA)

10. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 189 (Rev.)

Noted. (PAR)

11. AEC 568/56 - French Intelligence Activities

Noted. (AGM)

12. Oral Report on USSR Events

13. Raw Materials' Statement for Authorization Hearings (Mr. Burke's January 25 Memorandum)

Noted. Revisions were requested and any additional comments from the Commissioners will be addressed to staff. (RM)

14. Reactor Program Statement for Authorization Hearings (Mr. Burke's January 25 Memorandum)

Noted. Revisions were requested and any additional comments from the Commissioners will be addressed to staff. (RDT)

15. Nuclear Materials' Statement for Authorization Hearings (Mr. Burke's January 27 Memorandum)

Noted. Any additional comments from the Commissioners will be addressed to staff. (P)

16. AEC 152/212 - 1967 Supplement to the 1962 Report on Civilian Nuclear Power Program (See also Mr. Kavanagh's January 16, 23, 24, and 25 Memoranda updating the Report.)

The Commissioners noted the report had been transmitted to the General Advisory Committee with appropriate caveats and may now be transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget with similar caveats. (AGMR)

17. AEC 1143/54 - Press Release on Diversification Policy for Richland

Approved for appropriate use by Commissioners Tape and Johnson at Richland on February 1. (AGM)

18. NTS Events (See General Crowson's January 27, 1967 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kelly \*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*  
Mr. Labowitz \*\*\*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

- \* Item 6  
\*\* Item 7  
\*\*\* Items 8 and 9  
\*\*\*\* Items 13-18

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET

Document # 907902

TITLE OF DOCUMENT NATIONAL Security Action Memo.  
TO: Secretary of Defense, no date  
re delivery of weapons to DOD

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

Jeffrey B Hahn

Name

8/19/86

Date



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: January 30, 1967  
Approved. \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2258, MONDAY, JANUARY 30, 1967, 11:45 A.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Commission Business

1. AEC 848/3 - Amendment to Australian Agreement for Cooperation re Civil Uses of Atomic Energy.

Approved. (IA)

2. AEC 696/147 - Advanced Steam Credits from WPPSS (See also Briefing Notes on Advance Steam Payments from BPA/WPPSS dated January 30, 1967)

Discussed.

The Commission agreed Commissioner Johnson could proceed as discussed.

Commissioner Johnson requested additional information on N and C reactor operations.

(SECY/P)

3. AEC 381/86 - Post-1967 AEC Policy for Receipt of Irradiated Non-Production Fuels

Deferred. To be rescheduled during the week of February 6, 1967.  
(SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



At 10:35 a.m. I met with Walter M. Phillips (Task Force on Electric Power - a consultant from Philadelphia) and Harry Rand (Staff Assistant of Laurence Rockefeller, New York). Mr. Phillips introduced himself as a friend of John Palfrey's and extended Palfrey's greetings. He indicated that his background was public administration and that he is presently working as a consultant on water pollution and waste disposal in Philadelphia. Rand is connected with the Rockefeller interests. Phillips further indicated that as an outgrowth of the White House Conference on Natural Beauty, a Citizens' Committee has been established to look into all the aspects of the natural environment. As part of this committee, a task force of 24 members headed by Rockefeller has been asked to look into the electric power industry. This task force includes both public and private utilities and interested citizens, representing the Citizens Committee. Phillips is the coordinator of this task force and Rand is providing staff support. The money for the task force is presently being provided by the American Conservation Association, an outgrowth of the Rockefeller Brothers' Fund. They also anticipate other sources of funds such as utilities, etc. The present plan calls for a report in eighteen months by the Task Force to the Citizens Committee which would then forward it to the President. This report will hopefully include voluntary guidelines on improvements in the natural environment.

Phillips mentioned that nuclear power has come up frequently in discussions of the electric power industry and then proceeded to discuss the broad subject. In large part our discussion was in the form of a general orientation given by me to these two gentlemen. I indicated that some time in the future I expect it will be possible to site nuclear plants in urban areas. Although there are no questions in my mind about the safety of nuclear plants, a conservative approach is the one presently being followed by the AEC in its licensing of these reactors. It is generally recognized that nuclear power will play an important role in the resolution of the air pollution problem. The question of thermal pollution was also discussed and it was noted that while at present nuclear plants contribute more per kilowatt hour to thermal pollution than conventional plants this difference will be eliminated with the advanced reactors now being developed. I also discussed the possibility of further reduction in costs in terms of the possible Energy Revolution coming in the future where it appears conceivable that costs could be reduced another 50%. When the matter of wider public acceptance of nuclear power was discussed I mentioned both the Commission efforts and the AIF study and suggested that they contact Charles Robbins, Executive Director of the Forum, and perhaps Jim Young of G.E., President of the Forum.

The effect of nuclear power on the need for transmission lines was also discussed and the question of large versus small plants examined. I said the tendency will continue to be toward larger plants which will perhaps require more transmission lines than small plants, but I noted that this tendency toward large plants is also common to fossil fueled plants. Because of the future air pollution problems which would require fossil fueled plants to be sited far from their load centers, large nuclear plants in the future will require less transmission lines than large conventionally fueled plants. At this point discussion was also had of the economic impact of these power plants and transmission costs and the figure of 1/10th of a mill per kilowatt hour being equal to \$15 billion by the turn of the century was mentioned. The discussion also ranged over peaking plants of utilities systems, the probability of nuclear accidents, the experience with radioisotope accidents, Price-Anderson indemnity, and several other topics.

Specific requests arising out of this meeting included the following: A meeting with Harold Price, which was arranged for 4:30 p.m. today, following their meeting with Senator Pastore; a copy of the Atomic Energy Act and other legislation pertinent to the AEC which was provided; the set of booklets on "Understanding the Atom" which was provided to them; and finally, two outstanding requests - first, a copy of the speech I plan to make to the American Public Power Conference, and a copy of any proposed legislation which would affect the AEC.

At 12:10 p.m. I met with Sir Solly Zuckerman and Dr. Press. Zuckerman said that the U.K. has decided to keep their Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE) viable, but other than this, they haven't yet made the decision as to the extent of their nuclear weapons programs in the future. (This appears to be contrary to what Ambassador Dean told me on Saturday and what Penney and Cook told Tape a week or two ago - they indicated a U.K. decision to go full speed ahead. Apparently there is some dispute on this issue as well as a jurisdictional dispute going on in the U.K.). He also reviewed for me the events that led to the Soviets calling off the talks concerning the improved seismic capabilities (which he told me about at our last meeting). Apparently this was the result of a Soviet higher level overruling of the scientists involved. I also told them about my recent trip around the world and the various press conferences that I had, and the interesting questions that were posed in these. I then took them to lunch at the Metropolitan Club.

At 2:10 p.m. I met with Lewis Berkely Davis of the American Astronautical Society (and a Vice President of the General Electric Company), David Cockran, and Thomas R. Clark of G.E. to discuss my role as program chairman at the March 14th and 15th symposium of the Society.

At 3 p.m. I participated in Secretary of Interior Udall's office with Udall and Howard Boyd (Chairman of El Paso Natural Gas Company) in the signing of the agreement covering the GASBUGGY experiment (the Plowshare experiment to increase natural gas production). Many members of the El Paso Natural Gas Company and the Department of Interior and photographers were present. The three of us each made a few remarks. I emphasized the peaceful uses of atomic energy with Plowshare and GASBUGGY as excellent examples. I then attended a reception given by the El Paso Natural Gas Company at the "F" Street Club.

I wrote letters to my mother and to Jeanette enclosing copies of my diary covering our recent trip around the world and bringing them up to date on some of my recent trips.

Wednesday, February 1, 1967 - Germantown

Trouble is brewing with newspaper reporters, and Senators Alan Bible and Howard Cannon and Representative Walter S. Baring of Nevada about the AEC policy of excluding reporters from witnessing the CABRIOLET shot at the NTS next week. John Finney of the New York Times is up in arms. We say the reason is the test is on our weapons' testing site. Actually an additional reason, which we can't disclose, is the potential problem of venting to the extent of debris crossing U.S. borders.

At 9 a.m. I received a telephone call from Walt Rostow in connection with the visits to the U.S. of Penney a short while ago, and now of Zuckerman. Rostow said he has been talking to Rusk and they feel we should be very cautious in our conversations with the British, and asked me to mention this quietly to the other Commissioners. He said that where we go with our next round of bilateral agreements with the U.K. is about the most sensitive matter before our government. I said that my luncheon conversation with Sir Solly Zuckerman was a surprisingly shallow one. I said I gather they are having a little difference of opinion, or a jurisdictional dispute, and that Zuckerman is here to sort of find out what Penney was talking about and maybe pick up after him. All Zuckerman said was that they intend to keep their weapons laboratories viable, and they are now in the process of deciding where they go from here. Rostow asked me to send Rusk a memorandum (subsequently dated February 7, 1967 - copy attached on that date) regarding our conversations with the British, and I agreed to do this. He said that Rusk feels the British are out of line in discussing these matters in technical channels, whereas decisions have not yet been made at the highest levels in both our governments. (I later called General Delmar Crowson and asked him to draft a letter to Secretary Rusk.)

At 9:40 a.m. I called Bill Foster (ACDA) and told him that I have been looking at the restatement of the compromise language for the proposed Article III of the nonproliferation treaty, and noticed that the words "as soon as practicable" were added. This introduces a means of escape from safeguards for an indefinite period. He said "that was a bow to our distinguished people in this building." He said there is a need for a transition period; I said there should be some kind of understanding that this won't be completely open-ended, and there should be some kind of deadline mentioned. He said this is really more to protect Euratom than anyone else. He said it hasn't been tried out yet on the Soviets, and he doesn't know whether we can sell it. I said this will also give us trouble on the Hill; Foster said he has talked to Pastore and Holifield, and they recognize the difficulties. Foster asked that I send him a memo on our concerns, and I said I would. (I discussed the above call with Myron Kratzer and asked him to prepare a short, but prompt, letter to Foster [which he did - letter was dispatched today] copy attached.) Apparently our protestation was successful because a State Department cable suggesting removal of the phrase "as soon as practicable" was dispatched (copy attached).

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Sherman Baker of Funk and Wagnalls, New York. He sent me a letter on Monday which I have not yet received. He is still interested in having a book written about the "High Energy Society" and asked again if I thought I would have the time. I told him I didn't think I could devote the time needed for such a book. He then suggested having a science writer do the book and asked how I felt about this. He asked if I knew Willy Ley, who does stories, etc., on rockets and I told him I did not. He then asked about Walter Sullivan and I told him I did know him; I said I think he is first-class and I like him very much. He said this could be worked out where I

FEB 1 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Bill:

I was glad to have the opportunity to talk to you today about our concern with the proposed wording of Article III of the non-proliferation treaty. We believe that the qualifying language "as soon as practicable" which now appears in the first sentence of the proposed article raises a serious risk that countries such as India, while appearing to have agreed in principle with IAEA safeguards, may escape their actual application for an indefinite period. I believe this is precisely the same conclusion that you yourself reached in your telegram of November 30th from New York (USUN 2017). Moreover, this language is also likely to receive an unsympathetic reception in the Congress.

As I told you, we have no disagreement whatsoever with the principle of a transitional arrangement which will enable Euratom a reasonable period of time in which to accept IAEA safeguards. We believe, however, that this transitional arrangement can best be accomplished through subsidiary understandings in the form of public declarations rather than in the treaty itself. As a matter of fact, the current proposed language for Article III raises some serious doubt as to whether the proposed transitional arrangement designed to deal with the Euratom problem will accomplish its intended purpose. The absence of the qualifying language "as soon as practicable" in the second sentence of Article III implies that there is no intention to permit any deferral of application of IAEA safeguards to nuclear materials exported by one country to a non-nuclear state. Our inability to continue nuclear materials exports to Euratom for even two to three years would have a critical effect on our cooperation and on Europe's nuclear energy activities.

We believe that the best solution to this problem is to omit any reference to the time delay in Article III and to cover the rather complex details of the transitional arrangement entirely in subsidiary public declarations. These subsidiary arrangements would

clearly state that the transition period was applicable to nuclear imports of a state as well as to its own nuclear program. I am enclosing a copy of a draft telegram which we propose as a response to a recent Brussels inquiry which sets forth this solution. An alternative solution to ensuring the compliance of countries such as India with the obligations of Article III might be to include a specific time limit in the article itself. However, this would not take care of the Euratom problem on imports.

Sincerely yours,

Signed, ~~John A. Squire~~

Chairman

Mr. William C. Foster, Director  
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency  
Washington, D. C. 20451

Enclosure:  
Draft Telegram

cc: Chairman (2) ✓  
Commissioner Johnson  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
GX (2)  
EAGM  
ACMIA  
Secretariat (2)  
OGC  
Brussels Office  
A. Labowitz, OGM  
W. Strauser, IA  
G. Bradley, IA  
R. Slawson, IA

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REF: BRUSSELS 3691  
DEPTEL 127754

THE DEPARTMENT APPRECIATES QUESTION IN REFTEL WHICH RAISES IMPORTANT ISSUE. QUALIFICATION OF FIRST SENTENCE PROPOSED ARTICLE III BY PHRASE "AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE" COUPLED WITH ABSENCE THIS QUALIFICATION IN SECOND SENTENCE OF ARTICLE III WOULD, IN VIEW OF DEPARTMENT AND AEC, RAISE SERIOUS QUESTIONS AS TO ABILITY OF US TO PROVIDE ANY MATERIAL, EXCEPT UNDER IAEA SAFEGUARDS, FOLLOWING COMING INTO FORCE OF TREATY. CONTENTION THAT TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENTS OUTLINED PARAGRAPH 12 OF DEPTEL 127754 ARE APPLICABLE BOTH TO OBLIGATIONS OF NON-NUCLEAR STATES TO ACCEPT IAEA SAFEGUARDS AND TO OBLIGATIONS OF SUPPLIERS TO SUPPLY ONLY UNDER IAEA SAFEGUARDS WOULD PROBABLY BE REFUTED BY PRESENCE OF QUALIFYING LANGUAGE IN FIRST SENTENCE ONLY.

DEPARTMENT'S INTENT, OF COURSE, WAS TO MAKE TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT APPLICABLE TO ALL EURATOM PEACEFUL NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES INCLUDING EXPORTS TO EURATOM BY US OR OTHERS. IN LIGHT OF QUESTION RAISED BY MISSION DEPARTMENT BELIEVES BEST

APPROACH IS TO DELETE WORDS "AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE" FROM FIRST SENTENCE PROPOSED ARTICLE III AND RELY ENTIRELY ON PUBLIC DECLARATION TO SPECIFY NATURE OF TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT INCLUDING CLEAR-CUT ASSURANCE THAT EXPORTS TO EURATOM COULD BE CONTINUED DURING TRANSITION. DECLARATION OF COURSE WOULD BE DEVELOPED IN PARALLEL WITH TREATY AND ISSUED AT SAME TIME AS TREATY SIGNED. THIS APPROACH WOULD HAVE ADVANTAGE OF REDUCING LIKELIHOOD THAT OTHER NON-NUCLEAR COUNTRIES SUCH AS INDIA COULD SEIZE UPON PHRASE "AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE" TO JUSTIFY INDEFINITE FAILURE TO ACCEPT SAFEGUARDS ON OWN PROGRAM.

ADDRESSEE POSTS ARE ACCORDINGLY REQUESTED TO INFORM GOVERNMENTS OF DELETION OF THIS LANGUAGE IN FIRST SENTENCE IN PROPOSED ARTICLE III, INDICATING CHANGE RESULTS FROM QUESTION HAVING BEEN RAISED AS TO CONTINUED ABILITY TO EXPORT DURING TRANSITION PERIOD. IN EXPLANATION TO EURATOM STATES THE POINT SHOULD BE STRESSED THAT THIS CHANGE WILL STRENGTHEN ASSURANCE THAT PROPOSED TRANSITIONAL ARRANGEMENT WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH EURATOM'S PEACEFUL NUCLEAR ACTIVITIES INCLUDING US EXPORTS.



collaborate with the writer of the book, or I could write the foreword for the author. He said he hadn't thought out the financial arrangement yet. I told Baker the foreword to the book would be about all I could do; that I didn't want to make any commitment to do a book in the foreseeable future, nor would I want any heavy commitment to be carried over when I leave here. We left it that he would be in touch with me after talking with Ley and Sullivan. It is my understanding that I would cooperate with the author of the book in discussions on material; he, however, would write the book and I would write the introduction.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with Harold Price, Arnie Fritsch, Clifford Beck, etc., to discuss my speech, "A New Look at Nuclear Power," before the Commonwealth Club of California in San Francisco on May 12, 1967.

I learned that Arnie Fritsch was chosen as one of the ten recipients of the Arthur S. Flemming Award.

Pete returned home, with a beard, from Harvard about 5 p.m. Lynne returned about 9:30 p.m., both for the between semesters period, until Sunday.

Thursday, February 2, 1967 - Germantown

At 9:30 a.m. James Goddard (Commissioner of Food and Drugs) called me to say he is leaving this afternoon for Oak Ridge, where he speaks tonight at the SINB-AEC Seminar on Radiation Preservation of Foods. He wanted me to know the nature of his speech. He said he will emphasize the need for him and me to get together, along with some of our staff people, as I suggested in my last letter to him. He said he has been going over some of the data on irradiated food, and he is frankly discouraged and surprised, and he feels he will have to say so in his talk tonight.

He criticized our research as being unsupportable by scientific evidence; I said that our people have been critical of the competence of the FDA on this matter. I said these matters should be ironed out in private, rather than airing them publicly, and that I am very disappointed that he feels he will have to mention all this in his talk. Goddard said that, since I feel so strongly about this, he will think about it as to whether he should 1. give the speech as is, 2. cancel his engagement, or 3. modify his talk.

At 9:55 a.m. I called Dr. Goddard and said I have a copy of the speech that Nabrit is giving at the seminar, and that I will send it to him immediately. I pointed out that Dr. Nabrit wanted to give a stronger talk also, but that he was persuaded to tone it down. Also, I said I will send him a copy of John Conway's talk. Goddard said that he decided to revise his speech by shortening it and toning it down. He said he will send me confidentially a copy of the speech he originally planned to give, and again reiterated the need for a meeting "to get this squared away." I said our people are complaining that the FDA people have not leveled with them and that they can't get the facts.

At 12:05 p.m. I received another telephone call from James Goddard. He said he has received the copies of Nabrit's and Conway's speeches which I sent over this morning. He said he will send me a copy of his revised speech this afternoon. He said one thing that bothers him in Conway's speech is the statement "with FDA approval, use of irradiated food in Vietnam could result in a major overhaul in military food logistic practices." I pointed out that we of course have no control over what Conway says. Goddard said they have an administrative

arrangement with DOD that they won't put anything into the field without FDA approval. Goddard said he is heading to the airport and will have someone drop off a copy of his speech at my office.

At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with Arnie Fritsch, Paul McDaniel, and Daniel Miller to discuss the 200 BeV Accelerator and my talk, "Chemistry and Fission," to be delivered at the American Physical Society meeting on April 27, 1967, in D.C.

At 2 p.m. I met with Morris Meister (Director of Planning, New York Hall of Science), John Dunning (Member, Board of Directors), Max O. Urbahn (Architect of the Hall of Science), J. William Young, Charles Pelzer, and Arnie Fritsch to hear the exciting plans for the New York Hall of Science, including a research reactor also to be used for public viewing.

At 4:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Ted Sherburne regarding the proposed visit with the President of the 40 Science Talent Search winners. In other years, Don Hornig has helped to make the arrangements, but, according to Bob Barlow, he doesn't feel he is able to do it this year. Sherburne feels that Hornig would be willing to second the suggestion, provided someone else were to initiate it. Sherburne asked my assistance. The date for the visit would be Monday, March 6th; although they have a preference for the morning, any time would really be satisfactory.

At 4:25 p.m. I received a telephone call from Martin McNamara (Vice President Humphrey's office). He called to let me know that the Vice President will speak at the Science Talent Search Awards Banquet on March 6th. They will notify Sherburne. I offered our assistance in connection with the address, and he said that Ted Van Dyke may be contacting us in that regard. (I then called Ted Sherburne and told him he will be hearing from McNamara, as per the above conversation.)

At 4:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Winston Rankin (FDA). I told him that I have just received and read Dr. Goddard's speech and I consider it a great improvement over his version of this morning. I mentioned one point, where I don't really suggest a change, but if Rankin were going to be talking with Goddard, he might call it to his attention, i.e., on page 10, the matter of choices. I said that in many cases, the question of a choice concerning refrigeration, canning, irradiation, etc., of food is not that simple. In India, for example, you either irradiate the fish, or you don't do anything.

At 6 p.m. I attended the reception (Florentine Terrace) and dinner (in the Ballroom) at the Sheraton Park Hotel (black tie) as a head table guest of the American Business Press for the Silver Quill Award. This award was given to Thomas J. Watson, Jr., who was introduced by Vice President Humphrey. I sat next to Marc E. Porter (Taylor Instrument Companies) and Beisswenger (Chairman, Jerrold Corporation). I ran into Illinois Senator Charles Percy before dinner. We discussed the difficulties that the AEC has with respect to opposition to the Weston site. He said he is doing what he can and that he will discuss it with Senator Everett Dirksen. He would like to have some supporting material, and he will call my office to request this. I told him that one of the chief problems is the lack of a state open housing law in Illinois - the only one of the six site states where this is the case. He said he realizes this and that he has come out for an open housing law. I got the impression that he will give this some thought to see whether positive action is possible.

Friday, February 3, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Ted Sherburne. We discussed several matters having to do with the Science Talent Search activities in Washington, March 1-6, 1967.

At 11 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 664 (notes attached).

At 12:50 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 223 (notes attached).

The Commission answered the letter of Senators Alan Bible and Howard W. Cannon and Representative Walter S. Baring (copy of letter attached) protesting exclusion of press from next week's CABRIOLET shot in the NTS. (Copy of February 3, 1967, letter to Senator Bible signed by me attached as an example of the three letters dispatched.)

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at Marty Laffal's with Julie Rubin and John Erlewine to discuss testimony on the 200 BeV Accelerator site selection process before the JCAE next Tuesday.

I spoke by phone with Ray Allen, former Chancellor at UCLA, who urged me to accept the presidency of the University of California.

The whole family had dinner together, along with D. J. Smith who also ate with us. Pete and D. J. went, in formal clothes, to the premier of The Night of the Generals at Loew's Embassy Theater.

Saturday, February 4, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked until early afternoon at the D.C. office. Eric and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park on the White Horse Trail, starting at Nebraska and Oregon Avenues, to Wise Road and back.

The whole family, with the exception of Lynne, had dinner together - also Dianne's friend, Brendan Canary, and D. J.

I went to the Cinema Theater (on Wisconsin Avenue near Harrison Street) with Dave, Steve, and Eric to see A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum.

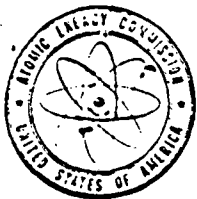
Sunday, February 5, 1967

I read AEC papers and prepared for testimony on the 200 BeV Accelerator before the JCAE on Tuesday, February 7, 1967.

I took a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park from the Nebraska and Oregon corner to beyond Wise Road on the White Horse Trail, and back.

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception at Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Charyks' to view the color television broadcast of Picasso prints from Paris via satellite. Present were Secretary of State Rusk, Pete Quesada, Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Hackes, the Byron Whites, Dr. and Mrs. Donald Hornig, Jim McCormack and many others.

Lynne flew back to Cambridge, while Pete drove in his car. Bill Puppa went as far as Philadelphia with Pete; D. J. went all the way so she could visit friends. They picked up Larry Novey in Scarsdale, New York.



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

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NOV 06

COPY NO. 2  
February 3, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 664

11:00 a. m., Friday, February 3, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. The Chairman's February 2 Conversation with Dr. James L. Goddard,  
FDA Commissioner, re Dr. Goddard's Speech at Oak Ridge

The Chairman requested an analysis of the statement and Commissioner Ramey requested information on the 1960 Army experiments. (B&M)

2. Joint Committee Hearings, February 7, on the 200 BEV Accelerator  
Project

The Commissioners requested preparation of additional information for use as appropriate and arrangements for witnesses as appropriate. The outline of the Chairman's opening statement was discussed briefly and staff will circulate a draft today. (AGMO, R)

3. Mr. Erlewine's February 3 Memorandum re Questions by  
Representative Hosmer to the Comptroller General as to AEC's  
Contract with Universities Research Association, Inc.

Approved, with revisions. (AGMO)

4. Draft Authorization Statement re Physical Research Program  
(See Mr. Burke's February 2 Memorandum)

Noted. (CONG)

5. Project Cabriolet

- a. NTS Events (See General Crowson's February 2, 1967 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

b. Proposed Letters to Senators Bible, Cannon, and Baring

The Chairman will sign the letters today. (Fritsch) *discp.*

c. Proposed Letter to Robert Anderson, Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission

The Commissioners suggested the letter to Mr. Robert Anderson need not be sent and requested staff to discuss the matter with Mr. John P. Sheffey, Executive Secretary, Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission. (PNE)

6. Proposed Letter to Dr. Joseph Fitzgerald, Sanders Nuclear Corporation, re Production Costs

The Commissioners requested a response by staff. (AGMR)

7. Commissioner Ramey's February 2, 1967 Memorandum re Unauthorized Disclosures of Classified Information

Commissioner Ramey requested an early report and recommendations. (AGM, AGMA)

8. Agenda for the Week of February 6

Approved. (SECY)

9. AEC 544/37 - AEC Labs and Environmental Pollution Research

Staff may proceed on phase one of the BNL SO<sup>2</sup> identification studies at a level of \$94,000. The letters to the Secretaries of Interior, HEW, and Commerce were approved with revisions. (OC, AGMR&D)

10. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 190

Noted. (PAR)

11. Consultant on Gaseous Diffusion Plant Study

Staff may proceed. (GM)

12. Executive Personnel Item--Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance's Letter of January 26

I will schedule early appointments with the Commission. (SECY)

13. Senator Jordan's Request for Data on Expenditures at Idaho and Richland

The Controller said he would respond to the Senator's request today. The Commissioners requested the data in the response be consistent with the material Commissioner Johnson had previously given the Senator. (OC)

14. AEC 1251 - Interagency Research Project Reporting System

Commissioner Nabrit noted the request for AEC concurrence. I will schedule this for consideration on Monday, February 6. (AGMR&D, SECY)

15. Report on Technological Gap

Commissioner Nabrit said he would make the report available to the Commissioners. (Bloom)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:50 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF:

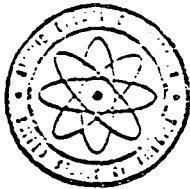
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. O'Donnell  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Dr. McDaniel \*  
Mr. DeRenzis \*\*  
Mr. McCool

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\* Items 2 and 3

\*\* Item 9



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COPY NO. 2  
February 3, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 223

12:50 p. m., Friday, February 3, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Senator Case's January 24 Letter from Larry Bogart re Siting of Nuclear Power Plant

Mr. Price will circulate a proposed reply today. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's January 31 Memorandum re Additional Member to Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel

Approved. The Commissioners requested an orientation session at Headquarters. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's February 1 Memorandum re Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.

Approved. (ADRA)

4. Mr. Price's February 2 Memorandum re Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company - Request for Exemption

Approved. (ADRA)

5. Executive Session Item

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

1:00 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF

Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. O'Donnell  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. McCool

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JOHN O. PATTON, MISS.  
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ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.  
GALE W. MCCOY, WYO.  
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E. L. BARTLETT, ALABAMA  
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LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.  
MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.  
KARL F. DENVER, S. DAK.  
MANNING SMITH, MAINE  
THOMAS H. RUCHEL, CALIF.  
ROMAN L. HRUEKA, NCBR.  
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.  
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.  
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK  
WM. W. WOODRUFF, ASST. CHIEF CLERK

January 26, 1967

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

Dear Mr. Chairman:

We are deeply concerned over the Atomic Energy Commission's decision to bar press coverage of the pending Project Cabriole experiment, part of the Plowshare series on peaceful application of nuclear explosives. Several accredited and respected newsmen have protested to us directly about this decision, which they have been told is based on standing policy.

Our own inquiries with the Commission have developed no more specific reason for refusing press coverage than that it is a matter of "policy."

We understand that Project Cabriole involves a relatively small nuclear explosion with a minimum release of radioactivity and is definitely not a military experiment.

The forward to the Commission's booklet on the Plowshare program states in part:

"Nuclear energy is playing a vital role in the life of every man, woman and child in the United States today. In the years ahead it will affect increasingly all the peoples of the earth. It is essential that all Americans gain an understanding of this vital force if they are to discharge thoughtfully their responsibilities as citizens and if they are to realize fully the myriad benefits that nuclear energy offers them."

If it is "essential that all Americans gain an understanding of this vital force" and if this is indeed a program to develop excavation technology for peaceful purposes "for the benefit of all nations," as a recent Commission press release states, we fail to understand why accredited and responsible members of the press are barred.



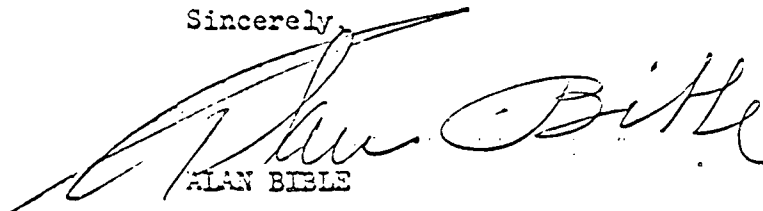
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

- 2 -

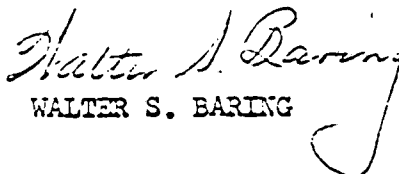
On the basis of the information available to us and on the basis of the Commission's own statements and explanations, we seriously question the wisdom of this decision and strongly protest against it. We believe that supervised press coverage would be beneficial in many respects, not the least the Commission's own Plowshare goals as stated above.

We urge the Commission to reconsider its decision and to permit press coverage within safety and national security limits.

Sincerely,

  
ALAN BIELE

  
HOWARD W. CANNON

  
WALTER S. BARING

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

FEB 3 1967

Dear Senator Bible:

This is in reply to your letter of January 26, 1967, concerning the fact that news media will not be invited to observe the Cabriole experiment at the Nevada Test Site.

After careful consideration of this matter, the Commission reached the conclusion -- somewhat reluctantly -- that it should adhere to its long-standing policy of not allowing newsmen to be present at the Test Site during periods when weapons testing is also underway.

We are aware, of course, of the rather substantial public and press interest in this experiment, and it is our intention to release to the media complete information, including still and motion pictures shortly after the test is conducted. We feel that this will enable the media to give the public a full accounting of the experiment.

I wish to assure you the Commission will continue to review its policy with respect to observation of such tests. As in the past, when Plowshare experiments are conducted away from our weapons test area, we shall certainly encourage media observation.

I am very grateful for your views on this subject.

Cordially,

(signed) Chairman

Chairman

Honorable Alan Bible  
United States Senate

cc: Chairman (2)  
CX (2)  
CR  
PNE

PI

CR

EACX

ACX

DCX

GX

JHarris:rc  
2/2/67

Monday, February 6, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 665 (notes attached).

At 11:30 a.m. I attended the White House ceremony (East Room) in which President Johnson presented the National Medal of Science to 11 recipients (including Henry Eyring, Jacob A. B. Bjerknæs, Subrahmanyam Chandrasekhar, John H. Van Vleck, and Vladimir K. Zworykin).

At 12:30 p.m. I gave a talk, "Women and the Year 2000," at the Woman's National Democratic Club. I was introduced by Mrs. Horace W. Busby, after the meeting was opened by Mrs. Leonard Marks. The talk was well received and was followed by questions. Television and radio were present. Among other places, excerpts were shown on Walter Cronkite's CBS national news program - the parts on robots and live-in apes to help with housework and on personality "anti-grouch" pills.

At 3 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with Al Weinberg, H. G. MacPherson, M. Rosenthal, P. N. Haubenreich, and Clarence Larson to hear a briefing on the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment. This concept is going well and may give very low cost breeder electric power in the future.

At 3:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 245 (action summary attached).

At 4:40 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2259 (action summary attached).

Tuesday, February 7, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I attended the hearings of the JCAE on the 200 BeV Accelerator site at which Senators Jacob K. Javits, Everett M. Dirksen, and Charles H. Percy, Representatives Otis G. Pike (New York) and John W. Wydler (New York), Clarence Mitchell (Director, Washington Bureau, NAACP), and Edward Rutledge (Executive Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing), and Kenneth S. Pitzer (Chairman of the Council of Presidents, URA) testified. Javits attacked us on the issue of lower cost at Brookhaven, Dirksen and Percy supported us; Pike and Wydler attacked us on the basis of the great strength of BNL; and Mitchell and Rutledge attacked us in a grossly unfair manner on the basis of discrimination and lack of a fair housing law in Illinois. [Hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, Ninetieth Congress, First Session on General and Physical Research Program, including Proposed 200 BeV Accelerator, January 25, February 7, 8, 9, and 28, 1967, Part 1 (AEC Authorizing Legislation for FY 1969)].

At 5 p.m. I met at the White House with the President, James Webb, Senator Clinton Anderson, Charles Schultze, and Senator Henry Jackson (Allen Shivers was present during the last 15 minutes because this meeting was an encroachment on his appointment.) After serving us root beers, the President began the meeting by asking me to tell him the reasons why we shouldn't build the \$50 million Meson Facility at Los Alamos. With a smile I told him I wouldn't do that, but I would tell him the reasons why we should build it. I then gave the arguments concerning its value to basic research on the nucleus and its value in strengthening Los Alamos, which I emphasized as being very important, and its value in strengthening the cooperation of Mountain States Universities with Los Alamos.



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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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COPY NO. 2  
February 6, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 665

9:50 a. m., Monday, February 6, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. Executive Personnel Item
2. January 30 Letter from D. A. McGee, President, Kerr-McGee Corporation re Weldon Springs Facility  
  
Staff review was requested. (AGMP&P)
3. AEC 132/115 - AEC Organization for Safeguarding and Managing SNM

The Commissioners requested informal discussion with the JCAE staff and reconsideration upon receipt of the advisory panel draft report. (AGMA-SECY)

4. AEC 1219/5 - Shutdown of Hanford Reactor  
  
Approved. (P)
5. Commissioners' Press Conference at Richland
6. Commissioner Johnson's discussions with BPA Representatives - Richland
7. AEC 1168/2 - Significant Actions and Problem Areas Facing DMA in 1967  
  
Noted. A post-CABRIOLET re-evaluation was requested. (DMA-PNE)
8. AEC 780/36 - Supplement to AEC 780/35 - AEC Citation  
  
A medalist was approved. I will coordinate an appropriate ceremony date. (SECY)

9. 1967 Ernest O. Lawrence Award Ceremony Date

To be scheduled. (SECY)

10. AEC 1251 - Interagency Research Project Reporting System

Commissioner Nabrit reported briefly on the FCST Meeting and said the full report on the proposed Interagency Research Project Reporting System will be circulated shortly. This item will be rescheduled. (AGMR-SECY)

11. AEC 568/57 - Disclosure of Classified Information

Continuing priority staff action was requested. (AGM-AGMA)

12. AEC 1096/58 - Revised Evaluation Statement for the Chicago (Weston) Site

To be scheduled for consideration at this afternoon's Commission Meeting. (SECY)

13. URA Charter

The Commissioners requested staff review. (GC)

14. Executive Personnel Item (See Controller's February 4 Memorandum to the General Manager)

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

15. General Manager's Oral Report on Preparation for the JCAE Hearings Tomorrow on the 200 BEV Accelerator

16. Deputy General Manager's Oral Report on EURATOM Reaction to Article 3 of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:00 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Quinn\*  
Gen. Crowson\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

\* Item 4

\*\* Item 7

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOR  
NOV 86

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: February 7, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

H.L.P.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 245, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1967,  
3:20 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meetings 241, 242 and 243

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.  
(SECY)

2. AEC-R 2/53 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR 50 and 115 to Exclude  
Destruction by Enemies of the U.S. from Consideration in the  
Issuance of Facility Licenses

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested deletion of paragraph 2 of Appendices "A" and "C" on pages 6 and 10, respectively. The Commission noted a public announcement would not be issued, and that copies of the proposed amendments would be placed on file in the Public Document Room. (DR)

3. AEC-R 2/54 - Amendment to 10 CFR 50 to Eliminate Requirement of a  
Statement of Reasons in an Application for Surrender of a Facility  
License

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested an editorial revision in paragraph 2 of Appendix "B" on page 8. (DR)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: February 7, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2259, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1967, 4:40 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Executive Session

### Molten Salt Reactor Experiment

The General Manager reported on his plans for FY 1968 funding. (OC)

## Commission Business

1. AEC 1096/58 - Revised Evaluation Statement for the Chicago (Weston) Site

Approved, as revised.

Commissioner Tape requested staff review the language in the last paragraph, page 5. (AGMO/R)

Commissioner Ramey requested staff identify the power rates at the alternative sites. (AGMO)

2. Minutes of Meetings 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242 and 2243

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

3. AEC 956/25 - Special Analytical Study on Multi-Purpose Laboratory Programs

Approved.

The Commission requested the BOB be notified in the AEC study, that a longer range, more extensive report is being prepared. (AGMR&D/R)

4. AEC 831/86 - Post-1967 AEC Policy for Receipt of Irradiated Non-Production Fuels

Approved. (P)

cc:  
Commissioners





Schultze gave the counter-arguments, which had to do with Vietnam and the tight budgetary situation and the already large increase in the AEC budget for FY 1968. In the course of our discussion on the increasing size of the AEC budget, I explained that there are so many peaceful uses of nuclear energy coming to fruition that it is inevitable that the budget will increase, and this will continue in the future. I said also that another factor is that we have been held back in previous years, so there are things to catch up on.

We next discussed the Scyllac facility for Los Alamos, and I explained its value in our controlled thermonuclear energy research program and its value in strengthening Los Alamos. As in the case of the Meson Facility, I emphasized the need to give the scientists at Los Alamos a feeling that the country is behind them, in view of the many counter-indications having to do with test ban treaties, etc. Schultze gave the counter-arguments having to do with keeping spending down, and suggested that this facility, like the Meson Facility, could be postponed a year with no harm done.

Webb and I then talked about our requested increase in the ROVER budget in order to be able to go on to a flight-configured NERVA engine. We gave all the arguments having to do with earth orbital change, moon logistics support, unmanned and manned planetary fly-bys, and a manned landing on Mars, saying that the first four of these applications would in themselves justify the expenditure. I explained that one manned landing on Mars would pay for the whole nuclear rocket program. Schultze emphasized the tremendous total costs and the fact that the mere development of the nuclear rocket would create projects for its use and, therefore, add still more cost.

Senator Anderson participated in all of the discussions involving these three items that affect Los Alamos. He was inclined to compromise on the ROVER request and was not too concerned about the Scyllac request, but spoke most strongly for the Meson Facility. Senator Jackson, when he joined us, spoke strongly in favor of both the ROVER request and the Meson Facility. In connection with the ROVER request, I made the point of the Russians' activity in this area and that the President might find himself in a very poor national position some day if he phased out this program at this time, which would be the net result of the BOB recommendation.

In the end, after many touch-and-go situations when the outcome on each of the items seemed in doubt, the President decided he would go ahead with all three, commenting that, on balance, he thought he should go along with Webb and Seaborg whose judgment he respects so much. The President commented favorably on our recent trip around the world, and I said that his plane made it feasible for us to do many things that we could not have done otherwise. I described briefly my visits to the various atomic energy installations and my press conferences in each of the countries. I mentioned our offer to India of a food irradiation facility, and the President asked why I hadn't told him about this so that he could use it in his food message to Congress. I indicated with a smile, that, in connection with his messages, we tell him about a lot of activities, but they are filtered out by his staff before they reach him. He commented on my talk to the Woman's National Democratic Club (on February 6th), indicating that it had also come to Lady Bird's attention. He said that, since it had been so favorably received, he would like me to prepare speeches like that for him to deliver, and I said I would do so. On the way out, I mentioned to the President my hope that he would talk to the 40 Science Talent Search winners on March 6th. He indicated he would do so. (I mentioned this to Marvin Watson in his office as I was leaving, and he asked that I send over a memorandum with the details.)

At 7 p.m. I received a telephone call from Adrian Fisher at my home. He said he had received a call from Meeker in Mexico City regarding the revised article 13 of the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty which Mexico might propose, with the text as follows: "1. No provision in the present treaty shall be interpreted in the sense of abrogating the rights of contracting parties to use for peaceful purposes, nuclear energy (a) in any manner that does not contravene the obligation enumerated in article 1 of treaty, or renounced in other treaties to which the contracting parties are or may become parties; (b) pursuant to arrangements with States possessing nuclear explosive devices under which those States would retain custody of the nuclear devices involved. 2. Contracting parties intending to have peaceful nuclear explosions carried out on their territory pursuant to paragraph 1. of this article. . . etc. . ."

Fisher said he was putting me down as being informed, but not concurring. He said we will know soon which form of the Article 13 is being included. He said we could rationalize this approach in Geneva on the basis that this is not the place to settle the Plowshare problem.

I signed a letter to Dean Rusk (copy attached) regarding the future nuclear weapons program of the United Kingdom.

It snowed last night and today for a total of about eight inches. D.C. schools were closed and it was difficult to get to work. Government offices were closed about 3 p.m.

Wednesday, February 8, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I met with Robert Kintner (White House) regarding planning defense against possible attacks by Congress on agencies and departments during the current Congressional session.

At 12:15 p.m. I had lunch at the Cosmos Club with the "California Group" - Arthur Ross, George Mehren, and Sherman Maisel and joined by John Foster and Fred Dutton toward the end. We discussed the situation at the University of California and whether there is anything we can do about it. One of the items for discussion was future candidates for the Presidency of the University of California. Mehren, who spent a couple of hours with Harry Wellman last weekend, mentioned that in-house candidates such as Chancellors Daniel Aldrich and Franklin Murphy were under consideration (if one of these is chosen it will be relatively soon), and outside candidates such as John Gardner and I were being mentioned (and if an outside candidate were chosen it probably wouldn't be before summer or fall). Ross made the suggestion that I would be the best candidate, and I said that I doubt I would be interested because I want to return to a more peaceful life after my assignment in Washington is completed. Dutton, Mehren, and Maisel seemed to agree with the suggestion made by Ross. The discussion apparently continued after Mehren and I left about 1:40 p.m. to meet other appointments.

I worked on my testimony for the JCAE hearings and at 2 p.m. I testified before the JCAE on the value of the 200 BeV Accelerator, the Phase I project, and our hopes to have URA in charge. [Hearings before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Congress of the United States, Ninetieth Congress, First Session on General and Physical Research Program Including Proposed 200 BeV Accelerator, January 25, February 7, 8, 9 and 28, 1967 - Part 1 (AEC Authorizing Legislation for FY 1968)]. I also testified on human rights, answering the charges of Clarence Mitchell and Edward Rutledge of yesterday, and I said that there were no political pressures, including none from the President in connection with the

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

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

February 7, 1967

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 66

Dear Dean:

As you may know, members of the Commission and I have met within the last two weeks, first with Sir William Penney, Chairman of the U. K. Atomic Energy Authority, and Sir William Cook, Ministry of Defense, and more recently with Sir Solly Zuckerman, Chief Scientific Advisor to the Cabinet Office, and Dr. Frank Press, Sir Solly's assistant. The topic discussed at both meetings concerned U. K. decisions regarding their future nuclear weapons program.

At the meeting with Cook and Penney which Commissioner Tape and Dr. Finn Larson of the DDR&E attended, Penney and Cook described as follows the decision which, in their view, had recently been taken by the British with respect to their future nuclear weapons program. In general, no new weapon systems are contemplated; however, the U. K. desire is not to lose the viability of their Atomic Weapons Research Establishment (AWRE). To continue to have a viable AWRE, it appears most desirable to them to continue to cooperate with the U. S. nuclear weapon laboratories. A necessary ingredient to the improvement of this cooperation is a new statutory determination by the U. S. which would permit a wider discussion on weapons topics, including hardening, penetration capabilities and their trade offs, than previously authorized. Both Cook and Penney understand the probable difficulties of extending this statutory determination and the need for consultation at high levels between the U. S. and U. K. Governments.

In addition to the weapons information exchange, the British raised two other points. First, they were interested in the possibility of securing additional enriched uranium for nuclear naval propulsion.

Second, they again raised the question of assurances that if they supported the U. S. proposition of a materials production cut off treaty that the U. S. would agree to continuing delivery or barter of nuclear material. It was pointed out that the materials supply arrangement for naval propulsion expires in 1968 and would have to be renewed and it was noted that the decision would have to be made at the highest levels in the U. S. On the question of assuring the supply of enriched uranium after a cut off, it was agreed that while there had been some discussion before, no definite answer had been forthcoming from the U. S. Again it was noted this proposition was also one that would have to be decided at the highest level of our Government.

More than a week after the Cook and Penney visit I met with Sir Solly and Dr. Frank Press after they had met with Commissioner Tape. Sir Solly confirmed that a decision had been taken to maintain the viability of AWRE but he was less definite as to the immediate future of the British weapons program. I received the impression that there were still some decisions that needed to be made as to the exact nature of the future U. K. program.

Sir Solly was assured of our interest; however, we all made it clear to both groups that extension of our cooperation was a decision for the highest level within the U. S. Government. Although the present technical exchanges will continue with visits and discussions within the existing guides, it was noted that little more could be usefully done in proceeding with extensions of our present agreements until the U. S. received a formal high-level communication from the U. K. of their intentions and their proposed program.

If I can provide you with any further information on our discussions, please let me know.

Cordially,



Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

cc: Dr. Walt Rostow  
Dr. Donald Hornig

choice of the site. Congressman John N. Erlenborn of the Weston district also testified in favor of the Weston site.

At 4:30 p.m. Commissioner Tape, Commissioner Ramey, Bob Hollingsworth, Julie Rubin, and I met with Chet Holifield, Craig Hosmer, and John Conway of the JCAE. The meeting was arranged at the suggestion of Hollingsworth to discuss some concerns expressed by Hosmer that the Berkeley design team may not be fully and effectively utilized within the present organizational concept involving URA. Hosmer also questioned the need to move so fast in bringing URA into the picture since completion and operation of the project will be several years away. Holifield indicated his concern extended further with URA in that he questions the ability of an organization directed by 46 university presidents to effectively manage a job of this magnitude. I stated that the URA organization would have access to the best talent in the country because of its national representation of all the major universities. I said it is also very important that the ultimate users be a direct party to the design of the machine in order to assure maximum consideration for its eventual use.

Insofar as the organization being managed by 46 presidents, I indicated they would likely meet about once a year to give overall policy guidance to the main management group. The day to day business would be under the direction of the laboratory management and a board of trustees of about 20 persons which would include representatives of universities as well as individuals from private organizations. There was a brief question about the possibility of someone from the Joint Committee serving on the board of trustees. This was opposed on the grounds that there must be a clear separation between the contractor and administrative organizations such as the Commission and the JCAE.

With regard to full utilization of the Berkeley design group, I assured Hosmer and Holifield that we would depend heavily on the Berkeley group for continuing present R&D work in support of the project, and they will be used extensively in our use of the \$10 million requested in the 1968 budget for design of the 200 BeV Accelerator. The eventual extent that the Berkeley group is used will depend on their willingness as a group or individually to move to the Weston site for completion of the job. The possibility of their operating as a subcontractor to URA was mentioned as one mechanism to satisfy Hosmer's concern and still retain the URA organizational concept. Tape noted that AUI began in an identical manner as URA, and observed that Norman Ramsey was employee No. 1 in the AUI organization and is also employee No. 1 in the URA organization.

There was some discussion of the problem of obtaining the strongest possible design group and particularly an outstanding laboratory director for the 200 BeV project. Holifield noted that he understood that Ed Lofgren had turned the job down as had Wolfgang Panofsky and that we are now considering Robert Wilson, who is the author of a very questionable letter on this project.

I explained that every effort had been made to obtain Lofgren for the job in order to assure that he would bring the Berkeley design group fully into the picture. Panofsky was offered the job because of his outstanding accomplishments at SLAC, but, in view of the fact that this project has only now reached its initial operating stage, it is not surprising that he would not consider a move at this time. Wilson is considered to be a very imaginative scientist and a very good candidate for the job if he accepts. Ramey noted that the Commission interviewed Wilson and was greatly impressed by some of the innovations devised for the accelerator built at Cornell and his attention to cost and management details in this job.

Hosmer expressed some reservations that the Berkeley group may not join the job because of Wilson's letter criticizing some of their design work. I indicated that Wilson is visiting Berkeley this week and we are hopeful that his visit will eliminate any misunderstanding which may have resulted from this letter. There was some discussion of whether a reduced scope machine would severely curtail the initial objectives of this project. One of the major defenses offered by Tape and me was that we are having current problems funding full operation of some of the existing machines and starting with a reduced scope for the 200 BeV Accelerator would tend to avoid a similar situation developing. John Conway indicated that he thinks it is timely and desirable for the Commission to approach the Berkeley group and go out of its way to invite them to fully participate in the design of the 200 BeV machine. Holifield and Hosmer indicated that it is imperative that we obtain the best team to design and manage this project. I concluded the meeting by stating that I thought the discussions were very beneficial and that we would proceed immediately to explore some of the ideas aired at the meeting.

Thursday, February 9, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:05 a.m. Commissioner Tape and I met with David L. Judd (LRL). Afterward I met with Judd alone to discuss the reasons for the dissatisfaction of the Berkeley designers group. A primary reason is the failure of Tape and me to assure them concerning their future role and to define their budget. Judd had many misapprehensions about mistreatment of the group, which we tried to straighten out. I asked Judd to go over this with Paul McDaniel also, which he did in the afternoon. It looks as though this misunderstanding can be overcome and we may be able to get the Berkeley group to work on the design of the 200 BeV Accelerator.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jim Webb (NASA). He said he got the impression from our February 7th meeting with the President that it would be a couple of weeks before the President would consider sending a message to Congress on ROVER. He is concerned lest Chet Holifield learns about the positive decision before George Miller (Chairman of their Committee), either from the AEC or from Senator Anderson or Senator Jackson. I said we haven't told Holifield, and I suggested to Anderson that he keep it quiet. Webb asked that we let him know if we plan to take any steps to notify Holifield, and I said I would definitely do so.

At 10:30 a.m. I met with Dr. Leslie A. Willig of Tri-State College, Angola, Indiana. He wants me to talk (at some time in October) at the dedication of their new science building at Tri-State College of which he gave me an artist's sketch. I mentioned 2 p.m. on Sunday afternoon, October 22nd, as a possibility in view of the fact that I might talk at the National Electronics luncheon in Chicago the next day. He is going to write me with more details, and then I will give him an answer.

At 10:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from Harris Ward, Commonwealth Edison of Chicago. He called to let us know that Commonwealth Edison just signed a contract 10 to 15 minutes ago to purchase a 1,100,000 kilowatt pressurized water reactor from Westinghouse. He pointed out that although they had purchased their last two units from G.E., they decided "to go the Westinghouse route this time." He said they're paying a good deal more for this unit; however, fossil-fired units are more expensive these days. He hopes that they will get the same kind of delivery from Westinghouse as they did from G.E., but he mentioned that "Westinghouse hates to make any kind of guarantees." Ward asked whether I am

going to Phoenix on March 31st for the AIF Senior Management Forum. I said I will be there on March 30th to participate as a panelist, and to attend the meeting of the AIF Board of Directors. He said he has been asked to appear on a panel on "Urban Siting" with Jim Ramey. He said they aren't awfully strong on these trade activities, but if they're important to us and the JCAE, they want to respond. I said we consider it worthwhile. He said that Conway and Hosmer will be attending.

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Walt Rostow. He said he has the President's approval for the AEC announcement on CABRIOLET. He has asked Keeny to work with AEC people on how to handle questions asked of us. I told him this would work out fine. I suggested that someone from his shop might call ACDA - for example, Butch Fisher, and he said he would do this.

At 11:05 a.m. Stan Schneider and I met with Ben F. Givens (Assistant Vice President, AT&T, Washington, D.C.) and James V. Ryan (Assistant Vice President, AT&T, New York) to discuss the predicted life of a baby born in the year 2001.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel for Maurice Timbs (Executive Member, Australian AEC). Among those present were Congressman Chet Holifield, Congressman Craig Hosmer, Donald Hornig, Donovan Zook, Charles Johnson, Spurgeon Keeny, Australian Ambassador John Keith Waller, and Commissioners Tape, Ramey, and Nabrit. I made remarks concerning our recent trip to Australia and the potential peaceful uses of nuclear energy in Australia and gave a toast to cooperation and Timbs responded.

At 2:20 p.m. Walt Rostow called and informed me that the President has decided to cancel CABRIOLET at this time. He said I should make the operational arrangements and then drop by to see him and he will explain the reason for the decision; he said he did not want to do it over the phone.

At 2:30 p.m. Tape and I met with Walt Rostow at the White House. He said the President wants to postpone CABRIOLET. This is due to a combination of reasons, such as the role of peaceful nuclear explosions in the present negotiation concerning the nonproliferation treaty and the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, and the pressure due to the continued bombing of North Vietnam during a period of indications pointing toward peace negotiations. Apparently, there were meetings involving Secretary Rusk, Secretary McNamara, Rostow, and Katzenbach with the President, in which it was decided the risk of an incident with CABRIOLET at this time is too great to take. Tape and I brought up the very difficult problem of a public announcement, and urged that in giving the reason for the postponement it should be a credible and honest one and not a manufactured one. Rostow hadn't focused on the need for a public announcement, but seemed to agree on our concept of such an announcement and said it should be worked out with Katzenbach and then checked with him (Rostow) and he will check it out with the President, personally. Rostow then tried to call Katzenbach on the telephone to describe this procedure, but since Katzenbach was at the airport seeing German Foreign Minister Willy Brandt off he talked to Ben Reed and asked Reed to relay this information to Katzenbach. He will then confer with Katzenbach as the next step. (Katzenbach and I did draft a public announcement saying CABRIOLET is to be temporarily postponed pending current NPT and NFZ discussions - to be issued tomorrow.)

The Commission discussed the Malibu decision - probably will remand to the hearing board to decide the issue of the amount of earthquake displacement for which provision should be made.

Friday, February 10, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 666 (notes attached). Attached is Labowitz's memo of February 7, 1967, and the subsequent letter of today to Adrian Fisher signed by me regarding the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone and its relation to the application of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes.

The Commission met with General Yates, Executive Director, Civil Works, Office of Chief Engineers, to discuss his application for the position as our Director of Division of Military Application.

At 11:30 a.m. I called Senator John Pastore in Rhode Island and advised him that the Commission, together and in consultation with and at the urging of the State Department, is postponing project CABRIOLET in view of the possibility of complications in connection with the current discussions on the nonproliferation and Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone treaties. I said we are disappointed but we think in the broader context this is the thing to do. Pastore said he has no quarrel with this, and actually thinks it is a good idea. He thanked me for calling him.

At 11:45 a.m. I called Robert Anderson (Chairman, Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission) and asked whether Katzenbach had called him, and he said that Katzenbach has a call in for him, but he hasn't had a chance to return it. I said that my call was meant to be a follow-on to Katzenbach's call. I told him that we have decided to postpone CABRIOLET temporarily and explained the reasons. He said he certainly can understand this and he agreed that we have to take the long view.

I called Edwin McMillan to ask Edward J. Lofgren, Denis Keefe, and himself to come to Washington next Tuesday to discuss the LRL role with the URA and the LRL future in high energy physics.

The Commissioners, staff, and I had a working lunch to aid covering the long agenda.

At 1:50 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 224 (notes attached).

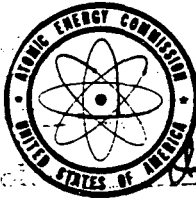
At 2 p.m. I called Michael May and said that he has probably heard that we are postponing CABRIOLET and he said that he has not. I proceeded to tell him the details of the reasons for the delay and said I would like to discuss this with him when he is next in my office. May said he has already made an appointment to see me next Thursday, February 16th. I asked him to please tell Gary Higgins and he said he would.

At 2:10 p.m. I talked with Captain Ed Bauser (in the absence of John Conway) of the JCAE and told him we have decided to defer the CABRIOLET event. I said I have been trying to reach Holifield, but have found he is at the hospital in Baltimore with Mrs. Holifield. I want him to know that this is being done and told Bauser the reasons. I told him we will send up a copy of the press release.

We issued our press release on the postponement of CABRIOLET at 2:30 p.m., saying postponement is due to the possibility of complication of the talks on the Nonproliferation Treaty and the Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I met with Foy Kohler (Deputy Under Secretary of State) and his staff to discuss the future of our exchange





SECRETARIAT

UNITED STATES

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

7726

*Information Meetings*

COPY NO. 15  
February 10, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 666

9:45 a. m., Friday, February 10, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. Announcement on Project CABRIOLET

Approved with revisions and cleared with the White House during the meeting for release at 2:30 p. m. today. (This matter was also discussed by the Commissioners in an Executive Session at 3:25 p. m. February 9.) (AGM)

2. Telephone call to the Chairman from Mr. James Webb, NASA, re the ROVER Program.

3. Transmittal of Report of Advisory Panel on Nuclear Education and Training to the Joint Committee. (See the General Manager's Letter of February 6, 1967 to Mr. Conway, JCAE.)

4. Executive Session (See Deputy Secretary Vance's January 26 Letter.)

5. Commissioners' Meeting with Messrs. Ramsey and Wilson, 10:00 a. m. Saturday, February 11.

6. Commissioners' Meeting with Congressmen Holifield and Hosmer, Saturday afternoon, February 11.

To be scheduled. (Fritsch-SECY)

7. Senator Jordan's February 6 Letter re FFTF

Staff will prepare an appropriate response. (RD&T)

CLASSIFIED ~~SECRET~~ CANCELLED with deletions  
BY AUTHORITY OF A. A. Senozalli, OC, DOE  
BY memo DATE 1/28/88

8. Proposed Letter to Congressman Aspinall re Mill Tailings

The Chairman signed the letter. (Fritsch)

9. John Conway's February 8 Letter re Questions to the JCAE by Senator Javits

The Commissioners requested preparation of an appropriate response. (AGMO)

10. February 8 Letter from Senator Jackson re Public Hearings on Oil Shale

DOE ARCHIVES

The Commissioners requested Mr. John Kelly to testify. (PNE)

11. Secretary's February 8 Memorandum re Final Report of the Ad Hoc Task Group of the FCST on Research Project Reporting

A staff analysis and recommendation was requested. (AGMR&D)

12. February 3 Letter to Mr. Erlewine from Isochem Inc. re Isochem's Interest in the Chemical Separation Facilities

Noted.

13. Secretary of Commerce Connor's January 31 Letter to Commissioner Ramey re Appointment of an Independent Study Board on the Effects of Government Procurement

Commissioner Ramey will represent the AEC with Mr. Tremmel as alternate. (IP)

14. Agenda for the Week of February 12

Approved. (SECY)

15. Secretary's February 3 Memorandum re Recruitment for Secretariat Interns - 1967

Noted. I will assure coordination with the Office of Personnel and will develop additional information on comparable recruitment costs. (SECY)

16. Executive Personnel Item (See Mr. Abbadessa's February 4 Memorandum)  
Approved. (PER)
17. Financial Analysis (See Mr. Bloch's February 9 Memorandum - Limited Distribution)  
Noted.
18. AEC 1221/20 - DELETED  
Staff may proceed. An additional report was requested. (DMA)
19. AEC 852/252 - Coordination of Annual Meeting of USAEC/AECL in 1967  
Staff may proceed. (DLA) DOE ARCHIVES
20. AEC 901/195 - Research Participation by Czech National  
Approved. (DLA)
21. AEC 901/209 - Soviet Bloc Participation in Theoretical Physics Conference at the University of Rochester  
Approved. (DLA)
22. Date of SLAC Dedication
23. AEC 23/60 - Export of Zirconium Oxide and Hafnium Oxide to France  
Approved. (DLA)
24. Mr. Labowitz's February 7 Memorandum re Latin American Nuclear Free Zone (See also Proposed Letter to Mr. Adrian Fisher)  
The letter to Mr. Fisher was approved with revisions. (SAD)
25. Mr. Brown's February 6 Memorandum re Draft of Proposed Note to Editors  
Approved with revisions. (AGM)

26. AEC 610/65 - London Meeting on Gas Centrifuge Classification  
Staff may proceed. (DIA)
27. Forthcoming Letter from Deputy Secretary Vance re Reclassification of Data on Gaseous Diffusion Plants
28. AEC 610/64 - Gas Centrifuge Classification  
The Commissioners requested consideration during the week of February 20, prior to a meeting with the Joint Committee that week. (AGM)
29. AEC 568/58 - Meeting with Mr. J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General, Internal Security Division  
Noted. The Commissioners provided guidance to staff for discussions with Mr. Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General. (AGM)
30. AEC 459/30 - AIF Study Charter  
DOE ARCHIVES  
For reconsideration following the discussions with Dr. Manson Benedict. (AGMP&P)
31. AEC 1084/26 - Civil Service Commission Inquiry Concerning Regulations on Employee Responsibilities and Conduct  
Approved with revisions. (GC)
32. AEC 857/5 - U. S. Scientific Representative in Bombay  
Noted. (DIA)
33. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 191  
Noted. (PAR)
34. Mr. Baranowski's January 31 Memorandum re Revised Opening Statement for Authorization Hearings  
Noted. Discussion of gas centrifuge is to be avoided. (P)

35. AEC 1165/2 - Problems for Commission Consideration - Assistant General Manager for Plans and Production

Noted. Commissioner Tape suggested attention to priority items. (AGMP&P)

36. Joint Committee Hearings on the 200 BEV Accelerator Project, Wednesday and Thursday, February 15 and 16.

37. Commissioners' Meeting with URA Representatives Tuesday, February 14

38. Schedule of Joint Committee Hearings February and March

The Chairman requested a memorandum. (CONG)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

1:45 p. m.

PRESENT:

DOE ARCHIVES

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson \*

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth \*  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Abbadessa\*  
Mr. Jacques \*\*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*  
Gen. Crowson \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Pender \*\*\*\*\*  
Miss Joseph \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Anderson\*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Nash \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Partial attendance

\*\* Item 1

\*\*\* Items 9-12

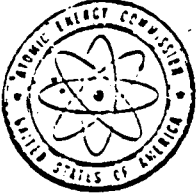
\*\*\*\* Item 18

\*\*\*\*\* Items 19-27

\*\*\*\*\* Item 24

\*\*\*\*\* Item 26

\*\*\*\*\* Items 26-29



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

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

FEB 7 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG ←  
COMMISSIONER JOHNSON  
COMMISSIONER NABRIT  
COMMISSIONER RAMEY  
COMMISSIONER TAPE

THOMAS GENERAL MANAGER

SUBJECT: LATIN AMERICAN NUCLEAR FREE ZONE

The Latin American countries, under the leadership of Mexico, organized a Preparatory Commission in 1965 to develop a treaty by which a Latin American "Nuclear Free Zone" (LA NFZ) would be established. The Preparatory Commission began its third session on January 31, at Mexico City, with the Mexicans having requested that attendees come prepared and empowered to sign a treaty.

The US is not a member of the Preparatory Commission, but Ambassador Freeman (to Mexico) is an official observer. Also, the Latin Americans hope to have the US and other nuclear powers recognize the treaty formally and agree to respect its terms.

The AEC staff has been working closely with the staffs of ACDA and the Department of State in providing comments and advice to the Latin Americans on treaty provisions, particularly on the matter of nuclear explosives for peaceful uses. Our efforts have been aimed at assuring that the treaty (1) would prohibit the development and manufacture of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes by the Latin American countries involved and (2) would not inhibit the supplying, by nuclear-weapon states, of a peaceful nuclear explosive service in the Latin American countries involved.

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The US has been unsuccessful, to date, in having the Latin Americans accept our suggestions concerning treaty language toward those two ends. Brazil appears to be the chief source of difficulty on this issue, in that she gives every appearance of being determined not to give up the option of developing, manufacturing and using nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes. We are not aware of any objection, by any of the countries involved, to inclusion of provisions whereby nuclear countries could provide a peaceful nuclear explosive service within the Zone.

The treaty draft circulated to the interested governments (including the US) by the Preparatory Commission prior to the current meeting includes provisions (Articles 1, 3, and 13) bearing upon the handling of peaceful nuclear explosions, shown in Enclosure I.

Mr. Fisher, ACDA, and Mr. Meeker, Legal Advisor of the Department of State, have taken a strong position that the present Article 13 makes the treaty "completely illusory" and therefore unacceptable to the US. Their conclusion is based upon the inclusion of the opening phrase of Article 13, which states that "The Contracting Parties may explode nuclear devices for peaceful purposes ...". They argue that those words give explicit sanction for the Latin American (non-nuclear) countries to develop, manufacture and use their own nuclear explosive devices and that US recognition of a LANFZ treaty including that sanction would seriously impair the possibility of achieving an effective non-proliferation treaty, which must include an explicit prohibition against non-nuclear countries developing, manufacturing or using nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes.

AEC staff, in discussion of this point with Messrs Fisher and Meeker and Deputy Under Secretary Kohler, have pointed out that the defect in the LANFZ treaty which opens the door to development, testing and manufacture of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes, by the countries involved, arises from Articles 1 and 3. Since those discussions, ACDA and the Department of State have taken the position that Articles 1 and 3 "do not clearly authorize acquisition of nuclear devices [for peaceful purposes], but rather are murky on this point." ACDA and State are therefore searching for some means of phrasing Article 13 which, in their view, would permit the US to interpret the "discrepancies" between Article 13 and Articles 1 and 3 in order to prevent the LANFZ treaty from establishing an unwelcome precedent for the non-proliferation treaty.

Since the meeting in Mexico City began, we have been asked by ACDA to consider a number of alternative formulations of Article 13, some of which have been suggested by delegations to the meeting and others

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which ACDA has proposed. All those suggestions rely upon wholesale substitution of other language for Article 13 than that in the present draft.

The Brazilian delegation has made it very clear that they have been instructed (at the top of their government) that Article 13 is non-negotiable and that they cannot accept any change in the language. The US on the other hand has made representations to Brazil (both through their embassy in Washington and in Rio) and to delegations of other countries in Mexico City, that the US "would have extremely grave reservations over whether we could support any agreed draft treaty that contained present text Article 13." (AEC was not asked to concur in that action or position.)

It should be noted that India, who is a member, along with Brazil, of the ENDC in Geneva, has also indicated that she is reluctant to give up the opportunity for her own development, manufacture and use of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes. The possibility cannot be overlooked that Brazil's position on peaceful nuclear explosives in the LANFZ treaty has been taken in consultation with India and in anticipation of consideration of the non-proliferation treaty at the forthcoming ENDC meeting. Brazil may believe that, if she prevails in having the LANFZ treaty such that it does not close the door on the development, etc., of nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes, her hand (with India) will be strengthened at the ENDC.

Complicating the situation at Mexico City, is the possibility that the working group dealing with Article 3 plans to suggest a change in that article, such that a "nuclear weapon" would be defined as a device, etc., which could be used for purposes of war, rather than the present definition which rests upon an intention to be used for purposes of war. A definition resting upon the concept of "could be used" would seem to include all foreseeable nuclear explosive devices for peaceful purposes and would therefore effectively close the door to indigenous development, manufacture, etc., of those devices by the Latin American countries involved. It would, at the same time, however, also prohibit the US from building a canal by nuclear means, or rendering a peaceful nuclear explosive service to the Latin American countries for any other purpose, unless some specific provision (some form of Article 13) is made elsewhere in the treaty for such arrangements.

We can foresee that an impasse will be reached at Mexico City on the issue of peaceful nuclear explosives in the LANFZ treaty, with Brazil refusing to accept any change in Article 13 and the US taking the ACDA and Department of State position that the present language is unacceptable. Other observers at Mexico City, such as the UK, and the UN's



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technical adviser to the Preparatory Commission have already suggested that the only way out is to achieve agreement that Article 13 be dropped completely and that the treaty not contain any reference to peaceful nuclear explosives.

ACDA has also suggested that course of action, and has, in fact, gone further and proposed that the treaty state that the subject of peaceful nuclear explosives is to be treated in a separate protocol or amendment to be entered into by the parties at some future unspecified date. Messrs Garthoff and Meeker of State have supported ACDA in their proposal. AEC has opposed that course of action, which precipitated the meeting with Deputy Under Secretary Kohler (on January 31) referred to above. Ambassador Kohler, by suggesting changes in the language of Article 13, avoided the necessity for a clear statement of his position, but is most likely to be persuaded that the best course would be to drop all reference to peaceful nuclear explosives in the LANFZ treaty in order to avoid an unwelcome precedent for the non-proliferation treaty.

AEC staff views the effect of dropping Article 13, thereby making no reference to peaceful nuclear explosives in the LANFZ treaty as follows:

1. If the present definition of "nuclear weapon" is retained in Article 3 (resting upon an intention to be used for purposes of war), omission of Article 13 would, in no way, create the prohibition on development, testing, etc., of peaceful nuclear devices by the Latin American countries which is lacking in Article 1. At the same time, it could raise some doubt concerning freedom by the US and the Latin American countries involved to enter into arrangements for the US to carry out peaceful nuclear explosions within those countries. If dropping Article 13 becomes the only way out, its omission should be accomplished in such a manner that the AEC, the Bureau of the Budget, the Atlantic-Pacific Canal Commission, the Congress, and presumably Panama and Colombia, are satisfied that the treaty permitted the US to conduct whatever peaceful nuclear explosions are not prohibited by the LTBT and are agreeable to the Latin American countries involved. AEC would do well, in such event, to exchange letters with the Secretary of State, obtaining his assurance that the US would so interpret the treaty and that this view was shared by at least Panama and Colombia. If, in addition to dropping Article 13, the treaty includes language calling for a later protocol or amendment to deal with peaceful nuclear explosives, it may be difficult, if not impossible, to read the treaty as permitting Plowshare-type activities by anyone during the interim in Latin America. Much would depend on how such a provision is framed.

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2. If the definition of a "nuclear weapon" in Article 3 is changed to one resting upon whether the device could be used for purposes of war, the door would seem to be closed to development, etc., of peaceful nuclear explosives by the Latin American countries. In that context, the absence of Article 13 would preclude the use of peaceful nuclear explosives by the US in Latin America for any project, including the canal. In that case, it becomes essential that the treaty call for a subsequent protocol or amendment to specify the conditions under which peaceful nuclear explosions would be permitted. However, the question of the canal would likely become the central issue in any consideration by the Latin Americans of the subsequent protocol or amendment. Depending upon the status of negotiations, site selection, etc., of the canal, the consideration of the protocol may become a battleground over the issue of the canal itself. At the very least, it would appear that provision for a subsequent protocol or amendment, in this case, would place the possibility of constructing the canal by nuclear explosives at the mercy of a majority of the Latin American countries joining the LANFZ treaty.

The staff intends to continue to work toward reasonable and acceptable language for the relevant treaty provisions, particularly Article 13. Recognizing our ultimate objectives, however, the staff recommends that if Article 13 must be dropped, AEC agree only upon the conditions that (a) the present language of Article 3 ("intended to be used, etc.") be retained, (b) no reference be made in the treaty to a subsequent protocol or amendment dealing with peaceful nuclear explosives and (c) assurance be given AEC by a letter from the Secretary of State, along the lines noted in paragraph 1. above, so we would be assured of an agreed government-wide position that the treaty permitted the US to conduct peaceful nuclear explosions within the Zone. Since there are some indications that the negotiations may not result in agreement on a treaty, and since some related articles may possibly be changed, we believe that AEC should, in the interim, maintain the position that Article 13 must be maintained.

*for Antonette Joseph*  
Allan M. Labowitz  
Special Assistant for Disarmament

Enclosure:  
As stated

Article 1

Obligations

1. The Contracting Parties undertake to prohibit and prevent in their respective territories:

a. The testing, use, manufacture, production, or acquisition by any means whatever of any nuclear weapons, by themselves, directly or indirectly, by anyone on their behalf, or by any other means; and

b. The receipt, storage, [transport], installation, deployment, or any form of possession of any nuclear weapon, directly or indirectly, by themselves, by anyone on their behalf, or by any other means.

2. The Contracting Parties also undertake to refrain from engaging in, promoting, encouraging, or authorizing, directly or indirectly, or in any way participating in the testing, use, manufacture, production, possession, or ownership of any nuclear weapon.

Article 3

Definition of Nuclear Weapons

For the purposes of this Treaty, the term "nuclear weapon" shall be understood to mean any device capable of freeing nuclear energy in uncontrolled form and which is intended to be used for purposes of war. . An instrument that can be used for transporting or propelling the device shall not be included in this definition if it is separable from the device and not an indivisible part thereof.

Article 13

Explosions for Peaceful Purposes

1. The Contracting Parties may explode nuclear devices for peaceful purposes--including explosions that presuppose devices similar to those used in nuclear armaments--or they may cooperate with third parties or receive cooperation from them for the same purposes, provided they do so in conformity with the provisions of this article.

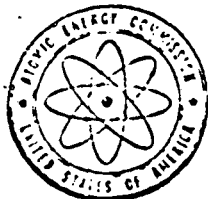
2. Parties intending to carry out or cooperate in the carrying out of any such explosion must notify the Agency, as long in advance as circumstances require, of the date of the explosion, and at the same time submit the following information:

- a. The nature of the nuclear device and the source from which it was obtained;
- b. The date, place, and purpose of the proposed explosion;
- c. The procedures that will be followed in order to comply with paragraph 3 of this article;
- d. The anticipated power of the device; and
- e. Complete data on the possible radioactive fall-out that may result from the explosion or explosions, and the measures that will be taken to prevent danger to the population and territories of one or more other Parties.

3. Members of the Secretariat and of the staff of the International Atomic Energy Agency may observe all of the preparations for and the explosion of the device and shall have unrestricted access to any area in the vicinity of the explosion site, in order to ensure that the device and the procedures

Article 13 (continued)

followed in the explosion are in conformity with the information submitted  
in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article.



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

FEB 10 1987

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Butch:

In view of the difficulty of keeping up with the significance of the fast moving developments in Mexico City on the Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty, we appreciate your efforts to keep us currently advised of the situation, particularly concerning the proposed revised version of Article 13 - Explosions for Peaceful Purposes.

As I understand the situation, you are striving for a treaty which as a minimum would not explicitly permit the Latin American countries to explode or develop their own nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes. Of course, we would prefer, as I am sure you would, an explicit foregoing by the Latin American countries of such a right. We assume that if this should prove impossible, we could find the treaty supportable only if the negotiating record establishes a reason for the absence of such a provision, which would not constitute an unacceptable precedent for the forthcoming ENDC discussions of a Non-Proliferation Treaty.

It is also vitally important that the U.S. insure that the treaty will not impair our right to supply a peaceful nuclear explosive service to any Latin American country with which we can work out satisfactory arrangements. This objective is, of course, essential in order to keep open the option for the U.S. to construct a transisthmian canal by nuclear means. We believe that option would be gravely impaired if the treaty should call for a separate and later protocol or amendment to handle peaceful nuclear explosions, or any procedure requiring the approval of an Agency or conference of the LA NFZ. We would, moreover, want to study carefully any language indicating that a nuclear explosive service could be provided with approval or under the control of an international institution. We would not, of course, want the route through such an entity to be the only way in

which nuclear states could carry out peaceful nuclear explosions for others. I should add that in view of indications that Article 3 might be revised to define a nuclear weapon as something that is capable of being used in war, it appears all the more essential that an explicit provision be maintained in the treaty sanctioning explosions for peaceful purposes by the nuclear powers.

The text of the revised Article 13 you discussed appears to be consistent with the two basic U.S. objectives. In view of their importance, I assume the U.S. team at the conference will make certain the negotiating record establishes that the Latin Americans agree with our understanding of the significance of that language.

Since our involvement in the negotiations in Mexico City is necessarily somewhat indirect, we will continue to appreciate your keeping us informed of any further proposed changes in the treaty terms and their intended significance.

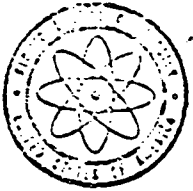
Cordially,



Chairman

Mr. Adrian S. Fisher  
Deputy Director  
U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency





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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

February 10, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 224

1:50 p. m., Friday, February 10, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

1. Mr. Price's February 6 Memorandum re AEC-DOD Memorandum of Understanding

Approved subject to clearance with Commissioner Johnson. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's February 3 Memorandum re Letters to Senators Williams and Case from Mr. Bogart, Director of the Conservation Center, New York City

Approved for transmittal February 17. (Fritsch)

3. Mr. Price's February 8 Memorandum re Regulatory Reorganization

Approved with a revision subject to clearance with Commissioner Johnson. (ADRA)

4. Proposed Letter to NUMEC

The Commissioners suggested coordination with the General Manager. (ADRA)

5. Witnesses for the Joint Committee Regulatory Hearings

6. Oral report on ACRS Discussions

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

2:10 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

agreements with the Soviet Union; they refuse to sign the renewal due to Vietnam. We decided to continue our exchanges to the extent they are willing and to press for renewal of the agreement.

At 2:50 p.m. I called General Kenneth Fields and said I have been trying to reach him to tell him about the temporary postponement of CABRIOLET and explained why. He said he has just returned from Panama. He has found nothing to indicate that we couldn't do the job with nuclear explosives; in fact, it is beginning to look like that will be the only practical solution. He is going to see Bob Anderson next week.

At 3 p.m. I called Captain Bauser of the JCAE again and told him we have been talking more about the relationship of the California group to the 200 BeV Accelerator and we hope that we could meet with Congressmen Holifield and Hosmer again tomorrow afternoon. He told me that Holifield is still out this afternoon, and for that reason he will have to let us know later in the day. He called back later and said it does not seem likely that we can see the Congressmen tomorrow - we will try to make it one day next week.

At 3:40 p.m. I called Ken Pitzer to alert him that the JCAE is blocking out February 15th and 16th for hearings on the 200 BeV Accelerator site, and they will want Ramsey, Smyth and/or Bacher and him present. He said he could be there on the 15th, but definitely not on the 16th. He suggested the advisability of alerting Elvis Stahr, the Vice Chairman, or Gaylord Harnwell, so that they could be represented on the 16th. I strongly urged his close cooperation with the JCAE. I told him that the Commission will be talking with Ramsey and Wilson tomorrow, and with Ed McMillan on Tuesday. I told him he will be hearing from someone - the JCAE, or possibly our General Manager - regarding the exact time and details regarding the hearing.

At 4:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2260 (action summary attached).

At 5 p.m. I met with J. Robert Schaetzel (U.S. Ambassador to the European Communities), Robert Martin, and Thomas W. Fina (Department of State), Dr. Abe Friedman (AEC Division of International Affairs). Mr. Schaetzel opened the discussion by indicating that he wanted to discuss three subjects: 1. the technological gap, 2. the 1,000 kgs of plutonium for Euratom, and 3. Article III in the proposed Nonproliferation Treaty.

With regard to the technological gap, he stated that he has discussed with Hornig his recent letter to Hornig, a copy of which was sent to me, and they are in essential agreement. Schaetzel stated that it may be difficult to contain U.S. energy in this area, but his views in the letter were politically sound.

Schaetzel raised a number of questions about the 1,000 kgs of plutonium for Euratom. I indicated confidence of eventual approval of this request but said I am not certain whether the BOB will again seek concurrences or comments from other agencies. Whether some of the sources that opposed the consideration last year could generate any substantial opposition now is not clear. It is fairly clear that we will have to provide satisfactory safeguards assurances to the JCAE. I explained that we are still studying the matter of a price for this plutonium, and are leaning toward some averaging of what it costs us to purchase the material from utilities and what it costs to produce the material in our production reactors. The issue of private industry negotiating for part of the sale was also reviewed. I suggested that Schaetzel try to make certain that Euratom understands the possibility that private companies will be negotiating

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: February 13, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2260, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1967, 4:45 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:RH

## Commission Business

1. AEC 213/119 - Consideration of the Use of Resident Inspection in Domestic Safeguards System

In response to the General Manager's request for acceptance of the principle of resident inspection for application to chemical processing and fuel fabrication plants to be followed by the rendering of a specific plan, the Commission requested consideration be given to alternative methods of implementation in conjunction with the formulation of the above plan.

Use of resident inspection on a limited trial basis was suggested. It was further requested that staff consider an inspection system which would be flexible insofar as it would differentiate among licensees according to the level of stringency required for individual cases.

(GM/DR)

2. AEC 1249 - Test Support Operations at NTS, and  
AEC 1249/1 - Test Support Operations at NTS  
(See also General Crowson's February 10 Memorandum re EGCG)

The Commission agreed with the General Manager's recommendations. (GM)

3. AEC 319/14 - Proposed Extension of Contract with the National Academy of Sciences

Approved. (DC)

4. AEC 132/114 - Report of the Division of Inspection

Discussed.

The Commission did not accept the recommendation in Item 2c concerning security procedures on the part of contractors. (INS)

cc:  
Commissioners



for part of the sale. Schaetzel diverted the discussion somewhat to comment on our policies regarding the supply of enriched uranium. It is his view that we should be careful in the treatment of our monopoly position in the supply of this material to make sure that we do not encourage other countries to develop their own enriching capability.

There was considerable discussion on Article III of the proposed Nonproliferation Treaty. I indicated that we have accepted the compromise position. Schaetzel said he understands the reason for this but is still hopeful of preserving approval of the Treaty with a safeguards article, but at the same time not destroying the Euratom safeguard system. He noted that the present approach would be poor treatment for our long time friends and a big boost to France. There was a brief discussion on Germany's position in developing peaceful nuclear explosives. Schaetzel explained that foreign countries view U.S. publicity about the benefits of spin-off from space and nuclear technology as very important in their future development. I noted that we have never made much claim for beneficial spin-off from our weapons program; Schaetzel indicated that foreign countries do not recognize this sophisticated distinction. He also noted that the French are claiming considerable benefits from their weapons development efforts.

The discussion returned to the safeguards article and Schaetzel queried whether there is a possibility of IAEA certification of the Euratom safeguards system as being acceptable. He feels that unless some mechanism is devised to identify the Euratom safeguards system as comparable to international safeguards, the Euratom system will die. Friedman noted that in my speeches, it is clearly indicated that our policy is to eventually seek a single international system. Schaetzel acknowledged this, but indicated that there is no evidence in the initial Euratom agreement that this is our intention, and the timing of such a development is very important. Schaetzel was very complimentary of my understanding of the Euratom position in the above areas and expressed appreciation for my support and consideration of these matters.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I went to Dr. and Mrs. Jerry Tape's dinner for M. C. Timbs of the Australian AEC. Present were the Arnie Fritches, the Myron Kratzers, the John Halls, the Herman Pollacks, the Frank Betts, and others.

Saturday, February 11, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until 3 p.m.

At 10 a.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I met with Dr. Robert Wilson and Norman Ramsey to explore further Wilson's interest in the directorship of the National Accelerator Laboratory and to explore ways of breaking the rift between the URA and Wilson on the one hand, and McMillan and Lofgren and the LRL group on the other. A difficult situation is developing here and it must be solved to save the 200 BeV Accelerator. Congressmen Holifield and Hosmer are siding with the LRL group, whose attitude, the Commissioners, our AEC staff, and the URA feel, is very unreasonable to the extent of almost being spoilers. On the other hand the AEC should do more in assuring the future program of the LRL in high energy physics. Wilson may come in again on Tuesday at the same time McMillan and Lofgren are here; he may also see Holifield and Hosmer then.

At 12:35 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with Jack Conlon (Senator Howard Cannon's assistant). He called me to say he understood I was trying to reach Senator Cannon yesterday. I said I had a call in to the Senator because I wanted to be one of the first to tell him about the temporary postponement of the CABRIOLET shot. I said that, if the Senator wants to discuss this any further, I shall be glad to do so when he returns to Washington.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Wilson, Ramsey, and Jerry Tape at the Metropolitan Club.

Helen and I attended funeral services for Mrs. Russell Poor at the Pumphrey Funeral Home in Bethesda.

At the end of the afternoon I took a hike in Rock Creek Park on the White Horse Trail, north from Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, and on a cross trail and back with Steve and Suki.

### Sunday, February 12, 1967

I read AEC papers and journals.

Franklin J. Tobey (AEC Public Information), who has an interest in herpetology and helps Dave with advice, came over to see Dave's and Steve's snakes and other animals in our basement.

I took a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park from Oregon and Nebraska Avenues to Wise Road and back on the White Horse Trail.

### Monday, February 13, 1967 - Germantown

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 667 (notes attached). We discussed tomorrow's meeting with Edwin McMillan, Edward Lofgren, and Denis Keefe, and later with Robert Wilson and Norman Ramsey and with Commissioners Nabrit and Johnson and staff. We must bring LRL and URA together somehow.

I called Emilio Segrè to discuss the problem of LRL and URA. He advised me to discuss the technical problem of building the accelerator at Weston.

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Paul McDaniel and Arnie Fritsch to discuss further the LRL and URA relationship problem.

At 1:35 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with Robert Anderson (New York). He asked if I would speak to one of his assistants, James Reid, who was formerly Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Kennedy, regarding some uranium which is for sale in Canada. Reid told me that they have been dealing with Dennison Mines, a uranium producer, which has entered into a contract with the French government to sell them 100,000,000 lbs., over a period of 25 years. For one reason or another, the Canadian government will not allow the contract to be completed and, consequently, Dennison Mines wants to sell the 100,000,000 lbs of uranium to someone else at \$5 per lb. Reid wonders if the U.S. government would have any interest in this uranium for stockpiling purposes. I told him we haven't been stockpiling as we have run out of requirements for weapons, and therefore, we have stretched out our own purchases which were coming in faster



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
February 13, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 667

9:40 a. m. , Monday, February 13, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown

1. February 9 Letter from Congressman Aspinall re Mill Tailings

Mr. Bloch will call Congressman Aspinall's office.

2. Telegram from Mr. B. M. Buss, Aurora Branch NAACP, re  
Equal Opportunities for Housing for 200 BEV Site

Staff will prepare a wire to Mr. Buss for the Chairman's signature informing him of Mr. Traynor's availability in conjunction with the meeting February 16 in Springfield. Staff is preparing letters on an affirmative action program and plans for early assignment of an AEC Human Relations Representative on the site. The Chairman will call Governor Kerner. (Fritsch-AGMO)

3. February 9 Wire from Don Kent, News Director, KORK, et. al.  
re Attendance at CABRIOLET

To be checked. (AGM)

4. February 8 Wire from Congressman Dow re NTS Tests

To be checked. (AGM)

5. Schedule of Commissioners' Meetings Tuesday, February 14, with  
Joint Committee Members, URA Representatives, and others re  
200 BEV Accelerator Project

6. 132/116 - January 18, 1967 Letter from the Advisory Committee for  
Biology and Medicine

Discussed briefly and to be rescheduled.

7. AEC 1253 - Five-Year Budget Projections

Approved with a revision subject to discussion with Commissioner Tape. (OC)

8. Mr. Brown's Oral Report on his February 10 Meeting with Physics International Corporation Representatives

9. Mr. Erlewine's Oral Report on Interest in the 200 Area, Hanford

10. Latin American Nuclear Free Zone Treaty

11. Project CABRIOLET

12. Congressman Morris's Request for JCAE Staff Visit to Albuquerque Operations Office.

13. NTS Events (See General Crowson's February 10 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

14. Supply of U-308

Commissioner Johnson reported this matter as in staff review. (IP-RM)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

10:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Corso  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Erlewine  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary



than we could handle them. As far as nuclear power reactors are concerned, these are in private hands. I did tell him, however, that I will pass this information on to our people who are interested. I explained to him that the reason the French deal fell through for Dennison Mines, was that Canada demanded safeguards on the material.

At 2:30 p.m. I called Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois. I asked if he has been following the hearings on the 200 BeV Accelerator and he said that his people in Washington have been keeping him fully informed. I advised him that the civil rights issue has become a big one in the hearings, and that it will continue to be an issue in the authorization bill on the floor of the Congress. However, we don't know whether there will be a floor fight or not. I told him I think it important that we receive the commitments which I know he is working on. I said that at one point Senator Pastore asked me when I think the balance of these commitments will be received and I told him by the end of February (in a vague way). I advised the Governor that I think Senator Pastore is being very fair about this, but is emphasizing the need for legislation by local communities or adoption by local ordinances of civil rights.

I said I assume he has been in touch with Cook, emphasizing the need for open housing. The Governor assured me that this has been done. I assured him that this is a serious thing - not an idle threat. He says he is aware of this; that Congress could embarrass other areas besides the AEC. I said I don't know whether I should write to the local town councils regarding open housing ordinances or not. Governor Kerner wants to talk to Cook about this first; he feels probably the best attack will be to open up more industries where there is equal employment opportunity. I said that Weston will be the key, but if there are a few others this will be terrific. In the meantime, I asked if they intend to make public soon their plans for a new integrated community near the site. He said they aren't quite ready for this yet. He will take this up with legislative leaders this week and will be in touch with me.

I met with Woodford McCool to discuss his future and his problems with Commissioner Ramey. He will stay on but keep an eye out for another position somewhere.

At 3:45 p.m. I met with James Reston (New York Times). We discussed the future of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy - power, isotopes (artificial heart, medicine, food preservation, etc.), use in space (rocket, auxiliary power), the merchant marine, and Plowshare. He said he spent a day with Clark Kerr. He asked if I am interested in the presidency of the University of California. I said I am happy with my present job.

I wrote to Jeanette to bring her up to date and enclosed some pictures. I also wrote to my mother (copy attached).

Tuesday, February 14, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. Commissioner Tape (with Commissioners Johnson and Nabrit present

February 13, 1967

Dear Mom:

We enjoyed very much receiving your last letter. I hope you will have a good time at the party celebrating your 80th birthday.

I am enclosing some more pictures, which I think you might enjoy. The one of Helen and me was taken on the grounds of the Royal Palace in Bangkok, Thailand, on January 10th, in front of the King's Elephant Loading Station - where the King gets on and off an elephant on ceremonial occasions. The other two pictures were taken in front of our home in Washington when Jeanette and Ray visited with us last October.

We're happy to report that Steve came up with a "B" average last semester, so if he keeps it up, he may be able to qualify for admission to a good university. We don't yet know where David is going next fall, but we think he's leaning toward the University of California at Davis.

Everything is fine here; Helen and I and the kids are all well.

With love,

Signed: Glenn I. Seaborg

GTS:MJ  
Seaborg

part of the time), Ed Bloch, John Erlewine, Paul McDaniel, others, and I met with Ed McMillan, Ed Lofgren, Denis Keefe, and Bill Wenzel to discuss the future of the LRL high energy physics program and their role in the design and building of the 200 BeV Accelerator at Weston. I described the whole site selection process and said we wouldn't have had the accelerator without it. I explained the plans of the AEC for the future of LRL high energy physics, meeting Dave Judd's requests, verbal and in his letter. I offered LRL a role in the 200 BeV Accelerator construction anywhere from a minimal one to taking over the whole construction responsibility. We then adjourned until after lunch.

At 11:45 a.m. Julie Rubin and I met with Ralph F. Lumb, Chairman, Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material. Lumb said the Panel was instructed in the original guidelines for their charter that comments and recommendations on AEC organization should be made informally and not included in the Panel's written report. Lumb stated that a number of the members of the Panel feel quite strongly that comments solicited by the Commission on organization were extremely important to the subject and should be included in the Panel's report. One of the members, Paul Grady, has even indicated that he may not be able to sign the Panel's report unless this material is included. I advised Lumb that there are a number of factors affecting organization to conduct Commission programs on which the Panel may not be fully informed.

In addition, the Executive branch of the government expects the Commission to effectively carry out its job, and the advice we seek from the outside expert groups is principally for technology or scoping of program objectives. In view of the above, it is my position that comments on organization would not be appropriate in the Panel's report. Lumb then asked if a possible fall-back position could be to generally state the Panel's position on the need for a centralized organization for the safeguards function and reference correspondence to the Commission on this matter. I indicated that it would still be desirable to exclude comments on organization from the report, but if something is necessary to obtain full Panel agreement on the report, the suggested fall-back position would be better than including a full review of this matter. Lumb indicated that the Panel's report should be available on February 15th as originally scheduled.

At 12:30 p.m. I went to lunch at the Roger Smith Hotel with McMillan, Lofgren, Keefe, Wenzel, Tape, Johnson, McDaniel and Erlewine.

We continued the discussion after lunch with Norman Ramsey also present. We discussed the technical feasibility of building at Weston - the LRL group tried to show why they think it would cost nearly \$100 million more to build at Weston. I then asked if LRL would cooperate on an intermediate level with the URA, along the lines suggested and in items itemized by Lofgren, and they agreed to do so. Robert Wilson then entered the meeting and we defined the LRL-URA cooperation in more detail. This was a very gratifying accomplishment and may have solved one of our most difficult problems!

At 5 p.m. Tape, Ramsey, Wilson, and I went up to the JCAE hearing room and met with Congressmen Chet Holifield, Craig Hosmer, and Melvin Price (for awhile), John Conway, and Jack Rosen to describe the LRL-URA arrangement and role and the organization of the URA. They seemed to like Wilson and later told me they

approved of him as the 200 BeV Accelerator laboratory director. This cleared the last roadblock, and if Wilson accepts, the URA Board of Trustees will appoint him as director tomorrow in their meeting.

This has been a day of great accomplishment!

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

Wednesday, February 15, 1967 - D.C. Office

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from John Macy. He said that when we last met, he mentioned in passing something about Sam Nabrit's continued service with the Commission. He has checked his records and he does have a resignation from Sam, effective in June 1967, from membership on the Commission. The letter is dated December 1966. He said he would like to think along with me well in advance about how we want to fill this vacancy. Also, Macy sees no reason why we shouldn't go ahead with the Wilfred Johnson reappointment separately, and I agreed with him. I said I would talk with Nabrit to make sure this is really his intention.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jim Jones (White House). He said they are tentatively scheduling an appointment for 5 p.m., March 6th, for the President to meet with the 40 Science Talent Search winners at the White House. He said there will be a confirmation of this as the date draws nearer. He said there will be an announcement by the White House, but in the meantime, there is to be nothing said by Science Service. (This information was passed on to Mrs. Schriver at 10:45 a.m.)

Commissioner Tape testified today before the JCAE on the 200 BeV Accelerator site and they gave him a rather hard time on the comparative costs at the various sites.

At 2 p.m. I viewed the films of my two hour-long lectures on the transuranium elements at the Summer Science School in Sydney, Australia. They should be satisfactory for AEC distribution when schools, etc., want such lectures.

I had lunch in the cafeteria in the National Science Foundation building with Arnie Fritsch, Stan Schneider, Jim Thelkeld, John Harris and Philippe Jacques.

At 2:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Adrian Fisher, ACDA. He said they are not going to be able to get concurrence of the NATO countries on Article III of the Nonproliferation Treaty before February 21st. On the other hand, they don't want to leave this open; they wish to table something. They (the NATO countries) would like to table it without Article III, but with a strong statement that they intend to have an Article III with safeguards as a guiding principle. Fisher thinks we are going to have a fight on this one. I asked him to let me think about this and call him back. I then called Labowitz on this and he was unaware that a conclusion had been reached. Myron Kratzer and John Hall are in London now and he would like to get a reading from them. Abe Friedman is due to speak with them this afternoon. I said this is okay. Later, Friedman called after he had talked with John Hall. Hall and Kratzer would like to have a chance to informally explore the attitudes of people like Goldschmidt, etc., and hope I can hold off for another half day. I told him I would wait until tomorrow noon, before calling Fisher.

February 14, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. AEC Installations Opened to Students on Edison's Birthday

More than 5000 junior and senior high school science students and their teachers visited 14 AEC and contractor facilities in commemoration of the 120th anniversary of the birth on February 11 of Thomas Edison.

AEC participated, along with more than 300 industrial companies and other organizations, in the 11th annual observance of what has been designated as Science Youth Day. Most of the observances this year were held on February 10 and 11. Efforts are made through various programs presented at each site to encourage young students to pursue careers in science and engineering.

2. Testing of Rocket Reactor Underway in Nevada

Low and medium power tests of the Phoebus-1B nuclear rocket reactor are underway at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada. Full power testing at 1500 thermal megawatts is scheduled for February 17.

This is the latest in a series of ground tests of rocket reactors such as the KIWI and NERVA reactor experiments which were run in 1964-66. The Phoebus-1B reactor will undergo numerous experiments

pertinent to advancing graphite reactor technology. The most significant objective of the test is to determine the effects on corrosion behavior induced by operation at higher pressures, flow rates, and power densities than have been experienced in prior reactor tests.

3. Proposed Regulatory Agreements with Louisiana and Arizona

AEC is publishing for public comment proposed agreements with Louisiana and Arizona under which those States would assume part of AEC's regulatory authority over the uses of atomic energy materials in the two States.

In mid-1966, AEC published a proposed agreement with Louisiana but it did not become effective last September as planned because of continuing discussions with the State concerning regulation of licensed activities in areas offshore of Louisiana in the Gulf of Mexico. The regulatory agreement with Louisiana, together with two related agreements concerning cooperative arrangements on licensed activities in the tidelands areas, will now become effective on May 1. The cooperative arrangements would preserve the positions of the U. S. and Louisiana in the pending tidelands litigation.

4. Flowshare Project Gasbuggy Contract Signed

On January 31 I signed with Interior Secretary Udall and Howard Boyd, Board Chairman of El Paso Natural Gas Company, the agreement providing for an experiment to conduct an underground nuclear explosion to stimulate natural gas production. The experiment, Project Gasbuggy, will be conducted in about 7 to 9 months at a site in the San Juan Basin of north-western New Mexico. The contained underground nuclear explosion would take place at a depth of about 4,200 feet in a low permeability gas-producing formation. It is estimated that a 20 kiloton nuclear explosive would fracture the sandstone gas reservoir sufficiently to release about seven times the amount of gas now recoverable at the present site.

5. Shutdown of Plutonium Production Reactor

AEC will place in standby another of its plutonium production reactors at Richland, Washington, about July 1. The latest reactor shutdown will reduce the number of AEC operating production reactors to nine - five at Richland and four at the Savannah River Plant near Aiken, South Carolina. In 1964 and 1965, the Commission shut down three reactors at Richland and one at Savannah River.

6. Franco-German Agreement on Research Reactor

France and the Federal Republic of Germany recently signed an agreement on the joint construction of a high flux research reactor to be operational in 1970, near the Grenoble Center of Nuclear Studies, Grenoble, France. The estimated total cost is about \$32 million to be shared equally by both governments. Actual construction of the reactor facility will be carried out by French and German industry under the auspices of the French Atomic Energy Commission.

7. Authorization Hearings

On February 7, 8, and 9, we participated in JCPE hearings on AEC authorizing legislation. The only item considered during the three days was the 200 MeV accelerator project for which we are requesting FY 1968 funding of \$10 million to initiate design work.

The majority of the discussion during the three days centered around a comparison in cost between building the facility at the Weston, Illinois site selected by the Commission versus the Brookhaven, New York site, which was one of the six final locations considered. Also, the nature of assurances at the Weston site on nondiscrimination in housing and employment for the project was extensively reviewed.

Senator Javits and Congressmen Pike and Wydler testified in opposition to the selection of the Weston site instead of the Brookhaven site for location of the 200 BeV accelerator.

Senators Dirksen and Percy and Congressman Erlenborn testified in support of the Commission's decision to locate the accelerator at Weston. Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, and Edward Rutledge, Executive Director of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing, urged the Committee in their testimony to withhold authorization of the project until open housing commitments have been made by the State of Illinois and the Chicago metropolitan area.

I testified for the Commission in support of our unanimous choice of the Weston site, and stated that we are seeking every possible assurance from the State, the City of Chicago and local governmental groups that equal housing and employment opportunities would be available to all employees and others affected by the 200 BeV project.

Further detailed hearings are scheduled for this week by the Joint Committee's Subcommittee on Research and Development concerning (1) the plan to build the 200 BeV accelerator in two phases; Phase I would represent a reduced scope of the machine as initially reviewed by the JCAE and (2) the Commission's plans for management of the design, construction and operation of the facility.

3. Congressional Bills on Nuclear Power-Desalting Project

The Senate passed on February 6 the bill authorizing participation of the Department of Interior, along with AEC, in the joint Government-industry cooperative project to construct and operate a large nuclear power-desalting plant. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee plans to hold hearings on this measure on February 27.

Respectfully submitted

Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bronley Smith



At 4:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Charles Schultze. He called on the ROVER, Scyllac and Meson Facility programs: 1. We have to be ready to send to Congress by Tuesday, February 21st, budget amendments in two alternate forms. a) A statement the President could issue covering all three items. b) A draft press release (i) AEC and NASA jointly on ROVER, and (ii) AEC on the other two items. 2. He has called Bob Seamans at NASA and we are to work with him on the ROVER item. 3. We are also to prepare an authorizing amendment to our budget. 4. He suggested we take a look again at ROVER: he wants some flexibility here. 5. I asked about Cannon and Bible and he said that both have sent letters to the President on this. 6. He said it was now okay for our people to talk with BOB staff - Fred Schuldt knows about it.

I called Bob Seamans, NASA, and told him I have had a call from Charles Schultze, who also advised he has called Seamans, saying we are to go ahead on ROVER, and that we are to prepare alternate draft budget announcements for him to cover both contingencies which the President will use. The other two items, i.e., Scyllac and the Meson Facility, we will handle separately. We have until Tuesday to prepare these. Bob said that our people should work with DeMarquis Wyatt, and I told him that I would have John Abbadessa call him.

At 5:40 p.m. I called Adrian Fisher and asked him to dictate the statement over the phone, regarding Article III, so that we could study it, which he did. He said it is clear we cannot have ready an Article III for tabling by February 21st. The only thing that will be included in that draft treaty, along with the other articles and their texts, will be a section with only the title: "Article III - Safeguards," and we will say that we regard this as important. At 6 p.m. (after Tape, Labowitz, and I studied the statement), I called Fisher again and asked him to strengthen the statement by making a couple of changes. He said he would take it across the hall to the European Office and if they are agreeable to change, the cable will be sent; otherwise, he will be back in touch with me. Again he assured me that the draft treaty will contain a page marked, "Article III - Safeguards," but without any text (the text is to be supplied later).

At 7 p.m. I attended a reception and dinner of the Business Council in the Chinese Room of the Mayflower Hotel. I sat next to Dave Packard and Senator Charles Percy. Packard and I discussed the civil rights situation in the Chicago area, particularly Weston, and the importance of having a strong URA organization. He suggested that we might explore the possibility of having a strong businessman, possibly retired, as a deputy to Ramsey, and mentioned the name of Murray Joslin. I said this is certainly worth exploring. He seemed to be quite favorably impressed with Robert Wilson as Director of the Laboratory, and hoped we could solve the salary problem. Senator Percy and I also discussed the civil rights situation that has arisen over the Weston site. I emphasized the importance of obtaining ordinances on local housing from neighboring towns, in addition to Weston, and he said he would look into it further. (Actually Weston passed such an ordinance today.) (During these conversations Packard tried to enlist Percy's support to put John Gardner forth as the GOP nominee for President for the 1968 campaign and Percy said he would do so.) I also had a conversation with Alan S. Boyd (Secretary of Transportation). He is starting action to enlist support for Senator Magnuson's proposal for a nuclear merchant marine, and he said he will be in touch with me about this.

Thursday, February 16, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met with Warren Heckrotte to discuss the forthcoming ENDC meeting in Geneva, where he will represent the AEC.

At 12 noon I attended the luncheon in the Ballroom of the Willard Hotel at which Arnie Fritsch received the Arthur S. Flemming Award (along with nine other recipients). C. R. Smith (head of American Airlines) presented the awards. John W. Chancellor responded for the ten recipients. Betsey Fritsch also attended. The recipients visited the President before the luncheon. I sat next to John Macy at the luncheon.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Dr. Michael May (Director, LRL, Livermore). I explained to May the circumstances surrounding the postponement of the CABRIOLET shot and how the rationale for and the wording of the press announcement was developed. I said I don't know whether we will get a go-ahead on it this spring, but I told him we will keep him informed. He said he would like to suggest that, in view of the passage of 13 years since President Eisenhower's famous "Atoms for Peace" speech, a statement be made emphasizing the present position of nuclear power and pointing out that another step that we might look forward to in the future is the constructive development of the peaceful uses of nuclear explosives, particularly in underground engineering applications. He brought me up-to-date on their commitments to the JCAE to write letters pointing out their need for additional funds. He said they have in mind especially the need to develop advanced ABM warheads. He said he is coordinating this with Crowson and Tape. He also said it might be necessary to change the philosophy and aims of our nuclear test readiness program, that is, our atmospheric test readiness program.

At 2:50 p.m. I met Iz Perlman. We discussed the situation at the University of California. He has been appointed to the Berkeley Academic Senate Policy Committee. He asked if I would be interested in the presidency of the University under any circumstances and I indicated a lack of interest.

At 4 p.m. I recorded a program, with Joseph Lubin, for the "Voice of America" - a 25th anniversary program. I reviewed past accomplishments in nuclear science, described the present position in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, and made predictions for the future up to the year 2000.

Friday, February 17, 1967 - Germantown

At 9:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 668 (notes attached). The pressures from utilities are increasing to change our AEC policy of prohibiting the import of foreign uranium for use in U.S. reactors - the supply of domestic uranium is being committed and we will have to change our policy in the not too distant future. The Commission discussed the possible security violations by Lawrence Behrmann, Physics International Company, on revealing the effect of hot x-rays on weapons; Ramey wants to press this as a violation on the basis, I think, of inadequate evidence.

At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 225 (notes attached).

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 246 (action summary attached).

At 12:10 p.m. Commissioner Tape and I met with General Kenneth Fields, John Kelly, and Bob Hollingsworth to discuss the CABRIOLET postponement. Tape and I may see Walt Rostow next week to explain the problem of device emplacement in the ground and the cost of \$1,700,000 lost if it is not used this spring.



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

COPY NO. 22  
February 17, 1967

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INFORMATION MEETING 668

9:15 a.m., Friday, February 17, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Proposed Presidential Statement and White House Release re ROVER, Mason Facility, and SCYLLAC.

The Commissioners approved with revisions, requesting prompt review with NASA for technical accuracy. (AGM-OC-SNS)

2. Proposed Letter to BOB re Proposed FY 1968 Budget Amendment.

The Chairman signed the letter for prompt dispatch. (OC)

3. Chairman's Conversations at Business Council Dinner, February 15, re 200 BEV and Merchant Ship Program.

4. Chairman's Telephone Call from Robert B. Anderson, Chairman, Atlantic-Pacific Canal Study Commission.

5. Mr. Rostow's February 10 Memorandum re Custody.

The Commissioners noted the question of interpretation reported by Mr. Hennessey and that General Crowson would report further to the Commission on the matter. (GC-MA)

6. Mr. John S. Foster, Jr.'s February 13 Letter re HARBOR.

The Commissioners requested staff review informally with Dr. Weinberg before proceeding as proposed. (BM)

7. FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard's February 13 Letter re Meeting with Natick Representatives.

The Commissioners requested the meeting be scheduled and that the material being prepared by Dr. Dunham be submitted for Commission review prior to the meeting. (Fritsch-BM-ID-SECY)

8. Mr. Vance's February 14 Letter re Declassification of Information.

The Commissioners requested staff proceed as promptly as possible as discussed in the meeting, and noted the ultimate need for a formal declassification action. (AGM-C)

9. Congressman Moss' February 13 Letter re Use of Lie Detectors.

Noted.

10. February 13 Letter from Carl Walske re Dispersal Items.

Noted.

11. Agenda for the Week of February 20.

Approved as revised.

12. Final Draft of Rand Report on Gas Centrifuge (Mr. Brown's Memo of February 15).

The Commissioners requested an assessment of the Rand recommendation to push ahead with our own program, and noted that statement of pro's and con's with appropriate charts were being prepared for the hearings. The Commissioners also requested a briefing at an appropriate later date. (AGM-SECY)

13. Isochem (Oral).

The Commissioners noted the General Manager would give the matter further consideration and discuss it with the Commission again on Monday. (AGMO)

14. ARCO Chemical Company February 11 Letter to NUREC re Stock Exchange.

The Commission requested an orientation meeting be scheduled at an appropriate time following completion of the proposed arrangement. (AGM-OC-SECY)

15. 200 EEV Area Office Human Relations Officer (Mr. Erlewine's Memo of February 13)

Noted with no objection. (AGMO-PER)

16. AEC 1084/27 - Post-Employment Restrictions of the Conflict of Interest Statute

Approved subject to comment by Commissioner Ramey. (GC)

17. AEC 811/151 - Project Cabriolet - Need for Guidance.

Commissioner Tape will arrange a discussion with Mr. Rostow next week after further review of the technical details, following which consideration will be given to the preparation of an appropriate letter.  
(Bartels-PNE)

18. AEC 1221/22 - Execution Data for a Portion of the LATCHKEY III Events.

Approved. (MA)

19. AEC 568/59 - Physics International Company.

To be rescheduled for Information Meeting February 20. (SECY)

20. AEC 226/356 - Proposed Response by ACDA to Soviet Statement of February 11, 1967.

Approved as revised. Mr. Heckrotte will be briefed appropriately.  
(ACM-SAD)

21. AEC 901/210 - Extension of Research Assignment for Czech National.

Approved. (IA)

22. Reactor Products Supply and Demand - Revised Charts.

Noted. (AGMPP)

23. AEC 1183/1 - Pre-Announcement of Agile.

Approved. (PI-MA)

24. AEC 897/9 - Fuel for Spanish Coral-I Reactor through the IAEA.

The Commissioners noted the General Manager would approve. (EACM- IA)

25. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 192.

Noted with no objection subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments on AFDA item. (Yore)

26. Statement by John S. Kelly for Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs (Mr. Burke's February 15 Memorandum).

Noted.

27. UK Material Proposal.

28. Advanced Converter Analysis.

Commissioner Johnson noted this should be completed before July.  
(RDT)

29. Patent Policy for New Contracts, Fast Reactor Area.

Commissioner Johnson noted this matter should be considered by the Commission and that the General Manager and General Counsel would initiate the necessary staff action. (GC-RDT-DC)

30. AEC Scientific Representative, Paris.

Approved. (IA-PER)

31. General Manager's Meeting with Congressman Holifield and Mr. Conway re REECO and EG&G.

The Commissioners noted the General Manager would provide Mr. Holifield the appropriate information. (EAGM-OCR)

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

11:10 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

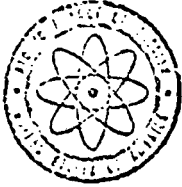
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Quinn\*  
Mr. Erlewine\*  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Harris\*  
Mr. Bloom\*  
Mr. Hobbs

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Commissioners  
General Manager

\* Partial attendance.

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NOV 86



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

February 17, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 225

11:15 a.m., Friday, February 17, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Mr. Price's February 15 Memorandum re Senator Seymour's Letter re Metropolitan Sites.

Noted. (D/R)

2. Mr. Price's February 15 Memorandum re License Application from Electro-Nucleonics, Inc. for Gas Centrifuge Research Activities.

To be rescheduled next week. (SECY)

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

11:25 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Dr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Brown  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Hobbs

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Dir. of Regulation  
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General Counsel  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

DECL. BY DCS  
NOV 66

TO : Harold L. Price, Dir. of Reg.

DATE: February 17, 1967

FROM : F. T. Hobbs, Acting Secretary

Approved

H.L.P.

Date

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 246, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1967,  
11:25 A.M., ROOM A-458, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GNK

## Commission Business

1. AEC-R 2/55 - Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 50 and 70 Discontinuing Procedures for the Allocation and Distribution of Special Nuclear Material

Approved. (DR)

2. AEC-R 145 - U.S. Visits by Foreign Nuclear Merchant Ships

Discussed.

The Commission noted staff would continue discussions with the ACRS, initiate discussions with the Coast Guard, and would submit a report for Commission consideration. (RL)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson





At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with Fields, Tape, Hollingsworth, and Kelly.

At 1:30 p.m. I gave a talk on "Nuclear History - Voices from the Past," in the auditorium which was packed. I had tape recordings of voices of J. J. Thompson, Ernest Rutherford, Niels Bohr, Albert Einstein, Enrico Fermi, Arthur Compton, Otto Hahn, etc.

At 4:35 p.m. I called Adrian Fisher and asked him for his assessment on how we're doing with Article III. He said the Soviets are not going to agree to tabling anything other than a complete draft. Therefore, all we will have at the opening session is a statement. I said that what worries me is that somebody may decide to omit Article III just to meet the Russians' objections. Fisher said that would be a matter for decision by the Secretary of State and the President. I said that, when it comes to that, I want to be sure to be heard, and Fisher said he understands that. I said I understand that the French (Goldschmidt and Martin) are not so pessimistic about Article III, and if they come around, that is a big step. Fisher said there has been a strong reaction from Bonn, however, taking the opposite view. He said he is recommending "with vigor" that Myron Kratzer (who is now in London) go to Geneva, and maybe to Bonn, to explain and try to persuade. I agreed wholeheartedly, and asked Fisher to continue to keep in touch with me.

Saturday, February 18, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked all day at the D.C. office.

I had lunch at the Paramount restaurant (18th Street, between I and K Streets) with Arnie Fritsch.

I read the proof on my German article, "Progress Beyond Plutonium," (William Gibbs Medal Lecture) and my Encyclopedia Britannica articles.

At 3:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from Elmer Van Horn. Mr. Van Horn said he was at one time with Booz-Allan-Hamilton, but now has his own personal agency. He has a client - a large institution that is in need of someone with a business and education background. They are interested in Dr. Earl C. Bolton of the University of California, and he asked me my opinion. I said I met Bolton in 1958, when he was Vice President of the University of Southern California and I was Chancellor at Berkeley. He came into the University of California state-wide organization under President Clark Kerr in 1960 or 1961. I said I have known him both in my capacity at Berkeley and here at the AEC. He is a good man, and I feel he is doing a good job at the University of California. He has an engaging personality and deals well with people. Van Horn asked about Bolton's orientation toward the business world; I replied that he understands the business world very well, but my experience with him was in his administrative capacity. He asked whether Bolton has any weaknesses, and I said I don't really know. I said I doubt that he could be president of a large university, like the University of California, Harvard, etc. I said I don't know whether that is necessarily a weakness, but I don't want to imply that he has unlimited potential. I said he probably could be the head of a smaller institution (college), however. In reply to a question, I said that Bolton is, without doubt, a very upright citizen. Van Horn said that Bolton is unaware of this interest in him, and he has no idea whether he would be interested; he is checking out some references in a preliminary way before approaching Bolton.

I went bowling with Helen, Dianne, Eric, Steve, and Dave at Bethesda bowling alley, where we had hamburgers for dinner as we bowled.

Sunday, February 19, 1967

I worked on four speeches: 1. "Time, Leisure and the Computer: The Crisis of Modern Technology" to be given at Howard University on March 1, 1967; 2. "Nuclear Power and the Navy" to be given at the commissioning of the USS Sturgeon (SS N 637), U.S. Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut, on March 3, 1967; 3. Introduction of Vice President H. H. Humphrey at the 26th Annual Science Talent Search Award Banquet, Washington, D.C., on March 6, 1967; and 4. "Doorway to the Universe" to be given at the Fifth Annual Goddard Symposium, American Astronautical Society, Washington, D.C., on March 14, 1967. I also worked on my testimony on the gas centrifuge for the JCAE hearing this week.

I took a hike with Suki on the White Horse Trail in Rock Creek Park from Oregon-Nebraska past Wise Road and back. I then took Eric and Dianne sledding on Deal Hill.

I worked on Al Ghiorso's article giving the history of element 102 during the last ten years.

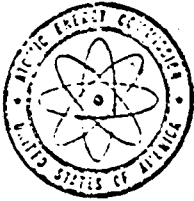
Monday, February 20, 1967 - Germantown

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 669 (notes attached). The Commission discussed progress on updating of the 1962 Civilian Nuclear Power Report - it is almost ready. We decided to phase out the organic cooled reactor concept, thus meeting the BOB requirement to drop one of our advanced concepts this year. We will carry on a base program in heavy water moderated reactor technology. The Commission agreed to a \$50,000 salary for Bob Wilson as Director of the National Accelerator Laboratory, thus removing one of the last roadblocks.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with George Kavanagh, Milt Shaw, Arnie Fritsch, and Stan Schneider to discuss my talk, "Fast Breeder Power Reactors - A World Outlook," to be given at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Association on May 31, 1967, in Montreal, Canada.

At 2 p.m. I met with Don Davies (Executive Secretary, National Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards, National Education Association) and James L. Olivero (Assistant Secretary - and Coordinator, Year of the Non-Conference). They explained to me the imaginative program that they have for improving teaching at the elementary, junior high and High school levels. My October 21, 1966, talk to the Council on Basic Education, in which I mentioned the need to provide incentives for good teachers - as opposed to administrators - caught their attention. I explained my continuing interest in this problem and suggested that they get in touch with Cliff Beck, who is also interested in this problem and who might serve as a point of contact between them and me.

At 3:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Congresswoman Catherine May. She said that she has visited her District several times recently and representatives of livestock interests in the Hanford area called to talk to her about whether the land now being considered for release to Battelle for ecology studies is the land taken from them as being unsuitable for livestock. They have heard rumors to this effect. I told her the land being released to Battelle falls into an entirely different category, but that I will give her a report on the land at



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

COPY NO. 11  
February 20, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 669

9:50 a.m., Monday, February 20, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Gas Centrifuge Development--Discussions with JCAE Representatives, Thursday, February 23

2. Executive Session Discussion (Adjudicatory--Docket No. 50-214)

To be scheduled this week. (SECY)

3. Presidential Statement for the ENDC, Geneva

The Chairman said a draft would probably be circulated today.  
(Fritsch)

4. Delivery of SNM to the UK (See General Crowson's February 17 Memo to Commissioner Tape)

Commissioner Tape commented this matter should be reviewed when the staff analysis is available. (DMA)

5. BoB Clearance and Press Release on ROVER, SCYLLAC, and MESON Facility

This matter is in review in the Bureau this week and the Chairman noted a reply to the White House transmittal of Senator Anderson's February 7 letter should be prepared upon completion of clearance. (OC-AGM)

6. AEC 842/31 - Proposed Letter to E. E. Wolter, Elk River Rural Cooperative Power Association

Commissioner Ramey will sign a revised letter. (RDT-Yore)

7. AEC 132/116 - January 18, 1967 Letter from the Advisory Committee on Biology and Medicine  
Staff may proceed subject to discussion with Commissioner Johnson. (EAGM)
8. AEC 568/59 - Physics International Company  
Staff may proceed on contract awards for unclassified work. In response to Commissioner Ramey's query, Mr. Johnson said an additional staff analysis will be forthcoming this week. (DC-AGM)
9. AEC 1143/56 - Chemical Separation Facilities (200 Areas)  
Staff may proceed on the basis of the discussion. (AGMO)
10. AEC 1219/6 - Proposed Outline for BOB Special Analytical Study - Reactor Products  
To be rescheduled. Preliminary staff action may proceed. (AGMP&P)
11. AEC 901/213 - Participation by USSR Nationals in International Symposium at Princeton  
Approved. (DIA)
12. Civilian Nuclear Power Report (See February 17, 1967 draft)  
Staff requested Commissioners' comments by Thursday, February 23. (AGMR)
13. AEC 974/10 - Supply of Enriched Uranium to West Germany for the HDR Reactor  
Approved. (DIA)
14. Proposed Authorization Statement on Isotopes Program (See Mr. Burke's February 17 Memorandum)  
The Commissioners' requested revisions in the proposed statement. (ID-CONG)

15. AEC 1252 - Problem Areas in 1967 - Assistant General Manager for Administration

Noted. The outline for a discussion of security and classification will be distributed shortly. The Chairman requested early acknowledgment of receipt of the ad hoc panel report on nuclear materials management. (AGMA-SECY)

16. AEC 901/212 - Visit to LRL, Berkeley, by USSR National

Approved. (DIA)

17. NTS Events (General Crowson's February 16 Memorandum)

The Commissioners are to be kept informed regarding the scheduled February 21 event. (DMA)

18. March 6-7, 1967 Hearings on the Administrative Procedure Act

Commissioner Ramey will testify. (GC)

19. Consultant for the AIF Study of Economic Data on the Gaseous Diffusion Process

Mr. Hollingsworth reported briefly on discussions with Dr. Manson Benedict who has agreed to serve as a consultant to the AEC and the AIF.

20. Mr. Bloch's oral report on Developments in the William H. Johnson Laboratories

21. Mr. Bloch's oral report on GE Assignment of Personnel to the Oyster Creek Reactor Project

22. Commissioner Tape's oral report on Discussions of US-UK Cooperation

23. Intelligence Report (oral)

24. Executive Session Item

25. 200 BEV Accelerator - Personnel Item

The Commissioners approved a proposed salary level. (Fritsch-SECY)

26. Designation of 1967 Savings Bond Campaign Alternate

Noted. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

.12:10 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. O'Donnell  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*\*  
Mr. Shaw \*\*\*  
Mr. Whitman \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 9  
\*\* Item 10  
\*\*\* Item 12

Hanford as soon as possible which will bring her up to date. I told her that I shall be at Hanford on March 29th for the dedication of the Douglas Laboratories, but unfortunately, she won't be there.

At 4:20 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2261 (action summary attached). The Commission had an acrimonious discussion with Commissioner Ramey on how to handle gas centrifuge secrecy.

Tuesday, February 21, 1967 - D.C.

At 8:55 a.m. I called John Gardner (Secretary, HEW) regarding the uranium mill tailing health hazard problem. I said that the point in dispute is the degree of hazard and there is apparently some difference of opinion between AEC and HEW which really needs to be resolved. I mentioned a letter from Wayne Aspinall, saying he is making a personal request to AEC and HEW to work together to prepare a plan of attack to work out this problem. Since our staffs have had great difficulty resolving their differences, I suggested that we tackle the problem on a high level and asked him to designate someone to meet with our General Manager.

He said he would designate the Surgeon General and would alert him to a call from the General Manager - but not before noon today. Next, Gardner said he was "extremely pleased" to receive my letter offering help on the air pollution problem, and asked whom he should talk to in AEC. I said it would be the General Manager. Gardner said he might ask Hollingsworth (General Manager) to come over to HEW and meet some of the people in his office because he wants to get the idea across to his people that he considers this important. I said we will wait for word from him on that.

At 12:15 p.m. I attended with Woodford McCool (who will help me as being in charge of the 1967 Savings Bond Campaign at AEC) the Savings Bond luncheon at the Blue Room of the Shoreham Hotel - this had a closed-circuit television conference with 33 cities in the U.S. H. H. Fowler, Frederick L. Deming (Under Secretary for Monetary Affairs, Treasury Department), D. J. Haughton (Chairman, U.S. Industrial Payroll Savings Committee), and Howard K. Smith spoke in the Blue Room; President Johnson spoke from his office and Vice President Humphrey spoke from his office also.

Clark Kerr called me at 3:30 p.m., at the request of Helen Majors, to give the bad news that Cort Majors had died of a heart attack. I issued a statement through the University of California at Berkeley public information office. Clark and I discussed the Berkeley and University of California situation. He thinks the two Time articles, which he believes are adverse to him, are the result of discussions of Time reporters with Franklin D. Murphy. Clark believes Murphy wants 1. either the presidency of the University or 2. failing that, he wants to destroy the presidency.

At 4:05 p.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 151, at which the Commission approved, as revised, the Memo and Order dated February 20, 1967, concerning the Florida Power and Light Company (Turkey Point Nuclear Generating Units No. 3 and 4) Docket Nos. 50-150 and 50-251.

At 4:20 p.m. I met with Herbert (Pete) Scoville, General Counsel, ACDA. We discussed the possibility of the U.S. offering our NATO allies the placing of our civilian nuclear power reactors under IAEA safeguards if they would agree to IAEA safeguards under an Article III in a NPT; I said in this case we should eliminate "as soon as practicable" from Article III.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: February 21, 1967  
Approved R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2261, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1967, 4:20 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GNK

1. Executive Session

Nuclear Power Program

Staff may proceed. (OC/RDT)

2. Gas Centrifuge (See Mr. Brown's February 20 Memo to the Commissioners and AEC 610/64 - Gas Centrifuge Classification)

Discussed.

The Commission requested staff prepare a topical outline for use in their February 23 Meeting with JCAE Representatives.

The Commission also requested a summary of the pending problems discussed by Mr. Brown.

(AGM)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson





I wrote to Pete to comment on his planned course schedule and to suggest he continue to live in Quincy Hall.

Wednesday, February 22, 1967 - George Washington's Birthday

I worked at home on my introductory remarks for the Fifth Annual Goddard Symposium (for which I am the General Chairman) at the "Voyage to the Planets" symposium scheduled for March 14th. I also worked on my article, "History of the Synthetic Actinide Elements," for Actinides Reviews (published in Volume No. 1, September 1967, by Elsevier Publishing Company - Amsterdam).

I took a hike with Suki in Rock Creek Park on the White Horse trail from Oregon-Nebraska (Bingham Drive) to Wise Road and back.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception and Congressional Dinner given by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution at the Museum of History and Technology in the hall containing the original star spangled banner. This was presided over by Dr. S. Dillon Ripley. Helen and I sat at a table with the George Mahons, Frank Taylors, Wayne Aspinalls, Robert Multhaufs (he is Director of the Museum of History and Technology). Professor John T. Blum of Yale University spoke on George Washington and Parson Weems. We saw the Walkers, who are the parents of Dianne's friend, Matthew. Walker, now with the Endowment for the Humanities and formerly of George Washington University, said he is on a committee to choose the president of George Washington University and I am on the top of the list as the only one acceptable to both faculty and regents. I discussed the AEC budget hearings before the Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee with George Mahon, suggesting we change from the Public Works Subcommittee (headed by Michael Kirwan) to another that would get to us earlier in the year - he agreed and will work on it. He said Kirwan has already agreed to the change.

Thursday, February 23, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. Commissioners Tape, Ramey, Nabrit, and Johnson, Bob Hollingsworth, George Quinn, and I met with Congressman Chet Holifield, John Conway and Ed Bauser in Holifield's office to discuss the gas centrifuge secrecy problem, especially the role of industry. We agreed to explore a program in which private work is forbidden, but we would contract with private companies in connection with the AEC program, which would be a strong one - now this is to be formulated explicitly by the AEC, then checked with the White House and the JCAE.

At 11:30 a.m. I met with Commissioner Tape, Bob Hollingsworth, Arnie Fritsch, John Erlewine, Bob Wilson and Norman Ramsey to work out the wording of the exchange of letters between Wilson and me to spell out the conditions of Wilson's accepting the directorship of the National Accelerator Laboratory (NAL).

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Stan Schneider to discuss my testimony before the Select Committee of Technology and Human Environment on March 9th.

I called Senator John Pastore to describe to him my position that "as soon as practicable" be removed from Article III of the Nonproliferation Treaty - this call was in preparation for his meeting with Adrian Fisher on this subject this afternoon.

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Herbert F. Anderson. He said there will be an observance of the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the First Chain Reaction

of Fermi at the University of Chicago on December 1 and 2, 1967, and he wants me to participate and also wants my advice on certain aspects of it. I said I would be glad to participate. We left it that I will either get in touch with him tomorrow, or with Warren Johnson after tomorrow since Anderson is leaving to spend two weeks in Israel.

At 4 p.m. I received a telephone call from Henry Hubbard of Newsweek. He is writing a piece on Dr. Oppenheimer for Newsweek and asked me a few questions.

I wrote to Dr. B. R. Stanerson, Executive Secretary, American Chemical Society, to renew my nomination of Paul C. Aebersold for the 1968 ACS Award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry.

Friday, February 24, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. the Commissioners, the General Manager, and I met with Rear Admiral E. B. Hooper, Commander, Service Force, Pacific Fleet, to assess his suitability as our Director of the Division of Military Application.

At 10:15 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 670 (notes attached). We decided to offer the position of Director of the Division of Military Application to General Edward B. Giller of the Air Force. The Commissioners, staff, and I remained in the Information Meeting until 1:45 p.m., having lunch brought in. We approved the Civilian Power Report updating the 1962 report, revised in such a way as to be consistent with our decision to drop the heavy water organic cooled reactor concept. We approved the recipients of the 1967 Ernest O. Lawrence Awards (presentation to be made on April 27th).

At 1:50 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 226 (notes attached).

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 152 (action summary attached).

At 2:45 p.m. Commissioners Tape and Nabrit, and I met with John Palfrey to discuss his role on U. Thant's Advisory Committee to discuss arms limitation issues and problems.

At 3 p.m. I signed, together with Colombian Ambassador Hernan Echavarria and Robert Sayre (Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, Department of State) the Amendment to the U.S. - Colombian Bilateral Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy.

At 3:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2262 (action summary attached).

At 5 p.m. Allan Labowitz and I met with Herbert (Pete) Scoville (U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency). He said the ACDA wants me to go to Bonn to try to reassure the Germans on a technical basis that safeguards in the NPT would not impede their progress in the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Saturday, February 25, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until 4 p.m. I had lunch with Julie Rubin at the Paramount coffee shop (17th Street between I and K Streets).

I wrote to Pete and Lynne (copies attached) to bring them up to date on my and family activities and to Mrs. Robert (Kitty) Oppenheimer (copy attached) to express condolence on the death of Robert.



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

COPY NO. 2  
February 24, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 670

10:00 a.m., Friday, February 24, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room

1. Executive Personnel Item (See Deputy Secretary Vance's January 26 Letter)

Approved subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence and a further check by the General Manager. (PER)

2. AEC Authorization Hearings

The Chairman reported briefly on his discussion with Congressman Mahon and it was agreed it would be appropriate for him to discuss this matter with Chairman Chet Holifield. (Fritsch)

3. Ernest Orlando Lawrence Awards, 1967

Approved subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence. The ceremony is to be scheduled for 4:00 p.m., Thursday, April 27, 1967. (SECY)

4. Chicago University's plans for Commemoration of the 25th Anniversary of the Nuclear Chain Reaction, December 1 and 2, 1967.

The Chairman discussed briefly the University's plans for the December 1 and 2 schedule and requested the Commissioners' views. (Fritsch)

5. Atlantic Richfield Company Purchase of NUMEC (See February 24 WALL STREET JOURNAL article)

The Commissioners agreed an early meeting with company officials should be scheduled. (SECY)

6. Congresswoman May's Request re Hanford Land  
The Chairman requested an early response. (AGMP&P)
7. Commissioner Johnson's Meeting this morning with NFS Representatives
8. Commissioner Tape's Report on Yesterday's Meeting with Deputy Under Secretary of State Foy Kohler to Discuss the Long Range Future of UK-US Cooperation -
9. Commissioner Tape's Attendance at the Memorial Service for Dr. Robert Oppenheimer, Saturday, February 25, Princeton, New Jersey
10. Mr. Harris' February 21 Memorandum re Public Information Aspects of Alaska STS Program  
The Chairman requested staff be alert to the position of Dr. Frederick, Dean of the University of Alaska. (PI)
11. Budget Amendments (See Mr. Harris' February 23 Memorandum)  
Approved with minor revisions. (OC-PI)
12. Mr. Schultze's (BOB) February 18 Letter re Argonne Advanced Research Reactor  
The Chairman will call the Director of BOB at an appropriate time. (OC-Fritsch)
13. Senator Magnuson's February 21 Letter re Document Concerning a Nuclear Merchant Fleet.  
The BOB is to be informed. (OC)
14. Agenda for the Week of February 27  
Approved. (SECY)
15. Weekly Report of Pending Business  
Noted.  
Additional information is to be included in the weekly report. (SECY)

16. Civilian Power Report (Oral)

Approved with revisions for transmittal to the Joint Committee on Wednesday. Staff will prepare a press release. (AGMR)

17. AEC 1240/1 - Proposed Letter to President, CVNPA

A telephone call is to precede transmittal of the letter. There is to be no public announcement at this time. (RDT)

18. AEC 1246/2 - Study of Competition in the Nuclear Power Supply Industry

Approved. (AGMO)

19. AEC 994/36 - Isotopes White Paper

Approved. (Technical Adviser to AGMR&D)

20. AEC 720/189 - Determination of Diffusion Plant Excess Capacity Costs and Charges to Current Production

Approved. Staff will prepare a letter to the Joint Committee for the Chairman's signature. (OC)

21. Staff Recommendations on Prices for Enrichment Services.

22. AEC 985/14 - Requirement Modification re Workmen's Compensation for Radiation Workers

Approved with a revised letter. (SLR)

23. AEC 346/24 - Proposed Letter to BOB re Proposed Executive Order

Approved. (GC)

24. Proposed Response to Soviet Statement (See Mr. Labowitz' February 23 Memorandum)

Approved for transmittal subject to the Commissioners' discussion with Mr. Walter Rostow, White House staff, early next week. (Fritsch-SAD)

25. Oral report on the PHOEBUS Test

The Commissioners requested a further report. (AGM)

26. Oral Report on the Non-Proliferation Treaty

27. Florida Power and Light Crystal River Nuclear Plant

28. February 21 Letter from the Department of the Interior re AEC-Interior Project for Food Irradiator for India

The Chairman suggestion discussion with Mr. Walter Rostow, White House staff. (ID-Fritsch)

29. AEC 11/37 - Topics for Discussion with Chairman Macy, USCSC

Noted. (SECY)

30. AEC 943/36 - General Electric Proposal for Metropolitan Containment Program

Approved. Commissioner Johnson did not participate in this decision. (RDT)

31. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 193

Report on the proposed contract with Mechanical Technology, Inc. and a proposed contract with Daniel Yankelovich, Inc. was requested. (DC)

32. Statements for Hearings:

a. Community Program (for Authorization Hearings) - Mr. Burke's Memorandum of February 20

b. Biology & Medicine Program (for Authorization Hearings) - Mr. Burke's Memorandum of February 20

c. Training, Education & Information Program (for Authorization Hearings) - Mr. Burke's Memorandum of February 21

d. Biomedical Development Hearings - Mr. Burke's Memorandum of February 20

Statements for Hearings (Cont'd)

The Commissioners will direct their comments to staff. The statement on the Training, Education and Information Program is to be revised and staff reported a revised statement on the Isotopes Development Program will be circulated as will statements on the Controlled Thermo nuclear Research Program and Program Direction and Administration. The Chairman noted briefly his comments on Commissioner Ramey's testimony on the MWD Project at the February 27 Hearing. (CONG)

33. AEC 1096/59 - 200 BEV Accelerator - Exchange of Letters with Dr. Wilson

Approved with revisions. (AGMO)

34. Press release on Proposals for Operation of the Chemical Separations Area, Hanford

Approved. (AGM-AGMO)

35. AEC 459/30 - AIF Study Charter

Mr. Hollingsworth reported briefly on his discussions with Mr. Ken Nichols yesterday re the participation of Mr. William Webster. The Commissioners requested a report on the proposed level of access to information. (EAGM)

36. Proposed Policy Statement re Industrial Participation in Isotopic Separation of Uranium

Staff will review Commissioner Johnson's latest draft. (EAGM)

37. 200 BEV Accelerator Site Boundaries

Approved. (AGMO)

38. General Manager's Oral Report on Executive Personnel Item

39. Mr. Bloch's Oral Report on Dow Chemical Company Discrimination Problems

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

1:45 p. :

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit \*  
Commissioner Johnson

\* Partial Attendance

\*\* Items 10, 11

\*\*\* Items 16, 17

\*\*\*\* Item 19

\*\*\*\*\* Items 24, 25, 26

\*\*\*\*\* Items 33, 34

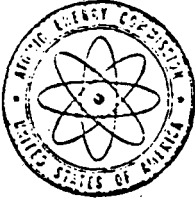
STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Harris \*\*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*\*  
Mr. Shaw \*\*\*  
Mr. Whitman \*\*\*  
Mr. DeRenzis \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Labowitz \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Lafleur \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary





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

February 24, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 226

1:50 p. m. Friday, February 24, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room

1. Status Report of the Work of the Task Force on Emergency Core Cooling (Oral)
2. Mr. Price's February 16 Memorandum re Notice of Hearing on Application of Carolina Power and Light Company, for a Provisional Construction Permit for the H. B. Robinson Unit No. 2, Docket No. 50-261

Noted. The Commissioners requested that they be informed of any special considerations. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's February 15 Memorandum re License Application from Electro-Nucleonics, Inc. for Gas Centrifuge Research Activities

Deferred (ADRA)

4. For Notation: Mr. Schultze's February 18 Letter re Fees for Recovery of Post Construction Inspection and Compliance Costs

Noted. The Chairman commented the report to the BOB should be transmitted in late 1967 or early 1968. (ADRA)

5. ACRS Meeting with Commission in March (Oral)

6. AEC-R 2/53 - Proposed Amendments to 10 CFR 50 and 115 to Exclude Destructive Acts by Enemies of the United States from Consideration in the Issuance of Facility Licenses.

The Commissioners requested development of a rationale for this rule. (ADRA)

7. Report on Tritium Contamination. Johns Hopkins University
8. Executive Session Item

Noted. (DR)

9. Chairman's Possible Participation in a March 30, 1967 Signing Ceremony for the AEC-Arizona Agreement, Phoenix, Arizona  
(Fritsch-DR-SECY)
10. Port Entry of U. S. Nuclear Naval Ships
11. Close-down of MIT Reactor
12. Oral Report on Personnel Matter

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

2:30 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Price  
Mr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Dir. of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

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TO : File *Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: February 25, 1967

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION (ADJUDICATORY) 152, FRIDAY,  
FEBRUARY 24, 1967, 2:30 P.M., CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C.  
OFFICE

SECY:JCH

1. Department of Water and Power of the City of Los Angeles  
(Docket No. 50-214)

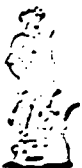
The Commission requested an early meeting. (CGC/SECY)

2. Florida Power & Light Company (Turkey Point Nuclear Generating  
Units No. 3 and No. 4) Docket Nos. 50-250 and 50-251)

The Commission approved the "Revision of Memorandum and Order  
of February 20, 1967", dated February 24, 1967. (SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg ←  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson  
Solicitor



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager.

DATE: February 25, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2262, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1967, 3:45 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Commission Business

1. AEC 1114/2 - Extension of Contracts with Princeton University

Approved, subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence. (DC)

Staff will present a briefing on the CTR Program for Commissioner Johnson and other available Commissioners prior to the Physical Research Program JCAE hearings on February 28, 1967. (R/SECY)

2. AEC 22/15 - Proposed Regulations, 10 CFR Part 14, Implementing Agency Settlement Authority Under Amendments to Federal Tort Claims Act

Approved, subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence.

The Commission requested the implementing manual instructions contain an appropriate statement prohibiting a Commission officer from handling a case in which he was involved. (CGC)

3. AEC 831/88 - Reasonableness of Extra Charges Proposed by NPS, Inc., for Handling Encapsulated Fuel

Approved, subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence. (P)

4. AEC 695/26 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper No. 2

The Commission agreed, subject to Commissioner Nabrit's concurrence, that Model I should be used as the model for further studies in accordance with the reservations discussed at the Meeting.

The Commission requested careful review of scheduled power levels. (P)

5. Briefing on Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor Program

Deferred. (SECY)

cc:  
Commissioners



February 25, 1967

Dear Pete:

We appreciated very much receiving your informative letter. I guess your Mother and I got off more or less simultaneous answers to your query about whether or not you should take five courses. As we said, we believe you obviously should, and you shouldn't worry too much about the risk that this could result in extra unproductive cost.

I think your grades were very creditable and you have good reason to be proud of them. I can understand your feeling about the tutorial grade, but I think the best posture here is one of patience and understanding.

Your Mother and I attended a Congressional Dinner given by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on Washington's Birthday, at the Museum of History and Technology. This is something that we think you would have enjoyed very much. The main speaker was introduced in a charming way by the Master of Ceremonies, Dillon Ripley; he was Professor John T. Blum, Chairman of the Department of History, Yale University, and he spoke on George Washington and Parson Weems. Although he spoke generally favorably about "The General," he did succeed in debunking in a light way a number of the legends about him. Apparently, as you probably know, Parson Weems in the successive editions of his biography of Washington added more and more stories as fast as he could fabricate them. This contributed substantially to the sales of the book, which kept rising as each successive edition was issued. Apparently the story about the cherry tree appeared in one of these editions and had about the same standing as many of the others.

Everything seems to be going fine with the family. The three boys have been invited to a buffet lunch with the 40 Science Talent Search winners at the Sheraton Park Hotel next Saturday. I will be spending the day helping to judge the winners among the 40. I have managed to arrange for the group to see the President on Monday, March 67 and I have also arranged for the Vice President

to speak at the banquet at which the scholarship awards to 5 of the 40 Science Talent Search winners will be announced. I shall again have the honor of introducing the Vice President on that occasion.

As you will recall, I am speaking at a conference on "The University in a Changing Society" celebrating the Centennial of Howard University, next Wednesday morning. Although you received a draft of this speech, I am enclosing a copy as it appears in its final form. A number of other scholars are also scheduled to speak at this conference, including Dr. Max Lerner, Professor of American Civilization at Brandeis University, and Dr. Huston C. Smith, Professor of Philosophy at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. All in all, it should be an interesting conference.

We have had some cold weather and snow in Washington recently, as I believe you have had in Boston. In fact, the forecast is for a rather cold weekend, so I doubt that we will get out very much, if at all.

We look forward to hearing from you again.

With love,

Edward G. Lerner

GTS:MJ

February 25, 1967

Dear Lynne:

I sent you some reading material on Thursday, but I didn't have a chance to write very much. Saturday now finds me in the office with a little more time to communicate.

We haven't had any particular excitement at home in recent weeks, but the family has had the opportunity for a few outings. A week ago today we all went bowling in Bethesda, having dinner on the hoof, so to speak, while we were bowling. Eric was high point man for the evening which, as you can imagine, set him up pretty well.

Dianne had her boyfriend, Matthew Walker, over last weekend. You will recall that this is the young man whom she had earlier decided that, despite her affection for him, she would not marry because he wrote too scribbly; however, I understand that his writing has improved considerably - a fact which Dianne now concedes. Your Mother and I saw Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Matthew's parents, at a Congressional Dinner given by the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution on Washington's Birthday, at which time Mrs. Walker informed us that Matthew had written "I love her" adjacent to Dianne's picture in their class picture. So I guess we should watch this with interest.

With respect to the Congressional Dinner by the Smithsonian, this was very interesting. It was held in the area of the Museum of History and Technology which is overlooked by the original U. S. flag which flew over Fort McHenry on the famous night of Francis Scott Key "Star Spangled Banner" fame. This was an interesting evening in which Dillon Ripley, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, served as a charming master of ceremonies. A colonial-type Drum and Fife Corps performed, and the main speech was given by Professor John T. Blum, Chairman of the Department of History, Yale University, on the topic, "Parson Weems,

from the Conventional Morality of Then to the Calculated Chaos of Now." It was a light speech in which Professor Blum succeeded in debunking a number of legends about George Washington, including the one about his chopping down the cherry tree.

As you may recall, I spoke to the Woman's National Democratic Club at their headquarters building on February 6. Your Mother also attended and was introduced to the distinguished assemblage. I spoke on "Women and the Year 2000." The speech created quite a hit in the Washington area. I believe you have a copy of it. I appeared in several minutes of excerpts from the speech on the Walter Cronkite Show that evening, and I have been asked to make a number of radio appearances, and even further speeches, on the basis of the publicity received. One radio appearance that I have accepted is the Betty Groebli Show, on WRC-NBC, which is scheduled for Tuesday, March 7, from 12:10 to 1:00 p.m. Also, the President, during one of my visits to his office, commented that Lady Bird had heard about my speech and wondered why he couldn't make speeches like that. The net result was that the President asked me to prepare some similar material for him to use in speeches.

You will be interested to know that Arnie Fritsch was one of the 10 Arthur S. Flemming Award winners this year. These awards are given annually to 10 outstanding young men (under 40 years of age) in the Federal Government. This is a real honor and we were all very pleased to see him win this well-deserved recognition.

As you know, I am scheduled to give a talk on "Time, Leisure and the Computer: The Crisis of Modern Technology" at Howard University next Wednesday morning. You saw this in draft form, but I am sending you a copy as it will finally appear.

Your Mother and I are attending a Congressional Reception given by the American Land Title Association, as the guests of Alice and Jim Robinson, followed by dinner with Alice and Jim, next Wednesday night. We're also supposed to be attending an invitational preview of the movie, "A Man for All Seasons," followed by a reception to meet the film's director, Fred Zinnemann, at the Georgetown Club, 1530 Wisconsin Avenue. I'm not sure how we're



-3-

going to be able to do all of this on the one evening,  
but I guess we'll try.

This will be all for now. We would very much  
like to hear from you.

With love,

(Signed) Glenn I. Seaborg

Encl.

GTS:MJ  
Seaborg, Lynne

February 25, 1967

Dear Kitty:

Helen and I were heartbroken to learn of the death of Robert. We felt so close to him that it is difficult for us to realize that he is gone.

I remember Robert as a great teacher, friendly to graduate students like myself as we struggled with the difficult concepts of nuclear physics which he had mastered so well. I was one of those graduate students at Berkeley who came to him with my problems and always found a gracious and helpful reception.

My relationship with Robert continued at Berkeley during the critical period following my graduate work when I was struggling to start a career in nuclear science. It continued during the war and after the war, especially during the time when we served as fellow members of the first General Advisory Committee to the Atomic Energy Commission. It is difficult to express how much I owe to his advice and help throughout this period.

Helen and I can only hope that your realization of the high esteem in which he was held and of his many accomplishments will be of some small comfort to you at this time. Our hearts go out to you and Peter and Katherine.

With affection,

Signed: Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mrs. Robert Oppenheimer  
Olden Farm  
Princeton, N. J.

GTS.MJ  
Spec. Occ.  
Oppenheimer

I took a swim at the University Club. I read AEC papers.

Sunday, February 26, 1967

Today was a very cold Sunday, so I didn't go outside. I worked on various speeches and read in preparation for my appearance before the Senate Committee on governmental operations on March 9, 1967, to testify regarding establishment of a Select Committee on Technology and Human Environment.

Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, and I made a tape recording of greeting to "Farmor" for use at the party Jeanette and Ethel are giving for her 80th birthday which is March 16th.

Monday, February 27, 1967 - D.C.

At 11:55 a.m. I called Congressman Melvin Price and gave him three dates - April 14th, May 26th and April 21st - that it would be possible for me to speak at Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville Campus. He will check the dates and let me know which one is best.

At 12 noon I called Warren Johnson (University of Chicago). I was calling back in response to a call from Herbert Anderson, made to me last week, but I now find that he has left for Israel for a couple of weeks. I said I think that the main area where he wanted advice is in respect to foreign atomic program people who might speak at the December 2nd symposium, celebrating the 25th anniversary of the first Fermi chain reaction. My suggestions are: 1. Bill Penney, 2. Bennett Lewis, 3. Francis Perrin - or Bertrand Goldschmidt, 4. Sigvard Eklund, 5. Jules Gueron, 6. Andronik Petrosyants or Igor Morokhov. As far as my own role is concerned, I said that chairing that afternoon symposium session would be as good a role as any. I said that Herb Anderson had mentioned Mel Price. I suggested that he might be a luncheon or dinner (the night before) speaker. Also, I said that they might prefer to have Eklund as a dinner or luncheon speaker. Holifield would be another such possibility. Herb Anderson had Blackett as a possible dinner speaker. I said I am not sure about that choice. Regarding someone to carry the chemistry role in the technical session on Friday afternoon, I said they couldn't do better than Bill Libby. Otherwise, it could be someone like Iz Perlman, Tony Turkevich, Charles Coryell, etc. I asked how the September 10th symposium arrangements were coming along, and he said, fine. He said he would see me in Washington at the May 1st GAC dinner.

I had lunch in the office with Arnie Fritsch.

At 1:45 p.m. I received a telephone call from Walter Coyne (Staff of Robert Kintner, White House). He has been assigned the task of preparation of a draft statement for the President's use when he meets with the Science Talent Search group next Monday, March 6th, and he wonders if I have anything I feel they could use. I told him that we do, and asked how long it should be. He said approximately 500 to 1,000 words, should be sufficient. He said, if possible, he would like to put this together by Thursday. I told him we would have it to him by that time.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 671 (notes attached). The Commission finally agreed on a policy for gas centrifuge development (to be checked out with the JCAE and the White House). This is 1. a vigorous, secret AEC program, 2. stop private program but, 3. use more private contractors in AEC programs, and 4. keep it all secret and try to persuade foreign countries to do likewise.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
February 28, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 671

2:40 p. m. , Monday, February 27, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room

1. Chairman's Letter of February 21 from Mr. Earl C. Bolton, Vice President, Governmental Relations, University of California

Meeting to be scheduled for April 11. (SECY) *Apr 11 - 11:30*

2. Governor McNair's (South Carolina) February 17 Letter re Site for Fuel Reprocessing Plant

Noted. (EAGM-P)

3. Administrator Knott's (GSA) February 22 Letter re Program for the Collection of Historical Source Materials

The Chairman noted the Secretariat will follow this matter. (SECY)

4. AEC 1232/2 - DNET Staff Analysis of Advisory Panel Report

Approved as revised; the General Manager will review revised analyses before submission to JCAE. (AGMR&D-DNET)

5. AEC 1251/1 - Proposed Letter to Dr. Hornig, FCST, re Report on Research Project Reporting

The Commissioners requested revision clarifying AEC position on inclusion of classified information with consideration to be given to exclusion of classified information in the first stage of the program. (AGMR&D)

6. AEC 20/170 - Uranium Industry Productive Capability, 1971-1975

The Commissioners noted that this item would be discussed at the AIF Phoenix meeting and the Chairman requested appropriate briefing material for review in advance. (RM-IP)

7. AEC 1219/6 - Proposed Outline for BOB Special Analytic Study - Reactor Products

Discussed. Commissioner Ramey suggested special attention be given to AEC and DOD responsibilities with respect to contingencies. (AGMP&P)

8. AEC 937/61 - Proposed Export of Mass Spectrometer to the French CEA

Approved subject to obtaining appropriate assurances and review by the Assistant General Manager and the Director of International Affairs. (AGM-DIA)

9. AEC 809/93 - Export of Neutron Generators to Libya

Approved. (DLA)

10. AEC 783/33 - Proposed Letter to BOB Regarding Commission on Organization of Executive Branch of the Government

The Commissioners requested revision of the covering letter to Mr. Schultze to include the Commission's views on the separation of organization and operations and the desirability of the new Commission's avoiding policy considerations in the operational area. (EAGM-GC)

11. Gas Centrifuge Policy Position (See General Manager's February 24 Memorandum)

Approved tentatively for informal discussions with the JCAE. (AGM)

12. AEC 1192/27 - February 23 Letter from President of NUMEC

The Commissioners requested a meeting with ARCO and NUMEC be scheduled. (EAGM-SECY)

13. Proposed Letters to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and Senator Pastore re ROVER, SCYLLAC, and MESON Facility Budget Amendments

The Commissioners noted the letters would be delivered by noon, February 28. (OC)

14. AEC Appropriations

The Chairman said he would call Chairman Chet Holifield. (Fritsch)

15. Mr. Burke's February 24 Memorandum re Revised Statement for Isotopes Program

The Commissioners requested revisions. (EAGM-ID-OCR)

16. Mr. Burke's February 24 Memorandum re Material for Record on Space Nuclear Propulsion Program (SNP)

The Commissioners noted the material would be submitted as draft and there would be opportunity for later revision. (EAGM-SNP-OCR)

17. NTS Events (See General Crowson's February 24 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

18. Proposed Letter to Senator Pastore re "1967 Supplement to the 1962 Report to the President on Civilian Nuclear Power"

The Commissioners noted that the letter would be signed today and requested that the staff paper be scheduled for the 9:30 a. m. Information Meeting, Thursday, March 2. (AGMR-RDT-SECY)

19. General Manager's February 27 Letter to John T. Conway re Space Electric Power Program Funding

Noted.

20. CARRIOLET

Commissioner Tape reported that Mr. Kelly would be providing data for use in conversations with Mr. Rostow and also that Chairman Anderson was expected momentarily to be seeing the President. (EAGM-PNE)

21. Invitations to EEI Meeting in New Orleans, April 17-19

Commissioner Johnson will undertake to arrange his schedule for attending the New Orleans meeting to include his representing the Commission at the Louisiana agreement signing ceremony, Commissioner Tape having been previously designated to represent the Commission at the signing. (Helfrich-DR)

22. Chairman, MLC, Visit to NATO Facilities (First two weeks of April)

Commissioner Tape indicated he was tentatively planning to accompany Dr. Walske.

23. Executive Personnel Item (See Deputy Secretary Vance's January 26 letter)

Approved. (PER)

24. Executive Session

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

5:15 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. DeRenzis \*  
Mr. Vanderryn \*  
Dr. Poor \*\*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*\*  
Mr. Faulkner \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Klein \*\*\*\*\*

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 4, 5  
\*\* Item 4  
\*\*\* Items 6, 7, 11  
\*\*\*\* Item 6  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 19

I sent the supplement of the 1962 Civilian Power Report to Senator John Pastore this afternoon; it will finally be released publicly on Wednesday.

I sent the authorization amendments for the expanded ROVER program, Meson Facility and Scyllac to the President of the Senate, Senator John Pastore, and the Speaker of the House - these will be announced by President Johnson tomorrow.

I sent to Jeanette the tape recording we made yesterday to be played at my mother's 80th birthday party.

Tuesday, February 28, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. Congressman Melvin Price called me and said that the date of May 26, 1967, would be fine for me to speak at the Southern Illinois University. I asked whether he would be going, and he said that he will go out with me, but may not be coming back with me.

At 11 a.m. I attended the dedication of the 76-Inch Cyclotron (the one I broke ground for in December 1964) at the U.S. Naval Research Laboratory. Captain T. B. Owen (Director, U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, presided) and Robert A. Frosch (Assistant Secretary of Navy for Research and Development) spoke, as did Dr. R. O. Bondelid (head of the Cyclotron branch) who led a tour following the ceremony. Jack Livingood, Robert Livingston, Neal Peek (Davis), Bill Brobeck, McWolters (Berkeley), and Congressman Hervey G. Machen (Maryland) were present. Brobeck said he and Wally Reynolds would like to work on the 200 BeV Accelerator.



Dedication of Naval Research Laboratory Cyclotron Facility, Washington, D.C., February 28, 1967

L to R: Congressman Hervey C. Machen of Maryland; Seaborg; Assistant Secretary of Navy for Research and Development, Robert A. Frosch; (Unknown); R. O. Bondelid, Head, Cyclotron Branch NRL.



At 1 p.m. the Commissioners, staff, and I had lunch in our dining room with John Macy, Nicholas Oganovic, and Seymour S. Berlin of the Civil Service Commission. We discussed AEC programs and various AEC-CSC relationships and personnel questions.

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

At 2:15 p.m. I met with Robert Gerdes (Chairman of the Board, Pacific Gas & Electric Company, San Francisco, California), Shermer L. Sibley (President, Pacific Gas & Electric Company), and H. M. Conner (Washington Representative, Pacific Gas & Electric Company). Mr. Gerdes said the purpose of the visit was to report on the status of the PG&E Diablo Canyon reactor project. The State regulatory hearings are underway and to date only one source of objection has occurred, that being from a small segment of the Sierra Club. He explained that the club bylaws provided that a 100-signature petition would require the vote of the entire group. A special vote of national representatives from each district was conducted which indicated strong support for the Diablo Canyon project. I indicated that I will be making another speech before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco on May 12th and was toying with the idea of including in my remarks the position that California would be facing in its overall energy picture without the benefit of nuclear power. Gerdes felt that such remarks coming from me would be very helpful.

Gerdes stated that this is a crucial test for California, and if they fail this time, it might put them back ten years. He noted that their fuel cost from nuclear plants will be in the area of 18¢ per million Btu. Gerdes stated that they are pleased to read about the streamlining of our regulatory organization. He said that they expect their Diablo Canyon unit to be available in 1972. This would be followed by a support arrangement with the Sacramento Utility District for a plant in 1973 or possibly a separate PG&E plant in 1974. They currently have an option on a duplicate of the Diablo station. The PG&E current capacity is about 9,000 KW. This is expected to increase to about 12 million MW in 1972 or 1973. By the mid 1970's the system will be growing at about 1,000 MW per year. Sibley expressed the hope that they will get favorable approval for the Diablo site and Gerdes noted that the reactor is essentially the same as others already being reviewed by the Commission. No early decision is anticipated from the State regulatory hearings. This may be delayed until after the Commission rules on the application.

I called Adrian Fisher to discuss the NPT - the suggestion to put U.S. civilian nuclear power reactors under IAEA safeguards is before the President.

At 4 p.m. Tape and I met with Walt Rostow, Special Assistant to the President, at the White House. We explained the situation with regard to CABRIOLET, pointing out that a decision to shoot would have to be made before about March 10th, in order to avoid the grazing season, otherwise the device, which is buried already, would have to be destroyed and it would cost about \$1.4 million more to execute the experiment later in the year. I gave Rostow a copy of our fact sheet, "Cabriolet Facts." He said that he will bring this to the attention of the President. I mentioned to him the President's interest in the food irradiator that we are giving to India, and his suggestion that this action might be exploited some way with Congress. I also mentioned Sarabhai's desire that this be placed on shipboard; he called in Howard Wiggins and I left him a copy of my letter to Secretary Udall of January 27, 1967, and Luce's answer of February 21, 1967, which explains the need for repair work and funds for operating costs if the DELAWARE is to be used for this purpose. Wiggins asked to be briefed

February 29, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Nuclear Rocket Reactor Test

The Phoebus-1B Nuclear Rocket Reactor was tested at full power of 1500 megawatts on February 23 at the Nuclear Rocket Development Station in Nevada. The test was part of the continuing AEC-NSA program to develop the technology of nuclear-powered rockets capable of extensive space exploration.

In the February 23 test, the Phoebus-1B Reactor was operated for approximately 45 minutes, including 30 minutes at full power. The test at 1500 megawatts was to explore the effects of the higher power operation (the highest yet attained by a rocket reactor) on the reactor and to explore operating conditions that might be found in the planned test later this year of the 5000-megawatt Phoebus-2 Reactor.

2. Supplemental Test Site Explorations in Alaska

AEC has invited contractors to submit proposals for construction work in support of the exploration program to determine the suitability of Anchitka Island, Alaska, for possible use as a supplemental site for underground nuclear testing. A 350-man camp is to be erected on Anchitka and will include docks, warehouses, airport buildings and drilling pads. Construction work is scheduled to start in

March. Drilling activities to determine if the Anacitka geology is suitable for underground testing are expected to get under way in April.

3. US/UK Mutual Defense Cooperation ~~(CONFIDENTIAL)~~

Future cooperation with the United Kingdom under the US/UK Mutual Defense Agreement is now under discussion and review by representatives of AEC and the Departments of State and Defense following a recent meeting in Washington with British officials. On January 20, Sir William Fenney, Chairman of the UK Atomic Energy Authority, and advisors met with Commissioner Cape and AEC-DoD staff to discuss the continuing British interest in the development of nuclear weapons and to relate their desire for further cooperation under the US/UK Mutual Defense Agreement.

4. Nuclear Desalting Activities

- (a) The US-Greek Feasibility Study of desalting plants for the Athens area has been completed. The study was conducted by a 6-man team of US specialists working with a similar Greek group as part of the continuing US program for sharing desalting experience and technology with other nations. On the basis of future water and power needs of the Athens area, the team considered plants which would produce 25-30 million gallons of fresh water per day coupled with a 300 MWe generating unit. The team found that a nuclear power plant would be more economical than a plant using fuel oil based on current power costs in Greece.

In the meantime, the Greek Government is conducting independent studies of alternative sources of fresh water (other than by desalting). A comparison of the economics of these sources with that of nuclear desalting will be made when the Greek studies have been completed.

- (b) Pursuant to the Desalination Agreement With the Soviet Union which calls for exchange of desalting information as well as personnel visits, AEC recently received from the USSR the first shipment of publications consisting of 35 reports and two books. Preliminary review indicates that about one-half of the publications received in this technical exchange is not in the open literature.
- (c) The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs is hearing Government and industry witnesses February 27-28 on a bill authorizing participation of the Department of Interior, along with AEC, in the cooperative project to construct and operate a large nuclear power-desalting plant in Southern California. Senate legislation on this measure was passed February 6.

5. Activities in Connection with the 200 BeV Accelerator

- (a) Congressional Hearings. The JCPE Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation held hearings on the 200 BeV accelerator on February 15-16. Testimony was given by AEC; by representatives of Universities Research Association (URA), the AEC contractor now engaged in planning for the facility; and by representatives of our Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in California, which has performed the design study for the 200 BeV accelerator. Matters taken up included the proposed AEC management arrangement with URA, and the implications of rescopeing the accelerator project from the one-phase construction in the original design to two phases of construction.
- (b) Other Activities. Site investigations, including the drilling of test holes, are going forward at Weston, Illinois. We have established an Area Office at Weston specifically to follow the accelerator project. In regard to civil rights, we are currently working to resolve problems in such housing and equal employment opportunities through meetings of AEC representatives with State and local officials in Illinois.

## 6. Congressional Hearings

- (a) AEC Authorization hearings before the JCAE will continue February 28 - March 2 when the Physical Research Program (other than the 200 MeV accelerator), the Space Nuclear Propulsion Program, and the Raw Materials Program are scheduled for discussion.
- (b) Commissioner Habrit will testify for AEC at Hearings to be held March 3 by the Subcommittee on Government Research of the Senate Committee on Government Operations on the role of Government institutions in the area of biomedical development and application.
- (c) Commissioner Ramey is scheduled to testify before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary which will consider on March 6-7 a bill to amend the Administrative Procedure Act.
- (d) The Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Senate Committee on Government Operations has asked me to testify March 9 in regard to the possible creation of a Select Committee on Technology and Human Environment.

## 7. Personal Commitments

On March 1 I shall speak at Howard University at its Centennial Conference on "The University in a Changing Society."

I have accepted an invitation from Secretary Nitze to deliver the principal address on March 3 at the commissioning ceremony of the Nuclear Attack Submarine STURGEON. Mrs. Everett Dirksen, the sponsor for the STURGEON, and possibly the Senator are expected to attend the ceremony.

On March 14 I shall serve as General Chairman at the Fifth Annual Goddard Symposium of the American Astronautical Society, Sheraton Park Hotel, in Washington. The theme of the symposium is "The Voyage to The Planets."

Respectfully submitted,

(S) Glen T. Seaberg

Glen T. Seaberg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith

further on this and we told him that we will have someone like Les Staebler get in touch with him, and then Wriggins will take it up with the State Department, etc., in order to develop a decision as to whether we should furnish such a ship to house the fish irradiator that we are going to loan to India.

At 5:40 p.m. I received a telephone call from Johannes S. Newton, President, Leif Erikson Foundation. He will be in town Thursday and Saturday and wants to see me. I told him that I have a very full schedule both days and we agreed that he will write in advance the next time he expects to be in town, and perhaps I will not have as heavy a schedule and could see him.

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a Pacific Gas and Electric Company reception at the Madison Hotel. Robert Gerdes, Shermer Sibley, Herman Kruse, and H. M. Conner were the hosts. Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy, California Congressmen Chet Holifield, Charles S. Gubser, Don Edwards, Jeffrey Cohelan and Burt L. Talcott, Texas Congressman Olin E. Teague, Ohio Congresswoman Frances P. Bolton, and Mark F. Ferber (University of California representative) were among those present.

Tuesday, March 1, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I went to Howard University where I delivered my address, "Time, Leisure and the Computer: The Crisis of Modern Technology," at the Pre-Charter Day Centennial Conference on "The University in a Changing Society." I was introduced by Dr. Herman Branson (Head of the Physics Department). Then I participated in a panel discussion with Father Francis J. Hayden (Georgetown University), Dr. Thomas Kurtz (Dartmouth College), Sandra Rice and William Pogue (students at Howard) based on my talk. Max Lerner gave a summing up talk.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Al Ghiorso, who is in town to talk on the Omnitron at the Accelerator Conference and to participate in a press conference tomorrow. We discussed prospects for Omnitron funding.

At 3 p.m. Julie Rubin and I met with Henry Lieberman, New York Times. The purpose of his visit was in connection with a planned article on the technology gap. He requested my views on the subject. I stated that in my view the term is used loosely and refers to a disparity in overall economic strength between the U.S. and other markets. I explained that most countries invest a lower percent of the GNP in research and development than the U.S. (some supporting data for this statement were given to Lieberman after the discussion). The differences in cooperation between countries and companies in the U.S. and Europe and the relative size of market areas were discussed. It was agreed that unification of the European market potential would offer population and resources comparable to the U.S. I reviewed the benefits and type of cooperation between the Commission and a number of foreign countries. A specific reference was made to our \$350,000 grant for research reactors to a number of countries (data on countries receiving these grants were provided). I indicated that our arrangement with groups such as Euratom is an example of successfully combining of effort by European countries. The potential of spin-off from a nuclear weapons program was discussed. I stated that foreign countries misunderstand the benefits of spin-off from our weapons program.

Based on a question from Lieberman, I stated that we are probably ahead of the European countries in computers, nuclear reactors (they may not admit this), and instrumentation; while their technology is comparable to ours in aircraft design, plasma physics, and metallurgy. Areas where they may be even slightly ahead of us are radioastronomy and some high energy physics facilities. I made it clear that there is no question about the capability of foreign scientists, and agreed with Lieberman that a technology gap may exist because of differences in the social organization for use of technology. In answer to a question by Lieberman, I stated that I am unable to identify in my contacts any more difficulty in dealing with Europeans today versus ten years ago. I suggested that Lieberman arrange to talk to Hornig and Nabrit, since they are members of a committee established to look into the technology gap problem. One possible solution to the overall problem, which I offered, is that the European countries establish a supernational science foundation. The high energy physics facility at CERN was offered as an example of where this has been successful in a specific area.

I wrote Rear Admiral D. S. Fahrney, Secretary, Committee on Science and Arts, the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia, suggesting that Albert Ghiorso deserves consideration for one of the awards which are available from the Franklin Institute; I enclosed a list of his noteworthy accomplishments and a list of his publications.

At 6:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert Kintner (White House). He said that the President is going to Texas tomorrow and will be gone about five days, returning Monday or maybe Tuesday. He said they always have the problem in Texas of having news to report; therefore, if we have any items that could be made public during that period, we should send them daily to Kintner at the White House, even as late as Monday. I reminded Kintner that we have set up an appointment for the President to meet with the 40 Science Talent Search winners late Monday afternoon, March 6, 1967, at 5 p.m.

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a reception at the International Club for the UK reactor safety team (R. Farmer, R. F. Jackson, W. Irvine, D. Gilby, I. Davidson, and R. Walmsley) and the ACRS.

Then Helen and I attended the Congressional Reception given by the American Land Title Association at the Mayflower Hotel, followed by a dinner with Alice and Jim Robinson and their daughter Joan, and her boy friend Tom Yolken.

We then went to the movie preview, "A Man for All Seasons", at the MacArthur Theatre (black tie), followed by a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Roger L. Stevens for Fred Zinnemann, director of the movie, at the Georgetown Club. Mr. and Mrs. John Walker, Mrs. Frances Howard (Hubert Humphrey's sister), the Harold Lindners, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Morgan (ABC news commentator for labor), and others, were present.

Thursday, March 2, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 672 (notes attached). I signed the letter to Ralph Lumb commenting on his draft report (copy attached).

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 227 (notes attached).

At 11:30 a.m. I called Congressman George Mahon of Texas and told him I want to pursue further with him our conversation regarding our appropriation hearings and the possibility of an arrangement that he might be working on. I asked if it would be feasible to have our hearings along with those of the independent offices under Congressman Joe Evins. Since we have been running into the year as far as November, before our hearings have come up, it presents some difficulty. He said I called at the right time since he had met only this past Tuesday with his Subcommittee Chairmen to discuss this whole problem. They have a copy of the letter which Charles Schultze gave the President on this problem and they realize they have to do something about the situation, but he doesn't know that they can do anything this year. He will, however, have another look at the situation to see if something can be worked out.

He then asked how significant ROVER is, and if it is something that could be postponed. I told him I didn't think so; we have reached a stage in the technology where it would be wasteful to try to think of a way to put a hold on it - we have to either go on with the development of the engine or phase it down. I said that is the decision the President has to make; the President thinks, in balance, he needs this flexibility. I said there are other aspects of the whole thing such as national security implications. He asked how long it took me to persuade the President to do this. I told him I went down to the ranch during Christmas (the week after Christmas) and Webb was down there the week before. I said the President carefully went over the whole program with us. I told him I would be glad to come up to fill him in more on this program





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

COPY NO. 17  
March 2, 1967

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NOV 88

INFORMATION MEETING 672

9:35 a.m., Thursday, March 2, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. Cabriolet.
2. Indian Food Irradiation Assistance.

The Chairman reported following discussions with Mr. Rostow, arrangements have been made for Mr. Wriggins to review the matter with Mr. Staebler, DIA. (IA)

3. Mr. Brown's February 28 Memorandum re Tentative AEC Policy on Gas Centrifuge Development.

The Commissioners approved tentatively, as revised, the policy statement and requested the prompt submission of information on overseas developments reported at the meeting and the scheduling of an early meeting with appropriate General Electric representatives. (AGM-SECY)

4. Proposed Letter to Dr. Ralph Lumb re Comments on Draft Report on ad hoc Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Materials.

The Chairman will sign the letter today; staff will review the accompanying comments with Commissioner Tape for appropriate revision. (Fritsch-AGMA-EACM-DR)

5. Dr. Hornig's February 17 Letter re AEC Plans for a Computer-Based Information System.

Noted.

6. Dr. R. Rometsch's (EUROCHEMIC) February 24 Letter re Interest in the Recovery of Neptunium-237 from Irradiated Fuel.

To be considered in conjunction with AEC 853/20 - Purchase of Neptunium from the UK and Private Industry, which is scheduled for the Commission meeting at 2:30 p.m., March 6. (PROD-IA-SECY)

7. Mr. A. Wagner's (TVA) February 24 Letter re Proposed Browns Ferry Plant.

The Commission noted the Director of Regulation was preparing a proposed response. (DR-GC)

8. Mr. Brown's February 27 Memorandum re Information Guidance on Diagnostic Aircraft.

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (AGM-Yore)

9. Nuclear Power Goes "Critical", FORTUNE Magazine, March 1967.

10. US/UK Meeting on Reactor Safety.

The Commissioners requested that appropriate representatives of ACRS, Director of Regulation, and the General Manager report informally to the Commissioners on these discussions at a meeting to be scheduled when the ACRS representatives will be in Washington. (DR-EAGM-SECY)

11. Chairman's February 28 Conversation with Messrs. Gerdes, Sibley and Conner, PGE.

12. Commissioner Nabrit's Testimony at Biomedical Development Hearings (Subcommittee on Government Research of Senate Committee on Government Operations), March 3 (Mr. Burke's February 28 Memorandum)

Noted. (Bloom)

13. Agenda for the Week of March 6.

Approved (SECY)

14. Commissioners' Participation in AIF Senior Management Forum, Phoenix, Ariz., March 29-31, 1967.

The Commission plans Forum participation as follows: Commissioner Johnson, March 29; Chairman Seaborg, March 30; and Commissioner Ramey, March 31. (IP)

15. AEC 152/204 - Comments on Income Tax Aspects of Nuclear Power (Information Paper)

To be scheduled. (OA-SECY) —

16. AEC 935/19 - Heavy Water Program, March 1, 1967.

The Commission approved the General Manager's recommendation as revised and discussed notification arrangements. (RDT)

17. AEC 719/57 - Analysis of FDA Speech re Food Irradiation.

To be rescheduled for the Information Meeting, Monday morning, March 6, with the Director, Biology and Medicine, available for discussion. (EAGM-BM-ID-SECY)

18. AEC 603/124-- Subcontracting for Construction Services - AGS Conversion Project.

The Commissioners noted the General Manager would approve the Brookhaven request subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (Yore-CONS)

19. AEC 901/215 - Proposed Chicom and North Vietnamese Participation in Conference on Theoretical Physics.

Approved. (IA)

20. AEC 544/38 - Letter from National Coal Association re Air Pollution.

Noted.

21. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 194.

Noted subject to Commissioner Ramey's review. (PAR-Yore)

22. Statement for Plowshare Program - Mr. Burke's February 27 Memorandum.

The Commissioners noted that staff would revise sections on Cabrioleet and natural resources projects. (PNE-OCR)

23. Material for Record on Civilian Power Research and Development Program - Mr. Burke's February 27 Memorandum.

Staff to reduce length of statements consistent with requirements of adequacy. RDT-OCR)

24. AIF Study Team.

To be rescheduled. (DGM-SECY)

25. AEC Comments on S.518 (Mr. Hennessey's March 1 Memorandum).

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (Yore-GC)

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Kavanagh\*  
Mr. Shaw\*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Hobbs

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 16

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 66

Dear Dr. Lamb:

My letter of February 23, 1967, acknowledging receipt of the Panel's draft report, advised you that I would forward any comments we might have respecting the draft.

Transmitted herewith are comments prepared by the staff and designed to clarify certain information in the report. Staff has also passed on to Mr. Ralph G. Page, Secretary of the Panel, certain other minor editorial changes. I trust these comments will assist the Panel in its efforts to finalize the report.

Your cooperation is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(s) Tom W. Bligh

Chairman

Dr. Ralph F. Lamb, Director  
Western New York Nuclear Research Center, Inc.  
Buffalo, New York 14214

Enclosures:  
Comments on draft report

Distribution: Chairman (2) ✓  
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ACIA

ACIA:JVV/CIA/DCM/TV2

PLC:

DCM

CI

1. It is suggested that the abstract acknowledge that AEC has always required its cost-type contractors to safeguard special nuclear material which they possess and that the applicable requirements have been similar to those identified by the Panel as "essential elements of an adequate safeguards system."
2. Recommendation No. 3 on page 3 of the abstract and language on pages 30 and 63 of the report should be clarified by referring specifically to unclassified materials and by rewording to eliminate the word "security".
3. Recommendation No. 4 on page 3 of the abstract and on page 31 of the report should be clarified so that it relates specifically to the physical protection of special nuclear material.
4. It is suggested that the Panel clarify Recommendation No. 5 on page 4 of the abstract and on page 32 of the report with respect to the kinds of plants, equipment and facilities to be reviewed for safeguards purposes.
5. The word "implement" in Recommendation No. 10.a on page 5 of the abstract and on page 45 of the report should be eliminated as AEC does not implement the safeguards provisions of the agreement. It

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*R. E. O'Brien* 6/26/86  
REVIEWED BY *D. LaFurie* 1/17/86  
DATE

is suggested that the Panel may wish to recommend continuation of AEC policy on safeguards as provided for in the U.S.-EURATOM agreement.

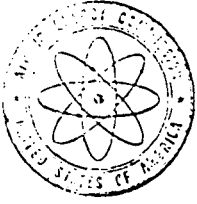
6. On page 8 and other pages of a report, the term "normal statistical errors" is used. There are other uncertainties beyond normal statistical errors. Therefore, it is suggested that the term "measurement uncertainties" be used in lieu of "normal statistical errors."
7. It is noted that the discussion of the international program commencing on page 14 considers the programs being conducted by the International Atomic Energy Agency and EURATOM. The only description of the bilateral program of the AEC in this Part is in Appendix 5, referenced in a footnote. Although the AEC program is phasing out, it has been of substantial size and is still active. A discussion of international safeguards without attention to the AEC program would be incomplete.
8. The first sentence of the last paragraph on page 15 reads: "The IAEA safeguards program is directed at detecting diversions by duly constituted government organizations." The statement erroneously suggests that diversion by parties other than government organizations will not be covered. It could be corrected by ending the sentence with the word "diversions."

9. The second sentence in the second paragraph on page 17 states that the Agency system applies only to peaceful activities that member nations elect to place under IAEA safeguards. As provided in Article III A.5 of the Agency's Statute, the Agency is also authorized to apply safeguards to special fissionable and other materials, services, equipment, facilities and information made available by the Agency or at its request or under its supervision or control. The addition of the following phrase after the word "safeguards" in the fifth line of the paragraph might be helpful: "or to the supply of material, services, equipment or information by or under the aegis of the Agency."
10. On page 21 of the report, the Panel notes that the "strategic importance" report generally supports the IAEA schedule of inspection frequency. We believe that the report elsewhere also supports the AEC schedule of inspection frequency as it too is determined by the quantities of materials in inventory, through-put or production capability of the facility. It would be helpful if this were reflected on page 21.
11. The observation that the Panel makes on page 35 of the report with respect to delay between the shipment of material and the receipt of notification of its arrival does not apply to shipments received by AEC cost-type contractors as such contractors are required to promptly notify shippers of their receipt of material.



12. The first sentence on page 61 suggests that AEC has not taken cognizance of small quantities of material in developing its policies and procedures for safeguarding special nuclear material. This is not the case. For example, AEC Manual Chapter 2401 specifically exempts certain amounts of special nuclear material from the requirements relating to physical protection of the material.
13. The first sentence of the second paragraph on page 63 is not factual as it relates to unlicensed AEC contractors. The AEC has not relied upon the financial value of the material nor on the criminal penalties of the Act to assure that special nuclear material in the possession of AEC cost-type contractors is adequately safeguarded. Such contractors have always been required to comply with requirements that are similar to those identified by the Panel as necessary in the safeguarding of such materials.
14. It is recommended that Appendix 6 be paraphrased in the report and not identified as a specific memorandum from staff of the Commission.
15. Appendix 7 of the report should be identified as an AEC report rather than a report by the Technical Branch of the Division of International Affairs.

16. It is suggested that the abstract, specifically Recommendation No. 6, recognize that the criteria to be established for acceptable limits for shipper-receiver differences, material unaccounted for, normal operation losses, etc., should vary with the nature and complexity of the facilities and operations and the amounts, form, and acceptability of the special nuclear material.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

March 2, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 227

11:25 a.m., Thursday, March 2, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. Mr. Price's February 28 Memorandum re Northern States Power Company -  
Request for Exemption

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's comments. (Yore-DR)

2. Matters Prohibited Prior to Issuance of a Construction Permit.

The Commissioners noted that Mr. Price was making a study of this matter and would be reviewing it with the Commissioners in due course. (DR-SECY)

3. Mr. A. Wagner's (TVA) February 24 Letter re Proposed Browns Ferry Plant

The Commissioners noted Mr. Price would be submitting an appropriate response for their consideration. (DR-SECY)

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

11:30 am

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Yore  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Hobbs

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Commissioners  
Dir. of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

if he wishes. He said he deeply appreciated my calling to refresh his memory.

I went to a congressional luncheon for the 40 Science Talent Search Winners at the Rayburn Building. I spoke briefly, and Congressman Melvin Price gave the main talk. I talked to most of the winners.

At 2 p.m. I met with the DUSAF group to discuss their possible role in the design of the 200 BeV Accelerator.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with William E. McGuirk, Jr., Mercantile Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Baltimore, Maryland. McGuirk had two items he wanted to discuss with me: 1. A French scientist named Inchauspe, of the SNPA Laboratoires de Chimie Physique in France, came to Vincent Sullau, head of the Nuclear Division of Allied Chemical Corporation to discuss some work he and his group have done on the enrichment of U-235 by the chromatographic method. Sullau gave the report to Newman, a knowledgeable employee of Allied, to evaluate. When Newman absorbed its contents, he got in touch with McGuirk and gave him one of the two copies. The CIA has also been informed. McGuirk gave me one of the two copies. Apparently the French have enriched U-235 from its natural concentration of .7% up to .8% with one pass through a chromatographic column of undisclosed length. This has led the French group, and the Allied people and McGuirk, to feel that the method has extraordinary promise. McGuirk leaves it to us to what further action should be taken, and awaits our further instruction. Inchauspe has offered his services to Allied to continue the investigation of the process.

2. Grace has decided to withdraw its financial support of Electro-Nucleonics in order to occupy itself more fully with chemicals and foods. McGuirk said he has no financial interest in Electro-Nucleonics. He said Electro-Nucleonics could carry on for a short time, but not long, because they will receive their regular monthly \$50,000 from Grace on March 22nd, but there is no assurance they will receive it on April 22nd. McGuirk said he could raise more money for Electro-Nucleonics if this were desired, or he could get utility support. But, on the other hand, Newgaard and Abajian will follow his advice as to which direction to go. He and I agreed that the best course would be to encourage them not to seek further financial support and to await word from us. Newgaard has considered going to Allied for support; however, he would follow McGuirk's advice in going ahead, for example, on a contract basis with the government. Newgaard has put his whole life into this, and if he cannot do it through private means, he would go ahead on governmental terms, in order to continue the work, the advancement of which he puts at prime importance. There is some urgency to this in that Electro-Nucleonics stock has been selling at a ridiculously inflated price of some \$36.00 a share, giving the company a paper value of \$20 million, whereas the stock wouldn't be worth \$.20 if the facts were known. Also, Grace feels impelled, under SEC rules, to make a public announcement of withdrawal of its support, which they intend to do. He wanted to know whether he should have the key Grace people come in to see us to discuss this, and I said we would probably want to see them, but we would get in touch with them about the time.

At 3 p.m. I attended a meeting of the National Aeronautics and Space Council in the Executive Office Building. Present were: Vice President Humphrey, Kohler, Hornig, Golovin, Webb, Seamans, Mueller, Shea, Foster, Pollack, Packard, Welsh, Hale, and others. The Vice President opened the meeting with a statement noting that from the response to the discussion in the previous meeting it has now been determined that there is no new legislation to be suggested by any of the Council

members for the U.S. Space Program. The Vice President also noted that the suggestion has been made that the Secretary of Transportation be included as a member of the Space Council. It was decided that no amendment of the law would be made to permit membership but rather that the Secretary of Transportation be invited as an observer when appropriate issues were before the Council which necessitated his attendance.

The Vice President then commended NASA on its handling of the Apollo tragedy and then turned the meeting over to Webb with the view that he and the other members of the Council wanted to know the effect of the tragedy on the future Apollo program. Webb responded by noting that NASA has carefully organized a Board of Inquiry under whose aegis both the destroyed spacecraft and a nearly identical spacecraft are now being disassembled and examined. At this point it is not possible to say how long a delay has been introduced into the Apollo program since the Board's findings will not be completed for another month. Webb did say that new preliminary designs are under consideration such as new hatches for the spacecraft and the use of mixed gases. Webb then discussed the congressional investigations by both the House and the Senate and noted his concern with Senator Clinton Anderson and Senator Margaret Chase Smith's request for interim reports. This is being handled by Seaman's weekly visits with the Board and his report to the Senate. Webb is holding his decision until the final Board findings are made.

Webb then proceeded to give some initial conclusions, such as there is no evidence pointing to any one manufacturer's negligence. He also discussed the early dangerous conditions of two gas system used in Mercury versus the later substantial success of the one gas system in Mercury and Gemini. Finally, he noted the melting and actual burning of aluminum pipes in the Apollo spacecraft and the possible need to replace aluminum with steel. Webb said his off-the-cuff estimate will be that NASA will have a spacecraft ready by the end of this year. Further, at this time he feels it is not necessary to have a supplemental appropriation. More important, if the time loss can be made up there would be no additional expenses overall. If time is lost the larger part of these expenses will show up in 1970. He further commented on the fact that there will be many dangerous experiments being conducted from here on in with the hydrogen and oxygen propulsion systems and noted the difficulty in quality control in an industry which has 300,000 people working at 20,000 contractors. Seaman reviewed in a little more detail last week's meeting with the Inquiry Board at the Cape. The Vice President inquired if there would be any additional cost borne by NASA during the investigations. Webb responded that there would not be since the same people who are working in the investigations had already been working on the Apollo system.

Mueller then discussed in greater detail three of the alternative improvements in the spacecraft design that are now being examined. First, the replacement of all flammable materials with such things as glass fiber and teflon. The second improvement would be a quick opening ingress and egress hatch for the Apollo. And finally, the environmental control system which includes the aluminum lines would have to be upgraded. Webb then noted the difficulty in trying to continue this inquiry with the whole matter being tried in the press. He noted the continued pressure of Congress and the press to get information on the incident and on the equipment manufacturers' potential negligence, if any. The Vice President sympathized with Webb and responded that in light of all this the matter has gone extremely well. The Vice President also noted the remarkable behavior of the astronauts' wives during all this. Dr. Shea, who is responsible

for the Apollo spacecraft program, then gave his summary views as well and the Vice President expressed his continued utmost confidence in Shea and his colleagues.

The Vice President commented on his recent visit to Stanford University and Vandenburg Air Force Base. He referred to "Glenn's friends at Stanford", in connection with his unpleasant reception by students there. He then turned the meeting over to Hornig to summarize the recent PSAC study. Hornig noted that the report, which represents a year's work of a committee whose membership incorporates a very broad spectrum, had as its primary purpose the question of where do we go from here? Most of the time of the PSAC Committee was spent on Section II in an attempt to determine rationale for a future program. The first rationale which was evolved focused on the importance to retain the U.S. leadership in space; the second, the need to develop practical uses for space; the third, the importance of enlarging the stage in which man is able to operate both technologically and spiritually; and finally, the indirect benefit one accrues from space activities.

Hornig said that the PSAC group also considered at length the question of another specific space goal like Apollo. It was the consensus that this is not necessary. Instead our space goal should be to use our technological capabilities for a broad spectrum of manned and unmanned objectives. Further, it is important now to talk of objectives rather than manned or unmanned missions. Hornig did note that the whole future program is based on the thought that eventually there will be manned planetary flights. Hornig then reviewed the recommended program.

First, PSAC recommended a limited extension of the Apollo program to explore the moon. This would be with one or two expeditions a year which could stay for several days on the moon and travel for several miles. Second, and the main focus of future activities, would be the planets. Here PSAC gave strong support for a Voyager unmanned landing on Mars and also Venus. Possibly higher scientific priority should be given to the Venus mission. Further, from a biomedical viewpoint, the integrated values of man in space must be studied. Man must be more than just a passenger. PSAC suggested a mission of over 100 days in orbit.

Hornig then said that PSAC had noted the competition between the similar Titan III and Saturn I and suggested that closer coordination should exist between NASA and DOD on the MOL program. Webb responded that this has been under study but that he feels we will need both NASA and DOD programs since the Apollo in space gave us an option of orbital maneuvering missions because of its propulsion capability. Foster agreed with both programs but he did think it is important to avoid duplication. Hornig then returned to the summary of the PSAC recommendations and noted their focus on space applications for communications and meteorology. Here PSAC recommended that one should be hardnosed about this and perform detailed cost benefit studies. Hornig stated the big excitement is in the science area, particularly in an orbiting telescope. He noted vast improvements in the resolution and observable spectrum attainable with telescopes outside the earth's atmosphere. Finally Hornig noted the one organizational change recommended by PSAC which is to remove the manned versus unmanned distinction in time. Hornig concluded by discussing the PSAC conclusion that there should be some minimum base of several billion dollars for the space budget in the 1970's regardless of the program.

Webb promptly commended PSAC for doing such an excellent job. He expressed his surprise that there is this much of a consensus in that this great degree of unanimity had not existed before. The Vice President agreed with this. Webb said as a follow-up to this report NASA has contracted directly with the National Academy of Sciences for an earth resources study which would last for two summers. The Vice President then discussed the need for broad dissemination of the report and it was decided that the Vice President would arrange to have the report made a Senate document which would give it extensive distribution.

The Vice President then asked each member of the Council to give his evaluation of the report for the benefit of the Council. He noted that there would be no target date on this. Undersecretary Kohler and I indicated our willingness to comment on the report. The Vice President then said that in the ten congressional briefings that are in progress in the White House for all Congressmen and Senators there was a fixed result in each case and this seemed to be the leak about our military satellite capability. He asked the Council to consider the general question of when we are going to declassify this effort. Foster noted that three months ago DOD had looked into this matter closely. Everyone agreed this is an issue which is too complex to be decided at this meeting, but that it should be given further consideration.

At 5 p.m. I met with John Flaherty (Atomics International Division) and Walter Zinn (Combustion Engineering) to explain to them AEC's termination of the HWOCR program.

I received a telephone call from Adrian Fisher. He said that Foster is trying to set up a schedule of meetings with our principal NATO Allies, and as part of this he is concerned about Article III of the NPT. What they are planning to do is list Article III of the Treaty as follows: "Article III - Safeguards (Text under consideration and will be circulated separately.)" Fisher said he isn't proud of this and he didn't want it, but he got overruled.

At 6:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Admiral Rickover. He urged me to take 15-20 minutes during my forthcoming visit to Groton, Connecticut, to look at the mock-up of "the little submarine," which will cost about \$50 million. He suggested that this be done on the way to or from the airport. I said I'll be leaving here at 9 a.m., so I would prefer to see it in the morning. He asked whether he should send someone up with me. I said that wouldn't be necessary, and he agreed that the people up there could explain the details to me. I invited Rickover to go along with me, but he declined. He said he would be in touch with Fritsch to work out the details.

Edith Ericson, and Uncle Henry, called from Ishpeming to say that cousin Lalla Cuyler (my father's niece) died this afternoon. I called and told Jeanette.

Friday, March 3, 1967 - New London - Haddam Neck, Connecticut

I flew, with Fritsch and Schneider, on a Navy plane (No. 1410, Lieutenant Commander Crews, pilot) leaving Andrews Air Force Base at about 8:45 a.m. and arriving at New London, Connecticut at about 10:30 a.m.

We were met by Rear Admiral Joseph W. Williams, J. William Jones (President Electric Boat Division, General Dynamics) and William H. Young (Representative Schnectady/Pittsburgh Naval Reactor Office) and were driven to the Electric Boat Company where we had a briefing and then a tour of NR-1.

We then went to the U.S. Naval Submarine Base where we had lunch in the Bib Suite.

At 1:30 p.m., after remarks by Jones, Williams, Carl C. Holschuk (Group Vice President Marine Systems, General Dynamics), Commander Curtis B. Shellman, Jr. (USN) and an introduction by Williams, I spoke on "Nuclear Power and the Navy" at the Commissioning Ceremony of the Nuclear Attack Submarine Sturgeon, followed by a tour of the submarine.

At 2:30 p.m. Fritsch, Schneider and I were met by Eugene Sturgeon and Andrew Wolford of Connecticut Light and Power Company and driven to the Haddam Neck nuclear power plant. Here we were met by Sherman Knapp and given a tour of the plant.



Visit to Connecticut Yankee Plant, March 3, 1967

L to R: Andrew Wolford, Stanley Schneider, (Unknown), Admiral Williams, (Unknown), Seaborg, Eugene Sturgeon, Sherman Knapp



We were then driven to the New London Airport and we flew back to Andrews Air Force Base in the Navy plane which left at about 5:15 p.m. and arrived at about 7 p.m.

Saturday, March 4, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I interviewed the Science Talent Search finalists.

Sunday, March 5, 1967 - Home

I spent most of the day at home.

Monday, March 6, 1967 - Germantown

At 9:35 a.m. I met with Myron Kratzer, John Hall, Allan Labowitz, and Abe Friedman to discuss Secretary Rusk's plan to write President Johnson to recommend that Article III of the NPT be modified to accept verification of Euratom safeguards by the IAEA.

I called Secretary Rusk and said I disagreed with this plan to give up on IAEA safeguards and wrote him a memo following up on this (copy attached).

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 673 (notes attached). We discussed my conversations with Congressman Mahon regarding Subcommittee jurisdiction of AEC appropriations (see February 22nd and March 2nd journal entries for conversations).

At 12:55 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Nabrit who told me he is leaving July 1st to take a job as head of a foundation in Atlanta to work on improving Negro education in universities in the south.

At 2:15 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 247 (action summary attached).

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2263 (action summary attached).

At 2:45 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with James Webb (NASA). He called to clear Harry Finger's release from his post as the Director of the joint AEC-NASA office and the press release announcing this and raised the question of whether Milton Klein is a proper replacement for Finger. I advised him to check with Senator Anderson on Finger and Klein which he did and called me back later saying Anderson reluctantly agreed but may have doubts on Klein.

At 3 p.m. I had a telephone conversation with Senator John Pastore. I told him we would like to have a meeting in Executive Session with the Joint Committee to discuss the gas centrifuge classification problem. he was agreeable and suggested that the General Manager get in touch with John Conway to arrange it.

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended the Science Talent Search reception and dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Ted Sherburne presided, George L. Wilcox, Executive Vice President of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation spoke, and I introduced Vice President Humphrey who gave the main talk. Harold A. Edgerton, chairman of the judges, presented scholarship awards to the five winners and announced the two alternates: First place (\$7,500 scholarship) Nevin Sommers, Jr. (Terry Parker High School, Jacksonville, Florida); second (\$6,000) Steven Binder (Niles Township High School, North Skoki, Illinois); third (\$5,000) Daniel Weisser

MAR 6 1987

REC'D BY DOE  
NOV 83

Dear Dean:

I understand that consideration is now being given to modifying the United States approach to Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to provide for IAEA verification of the Euratom safeguard system on a basis to be mutually agreed between the two organizations. I have serious doubts whether such an approach is technically feasible or will be acceptable to the IAEA and its members. It also seems to me that there is still a good prospect that our current position, calling for IAEA safeguards after a reasonable transition period, may be acceptable to Euratom's member states. Thus, we believe that it is premature to decide to modify our position until the acceptability of our current position is more accurately known.

Our views are summarized below:

1. The principal opposition to Article III has been voiced by Germany. However, we understand the Germans have at no time stated that these controls would be unacceptable to them. On the contrary, they have asked a number of questions concerning the application of IAEA safeguards, with which they have had no experience, which we believe are well on the way to being satisfactorily answered. Our assessment is that Germany is prepared to accept IAEA safeguards provided they can be assured that (a) Germany will not be required to accept inspectors from countries who do not themselves accept IAEA inspection and (b) the U.S. will continue to assure adequate fuel supplies for their peaceful nuclear program.

We believe that both of these conditions can be met in a manner satisfactory to Germany. The submission of the U.S. peaceful nuclear program to IAEA safeguards, which will establish reciprocity between Germany and its nonnuclear partners on the one hand and with the principal nuclear power on the other hand, will also have a major beneficial effect on the acceptability of IAEA safeguards to Germany and other countries.

2. In the general case, verification of one safeguard system by another organization is not technically sound unless the verifying organization has unrestricted access to the facilities and safeguard activities of the first organizations.

The existing arrangements between the United States and Euratom, through which we verify the effectiveness of Euratom's safeguard system largely by receiving descriptions of its technical characteristics, represent a special case. The relationship between the United States and Euratom is such that we can assure the trustworthiness of Euratom and its safeguard system and concern ourselves only with verifying its technical adequacy. This same presumption of trustworthiness does not and cannot exist between the IAEA and a regional organization of closely allied members. Thus, verification by the IAEA of Euratom's system would entail a far more intensive access than any which the U.S. has enjoyed in Euratom territory so far, and, in fact, would, as indicated above, require rights of access by the IAEA as broad as those of Euratom itself.

If this principal were understood and accepted, actual application of safeguards by the IAEA in Euratom territory might be somewhat less than the intensity required if no Euratom system were in effect. Any approach which contemplates agreement between the parties on a presumably lesser degree of access represents no more than a postponement of the real issue and will be so recognized by the Soviet Union and others. Unfortunately, our difficult experience in reaching agreement on even the current modest level of verification effort we carry on with Euratom - following a supposed "agreement in principle" on this matter in 1958 - gives us no basis for optimism that agreement could ever be reached between Euratom and the IAEA.

3. It is our understanding that vigorous efforts were made to achieve some degree of Soviet recognition of the Euratom safeguard system, and that these efforts were unsuccessful. I believe that the current proposal regarding Article III will not overcome this fundamental objection by the Soviets and that the consequence of our adopting it is likely to be that no agreement will be reached on a strong safeguards article in the Treaty.

Objection on the part of the Soviet Union does not in itself, of course, constitute an adequate basis for maintaining our position that IAEA safeguards should be generally accepted. In this instance, however, I believe we should recognize that the Soviet position is a reasonable one and coincides completely with our long-held view that a single, international safeguards system - that of the IAEA - must eventually be adopted. The prospect of

achievement of a Non-Proliferation Treaty gives this objective greater urgency than would have been required in the absence of the treaty.

The objections to a special safeguard status for Euratom are not confined to the Soviet Union. We know from numerous and difficult negotiations that most nations regard the acceptance of an independent Euratom safeguards system as inconsistent with the general principle of a single uniform and broadly international system. We believe strongly that it is unreasonable for Euratom to expect its safeguards system to remain independent and acceptable after conclusion of a Non-Proliferation Treaty which requires all other non-nuclear signatories to accept IAEA safeguards. The United States itself, along with the U.K., not only has accepted IAEA safeguards on certain of our own facilities, but through our numerous trilateral safeguard agreements, has long ago agreed to accept IAEA safeguards on material produced under the IAEA system and returned here for processing or use. I believe it is indicative of the unrealistic attitude that Euratom has brought to bear on safeguards issues that it has never agreed to these steps, and has sought to insist that the IAEA and others should accept its safeguards essentially on faith, even with regard to material originating under IAEA controls.

The AEC has had a long and useful collaboration with Euratom in peaceful uses. We believe Euratom's role in coordinating and consolidating Europe's peaceful nuclear development program is a vital one if that program is to be successful. Unfortunately, Euratom's member states are increasingly failing to give their program the support it deserves. If Euratom's major, constructive role of nuclear development fails through no fault of ours, we seriously question whether it is in the U.S. interest to seek to preserve its exclusive safeguards role at the expense of relinquishing the real prospect we now have of achieving a world-wide, international safeguard system.

A further consideration that I believe is relevant to this matter is the effect which the conclusion of a Non-Proliferation Treaty, including an effective safeguards article, will have on the future climate for cooperation in peaceful uses of atomic energy. Our ability to cooperate in peaceful uses has always been contingent on our being able to provide adequate assurances to the Congress that our assistance would not be diverted to military purposes. By providing greater assurances to this effect, the treaty will undoubtedly enable us to extend our cooperation to Euratom as well as others even more wholeheartedly and comprehensively

than in the past. I fear that the corollary of this is that if we fail to conclude the Treaty, or if we conclude it without an effective safeguards clause, as a result of Euratom objections, the Congressional support on which our cooperative ability heavily depends will be seriously restricted. Such a result would serve Euratom's interests no better than ours.

I would appreciate the opportunity of discussing this matter with you before any decision is made to modify our current approach to Article III.

Cordially,

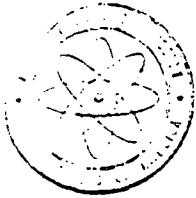
W. Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

cc: Addressee, Cy 1A  
Chairman Seaborg, Cys 2A & 3A  
Commissioner Johnson, Cy 4A  
Commissioner Nabrit, Cy 5A  
Commissioner Ramey, Cy 6A  
Commissioner Tape, Cy 7A  
GM, Cys 8A & 9A  
AGNIA, Cy 10A  
A. Labowitz, OGM, Cy 11A  
Secretariat, Cys 12A & 13A  
OGC, Cy 14A  
W. Strauser, IA, Cy 15A  
M. Kratzer, Rdg File, Cy 16A  
M. Kratzer, Subj File, Cy 17A  
DIA Yellow, Cy 18A  
DIA Green, Cy 19A  
DIA Pink, Cy 20A

Adrian Fisher, ACDA, Cy 1 of 1, Series B



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
March 6, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 673

9:50 a.m., Monday, March 6, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Chairman's Letter to the Secretary of State re Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty

Signed today and to be circulated to the Commissioners. (Fritsch)

2. Proposed Reply to Mr. Schultze's (BOB) Letter re Proposed Notice of Rulemaking on License Fees

Approved. Mr. Henderson suggested and the Commissioners agreed the further report to the Bureau should be submitted in mid-1968. (ADRA)

3. Commissioners' Meeting with Dr. Goddard, FDA, 10:00 a.m., Tuesday, March 7 (See Messrs. Dunham's and Fowler's March 3 Memorandum and AEC 719/57 - Analysis of FDA Speech re Food Irradiation)

The Commissioners requested submission of additional information in a summary memorandum for use at the meeting. (BM-ID)

4. Chairman's Discussion with Mr. William J. McGuirk

The Commissioners requested priority in staff attention and further early review. (AGM-GC-SECY)

5. Chairman's Discussion with Congressman Mahon re Subcommittee Jurisdiction of AEC Appropriations

6. Chairman's March 3 Visit to the NR-1, Deep Submergence Research Vehicle

The Chairman will write to Secretary of Defense McNamara, Secretary of the Navy Nitze, and Senator Pastore. He commented Admiral Rickover would be pleased to have the Commissioners visit the project. (Fritsch-SECY)

7. March 2 Letter from William Alexander, DUSAF, re Architecture-Engineering-Management for 200 BEV Accelerator Project

Noted. The General Manager commented on the March 13 meeting in Ithaca of DUSAF representatives with Messrs. Ramsey and Wilson.

8. February 28 Letter from Mr. Schultze, BOB, re Special Analytical Studies

An interim response was requested. (EAGM)

9. Mr. Brunenkant's March 2 Memorandum re Schedule for Nuclear Science Demonstration Centers through FY 1969 (See AEC 478/86-Commissioners to Attend Exhibition Openings)

Commissioner Nabrit will plan to represent the AEC at the opening ceremony in Ankara, Turkey April 28, and Commissioner Tape will consider attending the May 4 opening in Panama City, Panama. (TI-SECY)

10. Chairman's Telephone Conversation with Mr. James Webb, Administrator, NASA, re Executive Personnel Matter

11. March 2 Memorandum from Mr. Friedman re German Concern about Nonproliferation Treaty in Connection with German Export of Power Reactors

Staff's recommended course of action was approved as revised and subject to clearance of a memorandum reflecting the revised position. (DIA)

- ✓ 12. March 2 Cable from Mr. Schaetzel re Nuclear Fuel Supply Policies

The Commissioners requested preparation of an early response. (DLA)

13. Resident Inspection of West German Nuclear Facility

The Commissioners agreed staff should now discuss the matter with Mr. John Conway, JCAE. (DIA)

14. Mr. Kratzer's Oral Report on Discussions of Non-Proliferation Treaty with West German Officials

15. March 2 Memorandum from Mr. Brown re West German Comments on Non-Proliferation Treaty

Staff may proceed as discussed in the last paragraph of the memorandum. (AGM)

16. Interest of Messrs. Brobeck and Reynolds in the 200 BEV Accelerator Project

The Chairman suggested Dr. Tape discuss with Dr. Wilson. (Bartels)

17. AEC 152/204 - Comments on Income Tax Aspects of Nuclear Power

Noted. Staff is to discuss further with Commissioner Johnson. (OA)

18. AEC 1083/89 - Sixth International Conference on High Energy Accelerators

Approved. (R)

19. AEC 1083/90 - Request for Co-sponsorship of International Physics Conference in California

Approved. (R)

20. AIF Study Team (Oral)

Deferred. (EAGM)

21. AEC 935/20 - Proposed Letter to the JCAE

The Commissioners (a) Approved a revised letter to Senator Pastore for transmittal at a later appropriate time; (b) Requested revisions in the proposed Presidential statement; (c) Approved the proposed press release with revisions; (d) Requested notice to the interested parties on a timely basis. (OC-AGM-RDT)

22. AEC 1192/28 - Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 193

Noted. (PAR)



23. NTS Events (See General Crowson's March 3 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

24. Schedule of Joint Committee Hearings This Week and Next Week

25. Meeting of the Principals, March 14

26. Commissioner Nabrit's Report on Testimony at Biomedical Development Hearings (Subcommittee on Government Research of Senate Committee on Government Operations) March 3

27. Invitation to Commissioner Nabrit to Attend the Airlie House Meeting on May 11-14

Dr. Nabrit said he would decline the invitation. (Bloom)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:35 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Henderson\*  
Mr. Yore  
Dr. Dunham \*\*  
Mr. Fowler \*\*  
Lt. Col. Whitehair \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*  
Mr. Abbadessa \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Shaw \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
Director of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 2  
\*\* Item 3  
\*\*\* Items 11, 12, 13,  
14, 15  
\*\*\*\* Item 21

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: March 7, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. E. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_  
H.L.P.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 247, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1967, 2:15 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECRET

## Commission Business

1. AD3-R 30/74 - Amendments to 10 CFR Part 30 and 10 CFR Part 32 -  
Exemption of Scandium 46 - Labelled Resins for Use in Oil Wells

Approved. (RPS)

2. AD3-R 101/10 - Status of the Agreement States with Respect to  
Adaracy and Continued Compatibility

Approved. (SLR)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Remy  
Commissioner Tapp  
Commissioner Harbit  
Commissioner Johnson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

EXCL. BY GDS  
MAY 68

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr. DATE: March 7, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Date \_\_\_\_\_  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2263, MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1967, 2:30 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2244, 2245, 2246 and 2247

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC 785/85 - Extension of Price-Anderson Indemnity to Ocean Transportation

Approved, as revised, subject to clearance with Commissioner Ramey.

The Commission noted the provisions of the proposed legislation would extend to foreign firms shipping privately-owned irradiated fuels to AEC contractors provided the foreign shipper first possessed underlying indemnification in the amount of \$15.0 million. (CC)

3. AEC 358/80 - Purchase of Neptunium from the U.K. and Private Industry & AEC 358/81 - Incoming Correspondence Concerning Belgian Neptunium and Plutonium and Use of Neotopes in Space Flight Missions

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested staff revise the letters proposed in AEC 358/80 to state that AEC would be willing to negotiate the possible purchase of neptunium from private industry at such time as requirements for Pu-238 become more clearly defined. The language of the letters should serve as encouragement to industry to continue development of a neptunium separation capability. (AOM/CP/P)

The Commission requested staff prepare an appropriate response to Mr. Remetsch, Eurochemie. (M)

March 7, 1967

Commissioner Tapa requested staff continue to study the feasibility of making small quantities of government-owned Pu-238 available for private heat source research. (MONTGOMERY/SMS)

4. Controller's Report - Second Quarter Review

Noted.

5. ABC 87/112 - Financial Assistance to Oak Ridge, Richland

Discussed. To be rescheduled. (CHIC/SNOY)

6. Executive Session

a. Chairman's Conversations with Senator Pastore and Representative Hollifield re ABC/SCMS Meeting on Gas Centrifuge

b. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. James Webb, NASA

7. ABC 527/17 - Extension of Major Prime Contracts with the University of California

Approved. (DC)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ransy  
Commissioner Tapa  
Commissioner Hubric  
Commissioner Johnson

(Woodrow Wilson High School, Washington, D.C.); fourth (\$4,000) Frank Wilezek (Martin Van Buren High School, Queens Village, New York); fifth (\$3,000) Mark Cullen (Central High School, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania); first alternate Janice Peterson (Birmingham High School, Van Nuys, California); second alternate Louis Baker (Abraham Lincoln High School, Brooklyn, New York). The six judges (David Axelrod, Alan DeSilva, James Hummel, Russell Johnson, Earle Silber and I) were introduced and George Miltiades Eliopoulos (Technical High School, Springfield, Massachusetts) spoke for the winners. Pictures were taken after the dinner.



Science Search Talent Dinner, March 6, 1967

Seaborg and Vice President Hubert Humphrey

Tuesday, March 7, 1969 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Senator Clinton Anderson. He said that James Webb had talked with him about the transfer of Harry Finger to NASA for a higher and more responsible position. I told him that although we are disappointed we feel this is necessary. The Commissioners and the General Manager feel we would like to replace Finger at AEC with Milt Klein, who has been Finger's second man. Anderson asked if Klein is a special officer in this area and I assured him that he is. Anderson said that although he is not too happy about this, he will take our recommendation and it is O.K.

At 9:50 a.m. I called Senator Bourke Hickenlooper. I said I understood that he has been in touch with Adrian Fisher regarding putting U.S. peaceful civilian nuclear power facilities under the IAEA safeguards. Hickenlooper said he hasn't been in touch with Fisher recently - perhaps six months ago. I said I understood there were questions raised at the hearings as to whether these safeguards might raise some technical difficulties with regard to the operation of our nuclear power plants, and I wondered if he would like to have one of our people come up and give him some background on this. He said the only point he had made about the safeguards was that he thinks our safeguards were a little more stringent than the IAEA safeguards. I told him if he did want more information we would be only too glad to furnish it. He said he would keep this in mind. (Not being able to reach Fisher, I talked with Labowitz and asked him to reach Fisher and tell him that Hickenlooper has no objection to seeing him if he wishes. I suggested to Labowitz that perhaps Kratzer should go along with Fisher if he sees Hickenlooper.)

At 10 a.m. the Commissioners (except Ramey, who is still ill), Charles L. Dunham, L. A. Whitehair, Eugene Fowler, Bob Hollingsworth, Spofford English, and I met with FDA Commissioner James L. Goddard, Robert S. Roe, and Alan T. Spiher to discuss procedures for proceeding expeditiously with FDA clearance of irradiated food.

At 12:10 p.m. I appeared as a guest at WRC on the Betty Groebli radio show, along with Ruth Montgomery (lasting until 1 p.m.). A tape recording of former Bishop Pike was also used. I talked about women in the year 2000, along the lines of my Woman's National Democratic Club speech, "Women and the Year 2000," (given on February 6, 1967), and about my family. Then Betty interviewed me for a 12-minute spot for the "Monitor" radio program for this weekend on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, my views on today's college student activities, etc.

At 5:45 p.m. I called Ed McMillan and told him that it generally will be satisfactory to have them go ahead with the work they're doing in connection with the 200 BeV Accelerator, subject to review through McDaniel's office. I said that McDaniel is sending him a wire to that effect right away. McMillan said this is fine. I mentioned that Bob Wilson has accepted the position as director of the 200 BeV Accelerator project and that a press release has been released today. McMillan said he will call Wilson and try to arrange for a visit.

Wednesday, March 8, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 674 (notes attached).

At 11:40 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 228 (notes attached).



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
March 8, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 674

9:55 a.m., Wednesday, March 8, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. Newsletter Article re "All White Los Alamos"

The Chairman requested staff review. (Assistant to the GM)

2. 200 BEV Accelerator Site

The Chairman commented briefly on the encouraging developments re (a) introduction of an open-housing resolution in the Illinois legislature; and (b) Governor Kerner's confidence in progress on the model community. He suggested a meeting to discuss these and related matters with Senator Pastore and others at the appropriate time. (AGMO)

3. Commissioners' Meeting with AEC-L, Montreal, Canada, May 29-  
June 2

Hotel accommodations and Commissioners' schedules were discussed briefly. (DLA)

4. Mr. Fisher's March 6 Letter re Peaceful Activities under IAEA  
Safeguards

Noted. Mr. Bloch reported staff has discussed this matter with Senator Hickenlooper. A letter confirming the discussion, is in preparation. (DLA)

5. General Crowson's March 6 Memorandum re Delay in Delivery of  
U. K. Plutonium

Approved subject to clarification of information for Commissioner Tape. The Department of State is to be informed. (DMA)

6. Attendance at the AIF Meeting, May 2-3, 1967, Frankfurt, Germany  
The Commissioners agreed Mr. Dixon Hoyle should attend. (DLA)
7. Staff Conversation with Dr. Eugene Schubert, GE.  
Mr. Brown reported he had talked to Dr. Schubert who will look into this matter and discuss further with him. The Commissioners requested Mr. Jim Young, GE, be informed. (AGM)
8. AEC 459/31 - Proposed Response to AIF re Study Charter  
Approved with revisions. The Commissioners reiterated their request that any access to technical information be approved by the Commission. (AGMP&P)
9. Commissioners' Appointment 4:30 p.m., Friday, March 10, Room 1115, D. C. Office.  
Scheduled. (AGM-SECY)
10. AIF Study Team Member  
Approved. (GM)
11. AEC 1219/7 - Testimony for Special Nuclear Materials Hearings  
The Commissioners requested revisions. (AGMP&P)
12. AEC 1244/1 - Proposed Legislation re Orientation and Language Training for AEC Personnel and Families Assigned Abroad  
Approved. (GC)
13. AEC 896/7 - Purchase of Plutonium by the Government of Japan  
Approved. (DLA)
14. AEC 809/94 - Request for Authorization to Discuss October 5, 1966 FERMI Incident with Soviet Nationals  
Approved. (DLA)



15. Johnston Laboratories Proposal  
Mr. Bloch reported on staff review of the proposal and the Commissioners accepted his recommendation. (DC)
16. AEC 274/42 - AECL Proposal for Converting Heavy Water from Lease to Purchase  
The Commissioners approved an alternative course of action subject to discussions with the Bureau of the Budget. (DLA)
17. Mr. Burke's March 7 Memorandum re Material for Record on Civilian Power Reactor Development Program  
The Commissioners requested revisions. (RDT)
18. Budget Amendment on the HWOCR Program  
The General Manager reported briefly on the status and the Chairman requested he be kept informed. The letter to Senator Pastore is to be released at the appropriate time. (OC-AGM)
19. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 195  
Noted. (PAR)
20. March 6 Letter from Congressman John P. Saylor re MWD Project  
Commissioner Ramey requested staff comment. (RDT)
21. Staff Recommendations on Pricing for Toll Enrichment Services  
The Commissioners requested early discussion. (AGMP&P)
22. Draft Instruction to the U. S. Delegation, ENDC, Geneva, re Article III of the Non-Proliferation Treaty  
Messrs. Kratzer and Labowitz reported briefly on their discussions at the Department of State today on the instruction which will be transmitted to Geneva today.
23. Mr. Kratzer's Report on Discussions with Senator Hickenlooper and John Conway, JCAE, re Safeguards

24. Introduction to Statement on Centrifuge

Approved with revisions.

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

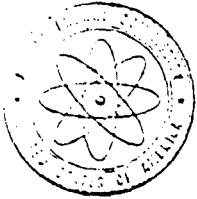
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer \*  
Mr. Labowitz \*  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 22 and 23



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545  
REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 228

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

11:40 a.m., Wednesday, March 8, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room,  
D. C. Office

1. Carolina Power and Light Company - Request for Exemption (Mr. Price's Memorandum to Commissioners, March 2, 1967)

Approved. (ADRA)

2. Oral Report on Turkey Point Hearing
3. Mitchell Panel Proposal re ACRS Review (Mr. Price's Memorandum to Commissioners, March 2, 1967)

The Commissioners agreed legislation need not be proposed now but appropriate response to questions by the Joint Committee in the forthcoming Regulatory Hearings should be developed. Additionally, Commissioner Ramey suggested this item be discussed with Congressman Chet Holifield. (ADRA)

4. Topics for Commissioners' Meeting with ACRS, Friday, March 10 (Oral)

Discussed. Briefing notes for the meeting were requested. (ADRA)

5. Briefing on Seismic Criteria

To be scheduled next week if possible. (ADRA)

6. Personnel Item

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:05 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Dir. of Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

At 12:25 p.m. I received a telephone call from James Webb (NASA). We agreed to go ahead with the press release regarding Finger's appointment to be Associate Administrator for Organization and Management, NASA, and discussed the appointment of Klein as Finger's replacement effective March 15, 1967. NASA will go ahead with its release this afternoon, and if we want a parallel release, we will coordinate with them.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin in a new hamburger joint, "Pot-O'-Gold," across the street on H Street.

At 2:10 p.m. I met with Pitt Thorne (NASA) and Bruce Lees (G.E.) to discuss my role as General Chairman of the Goddard Symposium on March 14th to 15th.

At 2:15 p.m. I received another telephone call from James Webb. He is including in the NASA release that Klein will replace Finger as Manager of the Space Nuclear Propulsion Office. He said that NASA staff has learned from AEC staff that Klein will also be named Director of the Space Nuclear Systems of the AEC, and inquired about including that in the release. I said that we would handle that latter part in our release. He also said that they would like to make Finger's assignment effective March 15th and I said that is O.K.

At 2:55 p.m. I called C. D. Everhart (Bozell & Jacobs, New York) as a follow-on to his conversation earlier with Julie Rubin regarding my fitting in a talk at the National Youth Conference on the Atom (held from Thursday through Saturday, November 30th to December 2, 1967) at the time of my visit to Chicago on December 2nd. I said I would be happy to do it on Friday afternoon, or at a banquet on Friday night, or Saturday morning (December 1st to 2nd). He said they will be going to Chicago in about seven to ten days to firm up plans for the Conference and he will be back in touch with me in a couple of weeks or so.

At 3:50 p.m. I received a telephone call from William D. Witter (William D. Witter Company, New York). He called me regarding seminars that are given in New York for the "financial community." George White met with the group recently, and they had the managers of the 100 largest institutions in the country, presidents of six mutual funds, etc. Milt Edlund and Bokum also gave one day seminars. They invited bankers, insurance company officials, etc. He read my talk on nuclear power, given to the British Nuclear Energy Society last fall, and he asked me to appear before a financial group for a seminar in these lines. He suggested late April, early May, or early June. I said I am booked pretty solid for that period, and suggested Ernie Tremmel as a good candidate. Witter said that it would take someone with position to attract the kind of group they have in mind. Finally, I agreed to meet with the group on November 2nd (9 to 12, followed by lunch). He said he comes to Washington about once a month, and will be in touch with me regarding the details; also, he will see me this summer at the Bohemian Grove Encampment - he is at the Uplifters Camp. The seminar would entail my "giving the financial community guidance on some of the problems of nuclear power, like close-in siting, Gasbuggy, air pollution, etc." I mentioned that I will be talking to the Commonwealth Club of San Francisco in May on nuclear power in general; he asked me to send him a copy of that talk.

Thursday, March 9, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met, along with Commissioners Ramey, Tape, and Johnson, Howard Brown, Bob Hollingsworth, George Quinn, Milt Shaw, Franklin Parks and others, with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (Congressmen Chet Holifield, Craig

Hosmer, John Anderson, Thomas Morris, Melvin Price, and Senator Clinton Anderson) in executive session to discuss AEC policy on the gas centrifuge, the AIF study on private lease or ownership of gaseous diffusion plants, the phaseout of the HWOCR and the sale of 400,000 pounds of heavy water (D<sub>2</sub>O) to Canada at \$22.50 per pound. The JCAE agreed to our suggestions in all cases. In the case of the gas centrifuge we propose to cut off private work and Hosmer argued vigorously against this but ended by saying he wouldn't oppose it.

At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch at the Longworth cafeteria with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and Stan Schneider, and took a walk afterward.

I telephoned the winners of the Ernest O. Lawrence Award to inform them - Dr. Mortimer M. Elkind, Dr. John M. Googin, Dr. Allan F. Henry, Dr. John O. Rasmussen, and Dr. Robert N. Thorn.

At 3 p.m. I received a telephone call from Bromley Smith (White House). He said that the President today made a decision on my memorandum on CABRIOLET. The decision is that a paper will come up this spring reviewing CABRIOLET and BUGGY, with a firm intention of rescheduling them in the autumn, and funds are to be kept available in the FY 1968 budget for this purpose. I asked that BOB be so notified, and he assured me that the funds would definitely be available.

Senator John Pastore gave a speech in the Senate in which he suggested IAEA verification of Euratom safeguards as a compromise position in Article III of the NPT.

I talked to Charles Schultze (BOB) to try to convince him not to delay construction of the AARR by deferring \$3 million of Fiscal Year 1967 committed funds.

Pete phoned from Harvard - he is working hard with his five courses, especially, German.

Friday, March 10, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I called Bill Webster (New England Electric System, Boston) and asked him if there should be an opening on the Commission, whether he could now be persuaded to declare himself available for consideration. He said the chances for that aren't very good, but he would like to think about it and talk to one or two people in confidence. He will be in Washington the week of March 20th, and will come in to see me at that time.

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Tape, Johnson, Nabrit, and I met with Victor Bond of BNL to offer him the position of Director of our Division of Biology and Medicine.

At 12:15 p.m. I had lunch with Commissioner Tape at the Longworth cafeteria (NSF building).

I received a telephone call from Dean L. E. Grinter of the University of Florida (Gainesville), who said he is chairman of a faculty committee to recommend a president (to replace President J. Wayne Reitz, who is retiring early at age 60) and they would like to have me accept the position; I didn't give him much encouragement but he may get in touch with me later anyway.

At 1:20 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 675 (notes attached). Attached is a copy of a letter to Walt Rostow from me dated today and regarding our gas centrifuge program policy.

At 3 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with the ACRS to discuss the forthcoming regulatory hearings before the ACRS, emergency evaluation plans for power reactor accidents, foreign nuclear merchant ship entry rules, the recent UK-AEC-ACRS meeting on nuclear power reactor safety.

At 4:30 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with George W. Blackwood, Sanchez and Mandel of W. R. Grace and Company to tell them we are going to forbid private work on the gas centrifuge, which applies to Electro-Nucleonics who they have been supporting; Blackwood said Grace had already decided to withdraw support from Grace because it is unprofitable. We will meet with the Electro-Nucleonics people and with the Grace people, next Tuesday, to tell them the news.

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception and buffet supper given by the California State Society (Rayburn House Office Building) honoring California Cherry Blossom Princess, Miss Sue May, and at which Governor Ronald Reagan, Senators Thomas H. Kuchel and George Murphy spoke. On the way from the reception I met Reagan and introduced him to Helen. He referred to our meeting at the Regents meeting in Berkeley in January and said that events the following day (Clark Kerr's dismissal) went on beyond his control.

Saturday, March 11, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until about 3 p.m.

Beginning at 10 a.m. Commissioners Tape and Nabrit and I met most of the morning with Del Crowson, Allan Labowitz, Seymour Shiller, and others to discuss the state/ACDA plan to approach the USSR on a bilateral basis to freeze offensive and defensive nuclear missile developments at their present level; this will be discussed at a meeting of the Principals next Tuesday.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Julie Rubin at the Three Squares Restaurant (1712 I Street).

Dianne, Mathew Walker (her young friend), Suki, and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park on the White Horse Trail from Oregon-Nebraska Avenues to Beach Drive (Maryland-D.C. line) and back.

I read journals and AEC papers.

Sunday, March 12, 1967

I read AEC papers, journals, and worked on speeches.

I took a hike in Rock Creek Park with Suki from Oregon and Nebraska Avenues on the White Horse Trail, over on cross trail No. 3 to the Black Horse Trail, and along it to cross trail No. 2 back to the White Horse Trail, then to the D.C. line and back.

UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

COPY NO. 2  
March 10, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 675

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

1:20 p.m., Friday, March 10, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.  
Office

1. Meeting with Dr. Vic Bond, BNL
2. Briefing for the Chairman and Commissioner Tape, 10:00 a.m.,  
Saturday, March 11
3. Project CABRIOLET

The Commissioners suggested a call to White House staff prior to  
AEC staff action. (Fritsch) *done 2/10/67*

4. Chairman's Meeting with the Japanese Team, 10:00 a.m., March 15

The Chairman invited the Commissioners to attend. (Fritsch-DIA-SECY)

5. Australian Embassy Luncheon for Sir Philip Baxter, Chairman,  
Australian AEC, 1:00 p.m., April 10

Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit will consider attending. (Fritsch)

- ✓ 6. Proposed Letter to Mr. Rostow re Centrifuge Program Policy

Approved with revisions for signature today. (Fritsch) *in final signature*

7. Memorandum to the Director, BOB, re A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup> Project

The Chairman said the memorandum should be transmitted today.

(OC-Fritsch) *in final signature*

8. Congressman Jones' March 8 Letter re AEC's Water Pollution and  
Control at Hanford

Noted. Mr. Bloch said staff will meet with Assistant Secretary of the  
Interior DiLuzio next week.

9. Transfer of Weapons (See General Crowson's March 8 Memorandum)  
Approved. (DMA)
10. Intelligence Item
11. AEC 901/219 - Proposed Visit to ORNL by Czechoslovakian National  
Approved. (DIA)
12. Material for Record on Civilian Power Reactor Development Program-  
Fuel Resources Utilization Section (See Mr. Burke's March 8  
Memorandum)  
The Commissioners requested revisions. (CONG. -RDT)
13. AEC 1164/2 - DIA Items of Interest to Congress  
Noted.
14. Agenda for the Week of March 13  
Approved with revisions. (SECY)
15. Scheduling of Seismic Criteria Briefing  
Scheduled for 4:30 p.m., Wednesday, March 15. (ADRA-AGMR-SECY)
16. Quorum Call System for Commission Meetings  
To be reviewed. (SECY)
17. Further Report on ACRS Meeting (Oral)
18. Staff Briefing on the U. S. -UK Meetings on Reactor Safety  
To be scheduled. (ADRA-RDT-SECY)
19. AEC Citation for Dr. John C. Bugher (See Secretary's March 7  
Memorandum)  
Approved. The ceremony is to be scheduled May 1, 1967. (SECY)



20. AEC Representation at the AIF Meeting in Frankfurt, Germany, May 2 and 3

To be discussed with staff. (EAGM)

21. Commissioners' Meeting with the AIF Prior to the May 2-3 Meeting in Frankfurt, Germany

To be scheduled. (EAGM-SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

2:30 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey \*  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

\* Partial  
\*\* Item 10  
\*\*\* Item 9  
\*\*\*\* Items 15, 16, 17, 18

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Yore \*  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Reichardt \*\*  
Gen. Crowson \*\*\*  
Mr. Price \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Beck \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Director of Regulation  
General Counsel  
Secretary



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAR 10 1967

Dear Walt:

We wish to bring to your attention recent Commission determinations in the gas centrifuge area on which implementing actions will be proceeding.

As you may know, the Commission, over the past several years and most intensively during the last year, has been studying the potential aggravation of the proliferation problem by the gas centrifuge process. Copies of the results of our most recent studies were provided your office on January 17, 1967. This report reaffirms our concern over the potential contribution of the gas centrifuge process to the proliferation of nuclear weapons and urges the continuation of present arrangements with certain foreign countries, identified in the report, whereby strict classification and security controls are maintained in those countries as in the United States. We believe that the extension of such understandings to still other countries is indicated. These arrangements and plans for their extension have the support of the Department of State.

The AEC report identifies two privately-sponsored research and development programs currently underway in this country directed toward development of the centrifuge process for use in the production of enriched fuel for nuclear power plants. These efforts are being conducted under arrangements with the Atomic Energy Commission which provide for the appropriate security controls on government and privately generated Restricted Data developed and used in these activities. Nevertheless, we are concerned with the problems which would be introduced by the entry of other companies in this field and with the tendencies toward promotional activities to anticipate or develop commercial markets for gas centrifuge products or equipment. We believe that such activities could have the effect of stimulating further interest abroad in the gas centrifuge process, thus leading to a proliferation of capabilities to enrich uranium for weapons.

Accordingly, and after a most careful weighing of all factors involved, the Commission has recently developed and adopted the following policy with respect to gas centrifuge. This policy would result in the termination of all privately-funded work on gas centrifuge and would be implemented by the issuance of an appropriate regulation to be published after coordination with the Department of Justice:

"Recognizing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons capabilities to additional countries of the world would be detrimental to the national security interests of the United States; recognizing that the gas centrifuge process could, in time, contribute to such proliferation; and at the same time recognizing that if the process should in the future prove to be an economical method of enriching uranium, the United States should be in a position of world leadership; the Atomic Energy Commission:

1. Reaffirms its active support and encouragement for the application of international safeguards to nuclear materials - including source materials, special nuclear materials and heavy water - supplied to other nations to permit them to exploit the peaceful applications of atomic energy.
2. Will retain strict classification controls on U.S. gas centrifuge process information, will continue to support the present understandings with foreign governments whereby similar controls are now applied to their information, and will strive to extend such arrangements to still other governments.
3. Will continue its classified research and development program on the gas centrifuge process in a manner to assure that the United States retains world leadership in uranium enrichment.
4. Will, as part of the government-sponsored development program, contract with additional private firms as appropriate for the further advancement of the program.
5. Believes that the national interests will best be served by the termination of privately sponsored work on the gas centrifuge, at least for the foreseeable future, and will establish regulations to effect this policy.

6. Will, if a decision should be made in the future that it would be in the national interest for private industry to participate in uranium enrichment operations, make available, at an appropriate time and under appropriate security controls, such of the economic and other required information on uranium enrichment processes, including gaseous diffusion and centrifugation, as may be necessary in order that timely and informed investment decisions may be made by the industry."


You are no doubt aware of the positions and statements of a number of members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in support of the Administration's position on anti-proliferation. We believe that the above policy will have the approval of such members.

Should you have any questions concerning this matter, we will be pleased to discuss them with you in more detail.

Cordially,

*(Handwritten signature)*  
Chairman

Honorable Walt W. Rostow  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House

bcc: Chairman (2) ← ~~\_\_\_\_\_~~   
Commissioner Johnson  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
General Manager (2)  
DGM  
AGM  
EAGM  
AGMPP  
SECY (2)  
OGC

Monday, March 13, 1967 - D. C.

At 9:50 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 676 (notes attached). We are still having trouble getting a satisfactory plan for nonresident aliens to work at Berkeley, LRL, or Iowa State, in the regular university tradition. Now John Conway objects to a plan that the Commission had finally approved.

At 12:35 p.m. I had lunch in my office with Arnie Fritsch. After lunch, at the invitations of Senators Warren Magnuson and Edmund Muskie, we visited an exhibit of electric vehicles at the New Senate Office Building.

At 2:15 p.m. I met, along with Julie Rubin, with Joseph H. FitzGerald (Chairman, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska) and Dr. Douglas Jones (Economist). FitzGerald explained that he is Chairman of a Federal Commission that is truly interdepartmental and offered his assistance in any of our activities in the Alaska area. He indicated that being on the scene and knowing the local situation would enable him to advise us on the attitude of local groups to any of our planned activities. FitzGerald stated that there is increasing pressure on the federal services to raise local employment in government work. He noted that the overall government record to date has been poor. He also noted the very high birth rate in Alaska, and that 80% of the natives are unemployed. FitzGerald made it clear that he recognizes that the location of AEC activities has to be based entirely on merit, but stated that when all other things are equal, he would appreciate the opportunity to suggest specific locations where projects would be most beneficial. I stated that I understood FitzGerald's interest and would cooperate in any way possible. In answer to a specific question from Dr. Jones, I advised that we do not exercise direct control over our contractors as to their employment practices but would certainly urge them to employ local people in support of the federal interest FitzGerald has identified.

At 2:30 p.m. I called Dorothy Schriver (Science Service) in reply to her questions concerning the International Science Fair to be held in San Francisco. I said that my talk will be along the lines of my ISF Albuquerque speech, and will be entitled, "How to Become a Scientist." Regarding a possible press conference, I said I have just written Bob Rice, stating that there probably is no need for one. On the other hand, if there is any demand for it, maybe we could take time out from the judging on Wednesday afternoon to give our impressions. I said it might not be a bad idea if Sherburne and I and a couple of judges and a couple of Fair sponsors had a press conference early Wednesday afternoon. Since Dorothy Schriver said she would be talking to Bob Rice later this afternoon, I suggested she pass on to him the above thought, as an expansion of my letter to him. This would have the rationale of discussing with the press what we're seeing; also, it would help focus on the Fair. She will see what Rice thinks of the idea.

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2264 (action summary attached).

Tuesday, March 14, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. the Commissioners (with the exception of Nabrit who is in Berkeley), staff (Ed Bloch, Joe Hennessey, Franklin Parks, etc.), and I met with George W. Blackwood (W. R. Grace and Company), Roy B. Snapp (Consultant), Alfred Berg, John Newgaard, and Vincent Abajian - all of Electro-Nucleonics, Inc. - to tell them that AEC has decided to terminate work in private corporations on the gas centrifuge process. Berg, Newgaard, and Abajian took it hard; they tried to

UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

INCL. BY DCS  
NOV 86

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
March 13, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 676

9:50 a.m., Monday, March 13, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. Report of Ad Hoc Advisory Panel on Safeguarding SNM (R. F. Lumb's Letter of March 10)

The Commissioners requested prompt acknowledgment and scheduling of the report for formal consideration by the Commission. (AGMA-SECY)

2. AEC 89/56 - Alien Participation at LRL-Berkeley, Ames Laboratory and BNL

The Commissioners noted Mr. Bloch would discuss matter today with Mr. Conway, JCAE, and that if necessary following these discussions, a meeting would be arranged between Mr. Conway, Dr. McMillan, and appropriate AEC staff. (EAGM-IA)

3. AEC 737/14 - Proposed Change of Location of Advanced Core Test Facility

Rescheduled for further consideration at Commission Meeting, March 13. (EAGM-NR-SECY)

4. AEC S7/113 - Transfer of Fire Protection and Firefighting Functions and Facilities at Los Alamos

Discussed. To be rescheduled following further review by the General Manager. (EAGM-MA-SECY)

5. Commissioner Ramey's Draft Testimony on S. 518 (Mr. Shapar's March 10 Memorandum)

Approved as revised. (ACCL&R)

6. Letter to Sir William Penney, UKAEA, re Delay in Delivery of UK Fu

Commissioner Tape reported that the letter had been revised appropriately and dispatched.

7. JCAE Authorization Hearings on Civilian Reactor Program, March 14-15

Commissioners Ramey, Tape and Johnson plan to attend. (OCR)

8. Commissioners Meetings on Gas Centrifuge

The Commissioners discussed attendance at the March 14 meeting, and requested a meeting with appropriate GE representatives be scheduled. (AGM-SECY)

9. Testimony for Regulatory Hearings, April 5

The Commissioners' comments will be provided staff. The Chairman will consider making an opening statement, to be followed by Commissioner Ramey and staff. (DR-OCR-Fritsch-Ryan)

10. Safety of Uranium Mining Operations

Commissioner Nabrit reported briefly on the recent ruling by the Labor Department counsel on the application of the Walsh-Healy Act to uranium mines. The Commissioners requested a briefing be scheduled and that appropriate statistics be obtained. (AGMO-AGMPP-RM-OS-BY-SECY)

11. AEC 1038/43 - LACBWR Project - Revised Program Justification Data

The Commissioners noted this item scheduled for this afternoon's Commission Meeting.

12. Revised Testimony on Advanced Converters.

The Chairman reported he had reviewed the revised back-up testimony and had no comments. (AGMR-OCR)

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

11:00 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer\*  
Mr. Hobbs

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\*Item 6.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

# Memorandum

TO : Edward J. Bloch, Acting Gen. Mgr. DATE: March 14, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : F. W. Hobbs, Acting Secretary <sup>Signature</sup> <sub>by Date</sub> \_\_\_\_\_  
E.J.B.  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2264, MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1967, 3:15 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE  
SECY:RE

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2248, 2249, 2250 and 2251

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC 1038/43 - LACEMR Project - Revised Program Justification Data

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the transmittal letter to the JOAE be revised to include a reference to claims. (RDT)

3. AEC 25/365 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved.

The Commission noted a visit to a Minuteman site by the Commissioners would be desirable. (RM)

4. AEC 695/27 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper III

Discussed.

The Commission authorized preliminary staff discussions with the power suppliers, and requested that an additional meeting be scheduled, with the Manager, CROO present, to discuss further the basis for establishing the charge for separative work. The Commission also requested further information on alternate private capital structures in considering possible future commercial enrichment charges, and information on the effects of higher future prices for U<sub>3</sub>O<sub>8</sub>. (P)



March 14, 1967

5. AEC 737/14 - Proposed Change of Location of Advanced Core Test Facility

Approved.

Staff will provide Commissioner Johnson background information for use on his forthcoming trip to NRTS. The Commission noted Admiral Rickover would discuss this matter with the JCAE during the forthcoming authorization hearings on the Naval Reactors Fiscal Year 1968 budget request, and with the Idaho Senators. (NR)

6. AEC 87/112 - Financial Assistance to Oak Ridge, Richland

The Commission approved submission of legislation to amend P.L. 221 to authorize continuation of payments of such just and reasonable sums as may be required to the cities of Oak Ridge and Richland and to the Richland School District for an additional ten years.

The Commission approved payment of a lump sum in lieu of participation over a period of five years in interest and bond redemption on the library and recreation center in the City of Richland and in funding the pension systems to make them actuarially-sound.

Additionally, the Commission approved a one-payment terminal grant of approximately \$5.5 million to the Richland School District and minor further assistance in the school's capital renovation program, subject to confirmation of adequacy by the Manager, Richland Operations Office.

Commissioner Johnson noted Richland's request for the Horn Rapids Triangle land and that staff was exploring the feasibility of transfer by normal governmental procedures. (CEIC)

7. AEC 111/68 - Review of AEC Security and Classification Policies and Practices

Deferred.

cc:  
Commissioners

convince us as a minimum to support their work. We said we will support some private work yet to be determined. Later in the day I received a letter from Berg, pointing out that this will result in about \$10 million loss of stock equity on the open market and hinting they will hold the AEC responsible.

At 11 a.m. I called Joe Katz (ANL) to ask how the search for an Argonne National Laboratory Director is coming along. He said it is in about the semi-final stages. The list has been cut down to about four serious candidates: Harold Brown, Bob Connick, George Pake, and Winston Manning. Pake is the number one nominee. Others considered were Harvey Brooks and Al Weinberg. I said that Pake is O.K., if they can get to him. Katz indicated that Pake is not too happy at Washington University in St. Louis. I said that Powers, himself, might not be a bad candidate. Katz said they would like someone like Manson Benedict. I asked whether they considered Hornig, and Katz said he was on an early list, but he wasn't considered too seriously because he possibly is not available. I said that I had heard Robert Duffield's name mentioned; Katz said he was on the list, but maybe he is not of the proper stature.

He said the reason Manning is on the list is that he is really the only one in the Lab to be considered a serious possibility with general acceptability. An outstanding person from the outside would be their number one choice, but otherwise, they would prefer someone from the inside. Katz asked whether there would be any point in talking to Spofford English, and I said it probably would be a good idea so that it wouldn't be sprung on him. I told him about the plans for the September 10th commemoration in Chicago of the 25th anniversary of the first weighing of plutonium. He is going to call Nachtrieb to arrange for an invitation. He also said that he may go to Berkeley for a month - sometime before the spring of 1968 - and maybe work on our book with Burris Cunningham. I mentioned to him the letter I had from Jaromir Maly about his interesting experiments.

At 12 noon I had lunch with Arthur C. Clarke, (the science fiction writer), Lewis Larmore (President of the American Astronautical Society), Julie Rubin, and Jim Threlkeld at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Then we went to the Cotillion Ballroom and movies were taken on the way for an MGM production - also the following symposium was filmed.

At 1 p.m. I opened the Fifth Annual Goddard Memorial Symposium, "Voyage to the Planets," as General Chairman. I spoke on "Doorway to the Universe." Then I introduced Arthur C. Clarke for his keynote address, then Dr. William H. Pickering (Director, Jet Propulsion Laboratory, Pasadena) and Dr. John F. Clark (Director, Space Flight Center, Greenbelt, Maryland) for their talks - "The Mariners" and "Galactic/Jupiter Probes."

At 4 p.m. I attended a meeting of the Principals in Secretary of State Rusk's conference room. Present were: Rusk, McNamara, Wheeler, Hornig, Helms, Rostow, Fisher, Webb, Kohler, Katzenbach, McNaughton, Marks, Scoville, plus Labowitz, Barber, Garthoff, et al. Rusk opened the meeting by calling on Fisher. Fisher referred to the State/ACDA paper, "Proposal on Strategic Offensive and Defensive Missile Systems," that had been circulated before the meeting, and said this is a simple plan that would not go all the way that the Soviets want toward complete disarmament. Kohler went on to say that this plan has been essentially agreed to by all the Deputies. He said its potential success depends on the dependability of the unilateral detection system. Rusk mentioned that there are a couple of places in the paper in which it is suggested that the U.S. make concessions, even

before the Soviets have said, no, and he thought we should at least feel them out before establishing these less desirable positions as the U.S. position.

Rusk then called on General Wheeler for his reactions. Wheeler said that the Joint Chiefs of Staff have studied the paper and came to the following five or six conclusions. They want a plan that would maintain the strategic superiority of the U.S. at all times. They would insist on on-site inspection. If on-site inspection was impossible, they would limit the plan to those systems that could be verified unilaterally, and this would mean only the fixed land-based systems. They do not wish to forego the possibility of the U.S. deploying an ABM in the future. They believe that the plan should be formalized as a treaty. They think there should be withdrawal provisions to come into effect if there were 1. hostile actions interfering with our information-collection systems, 2. attempts to deceive, or 3. deterioration of our ability to detect.

Rusk then called on McNamara who said he does not think the U.S. is ready to put forward such a plan in written form. He also said that he thinks the U.S. should not agree to anything we couldn't check ourselves. Rusk then asked me for my opinion. I said I agree with McNamara. Rusk found it a frustrating situation because he felt we should do something along these lines, but we shouldn't do anything that we couldn't check, and that doesn't leave very much. Rusk called on Webb who said that he could live with the plan. Rusk called on Helms who said he is queasy about our ability to carry out the unilateral verification under the plan. Rusk called on Hornig who said he agrees with McNamara, but thinks some steps should be taken, and the question is how to begin.

Rostow said he is especially interested in the nature of the Soviet Talinn system, and thinks we should somehow learn more about it. This led McNamara to suggest that our first objective should be to try to establish the nature of the Talinn system. He thinks we might use this as a basis for opening a dialogue with the Soviets, and perhaps we might be successful in a 6-12 month period of time. If we aren't successful, this particular plan is no good; and if we are successful, we might be in a position to proceed further. He said he thinks we should start with some exchanges on our capabilities, and maybe even show each other reconnaissance photographs. Rostow said, when we reach such a point, that might be the proper time to table a paper.

Fisher pointed out that we have been talking a long time, and that we must talk in a context of holding down offensive missiles. Kohler agreed with Fisher and expressed doubt that the dialogue approach that had been suggested would be possible with the Soviets. Katzenbach also indicated that he doubts such discussions would be successful, but that there might be a by-product, namely, we might end up in deciding on a mutually advantageous unilateral showdown. McNamara said he doesn't think we are very close, that is, within a year or two, to an agreement with the Soviets on any of these matters. (He left the meeting about 4:45 p.m.) Rusk made the important point that he regards detection by national means as limited to means within the power of the U.S. itself. He said he would have another go at this with Kohler and Fisher in order to prepare a cable for Thompson, to give him (Thompson) guidance to begin the dialogue with the Soviets. These instructions would perhaps be along the lines of probing further on three or four points.

Rusk went on to say that verification is a key issue, and that we are already having difficulty on verification. He referred in this regard to the Space Treaty and to "Dr. Seaborg's treaty" (the NPT). I said I bought the idea of this

being my treaty provided there were proper safeguards in Article III. Rostow expressed optimism that the dialogue with the Soviets would be successful. Rusk expressed the interesting thought that, as time goes on, we will find ourselves in the situation that we won't be able to make progress in these matters in bits and pieces; that we will need something dramatic to take a big step, and this within a few years. Rusk ended the meeting by saying he would circulate to the Principals the instructions that will be sent to Ambassador Thompson.

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

Thursday, March 15, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met, along with Julie Rubin, Myron Kratzer, and R. Glenn Bradley, with Naojiro Tanaka (Managing Director, Tokyo Electric Power Company, Inc.), Masayoshi Iida (General Manager, Kansai Electric Power Company), and Tohru Kiruchi (Japanese Embassy). Tanaka expressed greetings from Kin-ichi Aoki, Commissioner, the Japan Atomic Energy Commission, and explained that a group of Japanese utility representatives is touring the U.S., Canada, and Europe in connection with their interest in nuclear fuel for power stations. He indicated that he would talk through Kiruchi as interpreter. A number of items were discussed as outlined: 1. The status of the U.S./Japanese Agreement - they understood that a new agreement was being negotiated for the one that expires in June 1967. Kratzer and Bradley explained that discussions had already been held and it appears, that a new agreement will be available in a timely manner. In answer to a specific question, Tanaka was assured that the new agreement will provide for direct negotiations between Japanese utilities and the U.S. industry for nuclear power plants and fuel. 2. Tanaka referred to statements that the U.S. had a five-year stockpile of nuclear fuel, and inquired about long-term commitments after this. He stated that Tokyo Electric had purchased a 460 MWe reactor from G.E. and had also contracted for the first and second core, but after this the company would be interested in long-term contracts for the fuel. I indicated that this is a complicated subject, but we are confident that sufficient fuel will be available for their long-term needs. Kratzer stated that this particular subject will be discussed in considerable detail during the day. 3. Tanaka inquired as to how long I thought \$8 uranium will be available. I responded that probably for a few more years in the U.S., but since Japan has access to Canadian and other foreign markets, they may find a more favorable picture from these sources. 4. I stated that we are looking forward to development of advanced reactors, including breeders and near breeders, which would minimize or eliminate concern about a rise in ore price. Tanaka indicated that prior to his departure from Japan his government announced the formation of a new organization to study advanced reactors, and that assistance from the U.S. would be appreciated. Kratzer stated that we are already exchanging information in a number of areas of reactor technology. I indicated that it may be worthwhile providing for specific exchanges in advanced reactor technology in the new agreement.

At 12:15 p.m. I attended a luncheon of the American Astronautical Society at the Sheraton Park Hotel, where as General Chairman, I played host to the head table guests - Congressman George Miller, James Webb, Edward Welsh, George Mueller, Mrs. Robert Goddard, Arthur Clarke, Lewis Larmore, Pitt G. Thome, John W. Findlay, and Maurice J. Raffensperger. I introduced Dr. John W. Findlay, Assistant Director, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, who spoke on Planetary Exploration Strategy.

March 14, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Studies of Private Operation of Gaseous Diffusion Plants

The Commission announced on March 10 that it has agreed to cooperate with the Atomic Industrial Forum in its proposed study of the feasibility of transferring to private industry, through lease or sale, one or more of AEC's gaseous diffusion plants.

This announcement and an earlier announcement, reported to you in January, both emphasize the far-reaching policy considerations which must be weighed before the Commission could recommend such a transfer. While the Forum study examines factors of significance to industry, the Commission will be conducting its own study, which includes the broader concerns of our national interest. Both studies are classified.

2. Reduction in FY 1968 Appropriation Request

An amendment was transmitted on March 9 to the JCMS reducing the AEC's FY 1968 authorization and appropriation request by \$14,000,000. This reduction is the result of our decision to curtail research and development work on the Heavy Water Organic-Cooled Reactor concept. Continuing efforts in other research and development work on both heavy water and light water reactors will still permit the United States to maintain the option, in the future, to exploit heavy water reactors for power production and for the extremely large size needed for dual purpose electrical generation and desalting applications.

3. Report on Civilian Power Program

On March 2 AEC released to the press copies of a supplement to the 1962 Report on Civilian Nuclear Power. The supplemental report is the result of a request by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for an updating of the 1962 report. It is anticipated that this supplemental report will be discussed at the March 14-15 authorization hearings on the Civilian Nuclear Power Program.

4. Milestones for Small Military Reactors

Two of the portable medium power plants AEC developed for use by the military in isolated areas recently established new milestones in nuclear power generation. The PM-1 at Sundance, Wyoming operated from September 9, 1966 to February 27, 1967 without a shutdown, a new record of 171 days of continuous operation for a power reactor. This small plant generates 1,600 kilowatts of electricity and space heat for the Air Force Radar Station at Sundance.

The PM-3A, another in this series of military plants, is now generating steam for a small desalting plant at the McMurdo Sound Navy Base in Antarctica. Use of the 1,500 KW nuclear power source for this plant, which produces about 14,000 gallons of fresh water per day for base personnel, is expected to result in a considerable saving in fuel oil at the isolated site.

5. Chinese Communist Scientists Invited to Conference in US

The Commission has approved, in accordance with State Department policy, the extension of an invitation by the University of Rochester to four Chinese Communist scientists to attend the International Theoretical Physics Conference on Particles and Fields at the University from August 28 through September 1. About 35 Soviet and Eastern European scientists have also been invited. Last

summer the Commission gave its approval for three Chinese Communist physicists to attend an International Conference on High Energy Physics held August 31-September 7 at the University of California at Berkeley. However, they did not attend.

6. Meeting of IAEA Board of Governors

The Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency met in Vienna February 21 to 24. Significant actions taken by the Board include the following:

- (a) Approval of five reactor projects involving the provision of source and special nuclear material by the US for use in Spain, Mexico, Iran, Pakistan, and Norway;
- (b) Request to the Director General to prepare procedures for extending safeguards to fuel fabrication plants;
- (c) Appointment of a committee to consider an offer by the Austrian Government to provide a permanent headquarters building for the Agency which would be built by Austria for use by the Agency under a 99-year lease with a nominal rental of one shilling per year.

7. Equipment Being Shipped to Egypt to X-Ray Pyramids

Spark chambers and other equipment are now being shipped from the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Berkeley, California, to Egypt to be used in the international project to search in the pyramids for possible undiscovered burial chambers of the Pharaohs. The cooperative project is being conducted under the agreement reached last year by the US and UAR Governments.

It is anticipated that by June the chambers will be recording the passage of cosmic ray particles through the pyramids' thick mass of stone yielding a kind of X-ray picture that may indicate the existence of undiscovered burial chambers. If this

scientific technique is found to be valid in the Cheops pyramid where there are known chambers, it will be used on the nearby Pyramid of Chephren, the internal structure of which is essentially unknown.

8. Visit to AEC Facilities in Nevada

On March 11, a group of Congressmen visited our Nuclear Rocket Development Station and Nevada Test Site for a general review of selected facilities. Included were Representatives Holifield, Aspinall, Baring, Teague, and Laurence Burton. Senator Bible also participated in part of the tour. I understand that various Members of Congress were in the area to attend a fund-raising dinner in Las Vegas.

9. Supplemental Test Site in Alaska

Senator Bartlett of Alaska has requested a meeting with AEC staff on March 16 to review the general situation regarding AEC's search for a supplemental nuclear weapons test site in Alaska. Construction work is now getting underway on Adchitka Island in the Aleutians on facilities necessary to determine whether that area is suitable for underground testing.

On March 13, I met with Mr. Joseph N. FitzGerald, Chairman, Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska, and Dr. Douglas Jones, an economist on his staff. We discussed their specific interest in the supplemental test site.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith



At 3:15 p.m. Julie Rubin and I met with William Bush (Washington Representative, United Nuclear Corporation) and I. Howard Wardlaw (Treasurer and Acting President, United Nuclear Corporation). Wardlaw stated that the purpose of the visit was to explain to me United Nuclear's plans following the announcement on March 14th of the resignation of Richard Bokum as president. Wardlaw expressed regret that they were unable to advise the Commission in advance of Bokum's resignation, but explained that the action became official at the Board of Directors' meeting on Monday, March 13th, and SEC rules prohibit divulging information of this nature prior to announcement to the general public. Wardlaw explained that Bokum would be starting a new company to conduct exploration for new uranium reserves and would be operating under a contract to United Nuclear.

Under this arrangement, he would be paid a fee and certain exploration expenses, with United Nuclear having the right to acquire any property he might offer and Bokum retaining a 25% interest in any new ore bodies discovered. Wardlaw advised that they are considering several very good men as possible replacement for Bokum as President of United Nuclear. A selection is anticipated within the next few weeks. Most of those under consideration are well-known to the Commission in the nuclear field. United Nuclear's principal interest is in obtaining someone who will provide a balanced strength to the company between its mining operation and manufacturing activities. The company's recent experience has resulted in profits from the mining operation being used to support losses in the manufacturing operations, particularly in its Navy core contract work. As added insight into the contract arrangement with Bokum's new company, it was explained that Bokum is a geologist, and was personally responsible for discovery of about 20% of the uranium reserves in New Mexico, which in turn represented about 10% of the total U.S. reserves. United Nuclear will continue to carry on exploration in the properties it currently controls, but is hopeful of obtaining entirely new uranium discoveries through Bokum's efforts. Wardlaw concluded the meeting by saying that he would advise me of the selection of Bokum's successor as soon as the Board of Directors approves one of the candidates.

At 4:20 p.m. I met with my old Berkeley friend, Ray Stoker.

At 6:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception and dinner (black tie) of the National Space Club's Tenth Annual Goddard Memorial Dinner at the Sheraton Park Hotel. President Hood presided, Roger Price gave a very funny talk and introduced head table guests, and James Webb introduced Vice President Humphrey, who spoke on Vietnam situation, largely as a digression from his prepared talk on the space program.

Thursday, March 16, 1967 - D.C.

At 12:30 p.m. Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and I had lunch at GJS Ranch on 18th Street, between H & I streets.

At 2:25 p.m. I received a telephone call from Melvin Calvin, University of California. He wanted to know what I am doing about the invitation from Poland to attend the Curie Anniversary celebration next October. I told him that it is in the State Department for advice and they are querying Ambassador Gronouski in Warsaw. I told him that I will let him know the result so that he can benefit by it, and also let the numerous others at Berkeley know who have been invited. We also discussed the general situation at the University of California.

At 3 p.m. I called Cyril C. Nigg of Bell Brand Foods, Los Angeles, California, and told him that since writing him on March 11th that I would be unable to be in Los Angeles on Saturday, May 6th, for their UCLA 1967 celebration, I found that I will be able to come since I have to be on the West Coast the first of the following week. Cy was pleased to hear this and said he will write me giving me the particulars, such as time, dress, etc.

At 3:30 p.m. I met with Ted Sherburne to go over Science Service business, especially fundraising plans.

At 4:30 p.m. the Commissioners (except Johnson) and I met with A. E. Schubert (Vice President, Atomic Production Division), Karl P. Cohen, and E. T. Maher of the General Electric Company and Glenn A. Nesty (Vice President, Research and Development) and Kenneth Osborn (Director, Nuclear Fuels Development) of Allied Chemical Corporation to tell them about the AEC plan to terminate private work on the gas centrifuge.

At 6 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with Adrian Fisher and Herbert (Pete) Scoville to discuss ways of announcing our gas centrifuge plan so as to make minimum impact on the NPT negotiations with Germany.

Friday, March 17, 1967 - D.C. - New York, New York

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 677 (notes attached). Attached is a copy of a letter from Under Secretary of State Kohler dated March 15, 1967, regarding the appointment of an AEC representative to an interagency group concerned with the international cooperation on marine science activities.

At 11:25 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 229 (notes attached).

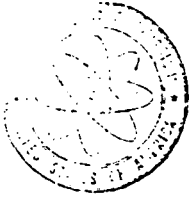
Stan Schneider, John Harris, and I flew to New York on American Airlines Flight No. 740 which left at 12:30 p.m. and arrived at 1:20 p.m. We were met by a New York AEC representative and driven to the CBS Studio at 524 West 57th Street. Here I was interviewed by Walter Cronkite on peaceful uses of nuclear energy for use on "The Twenty-First Century" program on May 7th or 14th. The questions were on nuclear power, energy centers, radioactive isotope uses, nuclear power in space, Plowshare, safety of nuclear power, waste disposal, public attitudes, etc. We flew back to Washington on BN Flight No. 115, which left at 4:15 p.m. and arrived at 5:30 p.m.

Helen, Dianne, Dave, Steve, Eric and I went to dinner at the Bethesda Methodist Church - the annual YMCA-Church Sports Award Banquet. Dave played with the Eldbrooke Church basketball team in the Senior High Gold League this year.

Saturday, March 18, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until about 3:30 p.m.

At 10 a.m. Commissioner Tape, Arnie Fritsch, and I met with Alvin Weinberg, Director, ORNL. Weinberg indicated he wanted to discuss three items with us. The first was the A. H. Wapstra case. I brought Weinberg up to date on the status of this visa application and indicated that I am prepared to pressure the State Department further if the steps taken by staff to date are unsuccessful. Weinberg discussed the recent developments in the desalting of sea water for



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ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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COPY NO. 2  
March 17, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 677

9:40 a.m., Friday, March 17, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. Chairman's Conversations with Messrs. Wardlaw and Bush, March 16, 1967

2. Briefing by SEC Representatives

To be scheduled. (AGM-SECY)

3. Gas Centrifuge Program

Revised statement to be circulated for individual Commissioner's comments, and schedule to be made available to the Commissioners.  
(AGM)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Industrial and Utility Representatives

Scheduled 10:30 a.m., Thursday, March 23. The Commissioners suggested arrangements with AIF for invitations to Messrs. Foster and Fisher for the AIF Phoenix meeting. (AGM-Fritsch)

5. Report of Ad Hoc Committee on Safeguarding SNM

The Commissioners noted this report and staff comments are scheduled for consideration at the Commission Meeting, Wednesday, March 22.

6. AEC 580/263 - Nuclear Weapons Stockpile and Fissionable Materials Requirements

To be rescheduled. (EAGM-MA-SECY)

7. Senator Anderson's March 13 Letter re NASA FY 1968 Authorization Hearings - AEC Representation

The Commissioners designated Mr. Milton Klein to make the AEC presentation, and noted that Commissioners Ramey and Tape will attend if their schedules permit. (SNS-OCR-RYAN-BARTELS)

8. Dr. James A. Shannon's March 13 Letter re Use of Oak Ridge Facilities to Provide Centrifuges and Allied Equipment for Vaccine Production

The Commissioners requested rescheduling with staff proposals on use of industry. (BM-SECY)

9. Deputy Under Secretary of State Kohler's March 15 Letter re International Cooperation on Marine Science Activities

The Commissioners designated Mr. Myron Kratzer to represent the Commission on the ad hoc interagency group. (EAGM-IA)

10. BOB Director Schultze's March 11 Letter re Program Memoranda

Noted.

11. March 13 Letter from J. W. Simpson, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, re Expansion of Generating Equipment Capacity

Noted.

12. Advanced Core Test Facility

The General Manager reported Admiral Rickover was seeing Senators George and Jordan.

13. Commissioner Ramey's Meeting with Labor Representatives, 2:00 p.m., Tuesday, March 21

Commissioner Johnson will join Commissioner Ramey for this meeting. (RYAN-HELFRICH)

14. MLC Chairman Walske's March 10 Invitation to Participate in MLC Trip to AEC Facilities, April 24-25, 1967

Commissioner Johnson will accompany the MLC Monday and Tuesday, April 24 and 25, and Commissioner Tape will join the group for their visit at Oak Ridge, Monday, April 24. (FRITSCH-EAGM-BARTELS-HELFRICH)

15. Agenda for the Week of March 20

Approved as revised. (SECY)

16. General Crowson's March 10 Memorandum re Dispersal

Approved. (MA)

17. AEC 1255 - Proposed Contract Award for Drilling on Amchitka Island, Alaska

Approved. (MA)

18. AEC 720/190 - Special Analytical Study No. 4 - Uranium Depletion Allowances

Approved. Commissioner Johnson requested explanation of the depletion allowance of 23%, and Commissioner Tape requested a definition of "depletion allowance" as used in the analysis. (RM)

19. AEC 970/49 - Indian Request for Visit to Savannah River Heavy Water Production Plant

Approved. (IA-PROD)

20. AEC 1037/27 - Exchange of Technical Reports on Controlled Fusion with the USSR

Approved. (R-IA)

21. AEC 636/13 - Reply to Natural Resources and Power Subcommittee re Water Pollution

Approved. Mr. Ramey will discuss with Congressman Jones. (OS-RYAN)

22. AEC 1170/4 - AEC-Battelle Integrated Laboratory Negotiations

Noted. (AGMO)

23. AEC 412/44 - Proposed Letter to JCAE re AEC Record on Non-Discrimination

The Commission requested a revised, very brief letter, and noted that the Chairman or Commissioner Tape will participate in the briefing of the JCAE Chairman. (AGMO-OCR-FRITSCH-BARTELS)

24. AEC 1096/60 - Letter to Mr. Conway re Senator Javits' Questions on 200 MW

Approved subject to further comments by Commissioner Tape. (AGMO-BARTELS)

25. AEC 1083/91 - International Symposium on Electron and Photon Interactions at High Energies at SLAC

Approved. The Chairman requested any available information on the dedication ceremony plans. (R-Fritsch)

26. Draft Statement for Hearings on Agreement with Colombia (Mr. Burke's March 14 Memorandum)

Approved. The Commissioners noted Commissioner Nabrit would present the testimony. (OCR-BLOOM)

27. Draft Statement Supporting Authorization of Funds for the Interoceanic Canal Study (Mr. Burke's March 14 Memorandum)

Approved as revised. (OCR-PNE)

28. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 196 (Revised)

Noted. (PAR)

29. Prepared Statement concerning Amendment to the Agreement with Australia (Mr. Burke's March 16 Memorandum)

Approved. The Commissioners noted Commissioner Nabrit would present the testimony. (OCR-BLOOM)

30. AEC 958/15 - Proposed Negotiation of Modification of BONUS Operating Contract with PRWRA

Noted. (RDT)

31. Mr. Brown's Report on Withholding AEC Assistance to Schools

32. Managers' Meeting, March 28-29

The General Manager invited the Commissioners to attend; The Chairman will make opening remarks at 9:00 a.m., Monday, March 29. (EAGM-FRITSCHE)

33. Executive Session

*Mr. Ramey is handling*

F. T. Hobbs  
Acting Secretary

11:20 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
General Crowson\*  
Mr. Erlewine\*\*  
Mr. Shaw\*\*\*  
Mr. Hobbs

DISTRIBUTION

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* - Item 10  
\*\* - Items 15 and 16  
\*\*\* - Item 23

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

March 15, 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

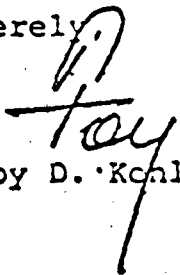
Dear Glenn:

You will recall that the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development is charged, among other things, with providing advice and assistance to the President on marine science activities and with coordination of programs of international cooperation in this field. There are a multitude of major policy issues concerning the use of the seas and the development of the resources of the seas which directly affect our international and security interests. The Vice President, Chairman of the Council, has asked me to establish and chair an ad hoc interagency group which would examine these issues. Examples of questions with which we would deal might include the policy aspects of arms control measures in the deep oceans; ownership of seabed minerals; and treaty arrangements promoting peaceful uses of the oceans.

I would like to extend an invitation to your agency to be represented on this group and to name an appropriate representative. I believe that membership would most usefully be at the Deputy Under Secretary or Assistant Secretary level.

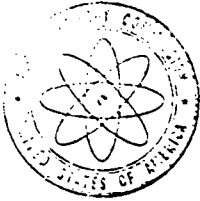
Secretary Rusk will be reporting on the formation of this group to the Council at its next session on March 30. I believe it advisable to hold a preliminary meeting before that date.

Sincerely,



Foy D. Kohler

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman,  
Atomic Energy Commission.



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

RECEIVED BY DGB  
 NOV 66

March 17, 1967

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 229

11:25 a.m., Friday, March 17, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C. Office

1. JCAE Hearings on the Regulatory Program (Oral)

Mr. Price reported that he was meeting with the Joint Committee staff, Monday, March 20, and would appreciate individual Commissioner's comments beforehand. It was noted that the Chairman would make the opening statement, followed by presentation of testimony by Commissioner Ramey, (ADRA-CCR-FRITSCH-RYAN) *Regulatory Program Meeting*

2. Report on Browns Ferry Nuclear Power Station (ACRS Letter, March 14)

The Commissioners noted that the letter would be released. (SECY)

3. Proposed Issuance of Provisional Operating Authorization to Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company for the LaCrosse Boiling Water Reactor (LACBWR), Docket No. 115-5 (Mr. Price's March 14 Memorandum)

Noted. (ADRA)

4. Briefing on Seismic Criteria

Scheduled 4:00 p.m., Wednesday, March 22. (ADRA)

F. T. Hobbs  
 Acting Secretary

11:30 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
 Commissioner Ramey  
 Commissioner Tape  
 Commissioner Nabrit  
 Commissioner Johnson

STAFF

Mr. Price  
 Dr. Beck  
 Mr. Hennessey  
 Dr. Fritsch  
 Mr. Hobbs

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Commissioners  
 Dir/Regulation  
 General Manager  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary



agricultural purposes that developed through Phil Hammond's recent work. He indicated that while some of this appears almost unbelievable, it certainly warrants close attention and scrutiny. I agreed that this is an exciting thing and that we should continue to look hard at these sorts of proposals. I said I am pleased to note Weinberg's summer study on this whole question of energy complexes.

The final point Weinberg wished to discuss was the recent success had with the Molten Salt Reactor Experiment (MSRE) and the hoped-for accelerated funding for a follow-on project. He noted the recent termination of the Heavy Water Moderated Organic Cooled Reactor (HWOCR) work and wondered whether any of these funds are available. After he learned that they are not he hoped that funding in future years for the molten salt program could be kept as a priority item with the possibility of a follow-on reactor expedited in the time period of FY 1970 to FY 1969. In closing, Tape mentioned the discussions concerning ORNL which arose from time to time during the current authorization hearings, particularly the comments by Congressman Craig Hosmer.

I sent a handwritten letter of condolence to John Lawrence on the death of his wife, Amy, in the names of Helen and me.

At 12:30 p.m. Commissioner Tape and I had lunch with Don Hornig at the White House Mess to discuss the new OST Energy Study and Congressman Chet Holifield's problems with it, Holifield's problems with high energy physics costs, progress with the NPT treaty, AEC's decision on the gas centrifuge program, the exchange program with the Soviet Serpukhov laboratory, plans for CABRIOLET, etc.

Helen and I visited Dr. and Mrs. Canary (Joe and Mike, our neighbors across the street) to meet their guest, Dr. Jorge Litvak, who is with the Chilean Atomic Energy Commission concerned with the medical program.

Sunday, March 19, 1967

I spent most of the day at home.

Monday, March 20, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations of the Committee on Government Operations in the New Senate Office Building - Senator Edmund Muskie (Chairman - Maine), Senator Howard Baker (Tennessee), Senator Robert Kennedy (New York), Senator Lee Metcalf (Montana) - on the need for establishing a Select Committee on Technology and the Human Environment. After my prepared statement there were questions on the cost of power from the breeder reactor, cybernetics in the USSR, preparation for cybernetics effects in the U.S., etc.

I had lunch in our dining room with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and Stan Schneider to discuss the writing program for my speeches, etc.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 678 (notes attached). The Commission approved George Pake to be offered the position as Director of Argonne. The Commission agreed to announce our gas centrifuge decision tomorrow evening. Attached is a copy of a letter from Walt Rostow regarding the CABRIOLET and GASBUGGY schedule.



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. -- 2  
March 20, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 678

2:40 p.m., Monday, March 20, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C. Office

- ✓ 1. Mr. Rostow's March 17 Letter re CABRIOLET and GASBUGGY Schedule  
The Commissioners requested staff recommendations. (PNE)
2. Press Announcement on Gas Centrifuge--Q's and A's--Letters to Dr. Schubert, et al  
The Commissioners discussed revisions to the press release and Q's and A's and staff may proceed as discussed. (AGM-SAD-DIA-PT)
3. AEC 580/264 - Joint AEC/DOD Memorandum for the President on the FY 1969 Nuclear Weapons Stockpile  
The Commissioners requested recommendations. (DMA)
4. Executive Personnel Item
5. AEC 967/7 - Design Subcontractor for Aircraft Carrier Dual Reactor Plant  
Approved. (DC)
6. AEC 1242/1 - Extension of South African Bilateral Agreement for Cooperation  
Approved. (DLA)
7. EURATOM Purchase of Plutonium  
The Commissioners requested a status report. (EAGM)
8. AEC 374/148 - Weapon Status Report  
Approved. (Fritsch) - *disseminated 3/20/67*

9. AEC 867/127 - Dispersal Request

The Commissioners approved a revised letter. (Fritsch-DMA)

10. AEC 610/68 - Centrifuge Information to be Made Available to AIF Study Group

The Commissioners requested a modification of the information which staff may propose for access in discussions with the AIF on March 23. (AGMP&P)

11. Consultant for AEC Gaseous Diffusion Plant Study (See General Manager's March 17 Memorandum)

Approved. (DGM)

12. AEC 1044/11 - MLC Visit to Oak Ridge and Savannah River

Noted. (DMA-SECY)

13. AEC 843/42 - Proposed Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private Restricted Data"

To be scheduled for the Commission Meeting Wednesday, March 22. (SECY)

14. NTS Events (See General Crowson's March 16 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

15. Lawrence Award Ceremony, Carnegie Institution Auditorium, 4:00 p.m., Thursday, April 27, 1967 (See Acting Secretary's March 17 Memorandum)

Approved. (SECY)

16. AEC 636/14 - Revised Letter to Congressman Jones re Report by Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

Approved. (DGM)

17. Commissioner Nabrit's Report on His Testimony at the JCAE Hearings on Proposed Amendments to the Civil Agreements with the Republic of Colombia and Australia today

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

4:25 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape \*  
Commissioner Nabrit \*  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown\*  
Mr. Parks \*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Harris \*\*'  
Mr. Labowitz \*\*\*\*\*  
Gen. Crowson \*\*\*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Partial attendance  
\*\* Items 1 and 2  
\*\*\* Items 1 through 9  
\*\*\*\* Item 10  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 2  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 16

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

March 17, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

SECRETARY OF STATE  
CHAIRMAN, ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

Subject: Rescheduling of CABRIOLET

The President has requested that you review the problem of the re-scheduling of CABRIOLET and submit a recommendation to him by April 15, 1967, as to whether CABRIOLET should be rescheduled for the Fall of 1967. Your recommendations should also cover whether a commitment should be made at the same time to schedule BUGGY during FY-1968. You should also make recommendations as to the timing and specific text of any public statement announcing the scheduling of these events.

The President also asked that funds for CABRIOLET and BUGGY be retained in the FY-1967 and 1968 budgets to protect the option of conducting both tests during FY-1968.



W. W. Rostow

cc: Director, BOB

I sent to Norman Nachtrieb, Chairman, Department of Chemistry, University of Chicago, a list of suggested invitees to the 25th anniversary celebration of the first weighing of plutonium to be held at the University of Chicago on September 10, 1967.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception and buffet dinner at Don Hornig's home for retiring and new members of PSAC. Vice President Humphrey, Senator and Mrs. Clinton Anderson, Representative George Miller, Melvin Calvin, William McElroy, John Pierce, Mike Ference, James Fletcher, Frank Westheimer, Dr. and Mrs. Lewis M. Branscomb, Marvin L. Goldberger, Dr. and Mrs. George E. Pake, Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Seitz, Dr. and Mrs. Charles P. Slichter, Dr. Charles H. Townes, Dr. and Mrs. George B. Kistiakowsky, Dr. Colin M. MacLeod, Dr. Jerome B. Wiesner, and others were present.

Tuesday, March 21, 1967 - D.C.

At 11 a.m. the Commissioners and I were briefed on the uranium miners cancer situation.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with the California Group (Federal Research Board dining room) - William M. Roth, George L. Mehren, and Sherman Maisel - to discuss the University of California situation and its effect on recruiting and retention of faculty.

At 2:25 p.m. I met with Dr. Karl Wirtz (Nuclear Research Center, Karlsruhe), Dr. Gernot Heyne (German Foreign Minister for Scientific Research), Berndt von Staden (Counselor, German Embassy), Myron Kratzer, and Allan Labowitz to discuss Article III (imposing safeguards) of the NPT. Wirtz suggested it be dropped and I retorted by saying this would make the NPT worthless.

At 3:25 p.m. I recorded reminiscences of Metallurgical Laboratory days for Dennis Fowler of the Westinghouse Broadcasting System.

Wednesday, March 22, 1967 - D.C.

I called Dorothy Schriver at 9:10 a.m. She said that the 1968 International Science Fair will be held in Detroit, Michigan, the week of May 13, 1968, under the sponsorship of the Engineers Society of Detroit. The Fair will be held in Cobo Hall. The official opening of the Science Fair will probably be Tuesday, May 14, 1968. She said that the Engineers Society gave a dinner for Sherburne and her, and that Dr. Larry Hafstad was in attendance.

I worked on my speech, "A New Act of Faith," for the Dedication of the Donald W. Douglas Laboratories in Hanford, Washington, on March 29th.

At 10:40 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2265 (action summary attached).

At 11 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 248 (action summary attached).

At 11:40 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dr. I. I. Rabi. He said that the National Academy of Sciences, during their annual meeting in Washington, want to have an Oppenheimer Memorial session - on April 24th at 8:30 p.m. They have Abraham Pais, Robert Serber, and Victor Weisskopf scheduled to speak on "The Early Years," "The Los Alamos Years," and "The Present Period." He asked whether I would give the final paper - a survey of the general scientific matter and the

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

INCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: March 22, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. S. McCool, Secretary

R.E.H.  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2265, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1967, 10:40 A.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Information Items

1. Federal Council for Science and Technology Meeting (FCST)

Commissioner Tape will attend the March 28 FCST Meeting.

2. Proposed Letter to Mr. Nathaniel Walsh, SINS

The Chairman signed the letter and it will be circulated for the other Commissioners' signatures. (FRITSCH)

3. Congresswoman May's March 20 Letter re Hanford Land

The Commissioners requested preparation of an early reply and discussion with Congresswoman May.

The Chairman requested appropriate background information. (AGND)

4. AEC 374/149 - Davy Crockett System

Noted. (MA)

5. Commissioners' April 20 Meeting with Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Company (3M)

The Commissioners requested additional preparatory arrangements be made with the Company. (RUBIN)

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2252, 2253, 2254 and 2255

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC 317/27 - Proposed Extension of Contract with AUI for Operation of BNL

Approved. (DC)

cc:  
Commissioners



# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: March 22, 1967

FROM :

W. B. MacCool, Secretary

Approved H.L.P.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 246, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1967,  
11:00 A.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:NBS

## Information Items

### 1. Brown's Ferry Reactors (TVA Units 1 and 2)

The Commission agreed staff should inform TVA that it supports the majority opinion expressed in the ACRS letter of March 14, 1967, and that staff may proceed with a Notice of Hearing. (DR)

### 2. JCAE Regulatory Hearings

The Regulatory Hearings are now scheduled for 2:30 p.m. on Tuesday, April 4. Staff will provide the Commission and JCAE staff with copies of the advance draft AEC testimony. (DR)

## Commission Business

### 1. Minutes of Regulatory Meetings 244, 245 and 246

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

### 2. ARC-R 147 - Proposed Agreement With the State of Arizona Under Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act

Approved, as revised.

The Chairman requested appropriate revisions to the letter to Arizona Governor Williams. (DR/ADRA)



March 22, 1967

3. AEC-R 18/35 - Licensing and Regulation of Nickel-Thoria Alloy Contained in Finished Products or Parts (See also AEC-R 18/23, AEC-R 18/24, AEC-R 18/26 and AEC-R 18/27)

The Commission requested staff submit a memorandum containing the following information:

a. a quote from steel manufacturers on the cost of reactor grade steels with thorium content at acceptable levels; (DR/AR)

b. a description tracing the movement of thorium from its initial incorporation into a nickel-thoria alloy through fabrication into jet turbine components, handling in maintenance shops to final disposition;

c. the degree to which naval reactors, civilian power reactors and the environment would be contaminated if steel containing thorium above acceptable levels were irradiated as a result of its use in reactor construction; and

d. a listing of other materials which could endanger the public health and safety if irradiated as a result of their use in reactor construction and a brief discussion of possible means by which the government could regulate the use of these materials.  
(DR/CGC)

4. Commissioner Romay's Report on his March 21, 1967 Meeting with Representatives of the Eastern Idaho Metal Trade Council

The Commission noted the Manager, Idaho Operations Office, would be instructed to discuss with NREIS-NPE labor-management representatives the establishment of an ad hoc committee to further cooperation between these groups at the Arco, Idaho, facilities. The Commission noted the Idaho Congressional Delegation would support formation of such a committee.  
(LR)

cc:

Commissioners

connection with government. I agreed to do this, and agreed on the title, "His Scientific and Human Contributions." Rabi said that the program is going to press today. He also commented that the other three speakers are physicists, and they want me to represent the chemists.

At 1:15 p.m. I received a telephone call from William R. Ewald, American Institute of City Planners. He called to follow-up his letter to me regarding the conference they are planning for October 1st through 6th. I told Ewald my problem is that I will be abroad at that time, and probably will not return before the end of the week. Ewald then told me some of the specific plans they have for the conference, and I said that while I think it sounds interesting it just will not be possible for me to speak.

I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, and Jim Threlkeld in my office to discuss my speech at the Dedication of the Douglas Laboratories and other matters.

At 2:30 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2266 (notes attached).

At 2:40 p.m. I called John Bugher (Delray Beach, Florida) to tell him that the AEC has voted to give him the AEC Citation, and we would like to present it in a little ceremony at 12 noon, May 1st, between the morning and afternoon sessions of the GAC meeting. I said his family and friends would be most welcome to be in attendance; he said that Mrs. Bugher will be in Washington with him for that visit. I said that he will be hearing from Woodford McCool regarding the full details. He expressed himself as being delighted.

At 4 p.m. the Commissioners and I had a briefing on proposed seismic criteria for nuclear power reactor siting.

At 5:55 p.m. I called Senator Everett Dirksen and told him that I have read the letter that he sent over with Bernard Waters of his staff (at 1:40 p.m.), and that I appreciate his calling this to my attention. I said that the individual involved is someone I have known for about 30 years, and I would be surprised if there is any problem with him. I said I would like to look into this myself, and also to make sure that the writer is not a crackpot. Senator Dirksen said he will leave it up to me completely; he will do nothing about it, and there will be no disclosures of any kind.

(The letter was about Robert Wilson and contained so-called derogatory information about him. I read the letter and gave it back to Waters to return to the Senator.) I then mentioned that Governor Kerner is in town today and that he briefed Senator Pastore on the steps he is taking with regard to Weston, including building the private town near the site, with private capital, and the prospects for the adoption of a fair housing law. I said the governor raised the possibility of my going out there to talk to key legislators about this, and I would hope that Dirksen would pave the way for me. Dirksen said that I shouldn't be in a hurry to do that. He stated that Illinois has an independent legislature and you can't tell what they will finally do. He said I could come in to talk to him about this any time.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager. DATE: March 23, 1967  
C. J. Price, Jr.  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Data \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.  
SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2266, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1967, 2:30 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE  
SECY:GNK

## Information Items

1. Reply to TVA's February 24 Letter re Financial Protection for Proposed Browns Ferry Plant (See Mr. Price's March 22, 1967 Memorandum)

Approved. (DR)

2. Special Film

To be scheduled on March 23 or March 24. (SECY)

3. Background Material for Commissioners' Meeting with Industrial and Utility Representatives at 10:30 a.m. on March 23

Noted. (SECY)

## Commission Business

1. AEC 785/96 - Annual Indemnity Report to JCAE; and  
AEC 785/97 - Classified Portion of Annual Indemnity Report to JCAE

Approved. (GX/DR)

2. AEC 1230/2 - Staff Comments on Ad Hoc Advisory Panel Report on Safeguarding SNM

Discussed.

The Commission saw no need for the establishment of an Inter-agency Committee reporting to the Commission, as suggested in Recommendation No. 2b, but suggested appropriate liaison contacts be established with interested agencies. (AGYA)



March 23, 1967

The Commission noted the need to consider the pace of the current Geneva talks prior to the release of the Panel's Report. (AGYA/IA)

The Chairman requested staff arrange a classified symposium of all domestic parties concerned with the question of safeguards. Commissioner Tape suggested such a meeting might be held at a location where the practical questions of safeguards were being studied. (AGYA)

The Commission requested staff prepare a letter to the DOD with respect to Recommendation No. 13. (MA)

The Commission requested staff modify AEC's comments on the recommendations of the Report as discussed for transmittal to the JCAE. (AGYA)

The Commission noted staff would continue its work as indicated and would report back to the Commission with appropriate recommendations. (AGYA/SECY)

The Commission requested AEC 132/115 - AEC Organization for Safeguarding and Managing SNM, and AEC 213/120 - Implementation of Resident Inspection Program, be scheduled for the week of March 27. (SECY)

3. AEC 25/366 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Discussed.

The Chairman will speak with Mr. W. W. Rostow, White House.

The Commission requested staff re-submit the draft letter to the DOD in accordance with requested revisions. (MA/SECY)

4. Briefing on Seismic Criteria

Noted.

5. AEC 111/68 - Review of AEC Security and Classification Policies and Practices

Deferred. (SECY)

6. AEC 843/42 - Proposed Part 25 "Dissemination of an Access to Private Restricted Data"

Deferred. (SECY)

cc:  
Commissioners

Thursday, March 23, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Herbert Hollomon, Department of Commerce. He said they started about four or five months ago, and brought into being in January, a program to come up with alternatives to the internal combustion engine for controlling air pollution. This group is supported by DOD, Interior, Federal Power Commission, HEW, and others. This group operates through the Commerce Technical Advisory Board. One of our men, Clifford McColley (Division of Industrial Participation) has stated that he feels it would be desirable for AEC to join this group. Hollomon said if I think this is desirable they would be delighted to have AEC represented. Dick Morse, in charge of R&D in the Army is Chairman of the group; the petroleum and power industries are also represented. I told Hollomon that I think it would be desirable; that we have had an increasing interest in this and nuclear power will play a role in it. Hollomon said they will send us a letter in the appropriate manner.

At 10:10 a.m. I met with William Webster to explore his availability to be a Commissioner - this is a possibility if the timing can be worked out.

At 10:25 a.m. I called Lawson Knott (GSA) with respect to the status of our space problem that we discussed some time ago. Knott said that their biggest problem is finding a block of space large enough - and at a price that GSA can pay. He said the Quesada's construction schedule has been badly upset, and he is having great difficulty predicting dates. Furthermore, Quesada wants to talk simply on a space basis, without any risk on his part as to cost escalation for maintenance personnel, cleaning force, etc., and GSA won't buy that; however, Knott said this is not dead. I said that an area around NSF would be even better than in the Southwest; Knott said he has some new space at 20th & L, but it isn't large enough. Knott said he has not given up hope of finding something that will meet our needs - if not in one building, then in two that are located close to each other so that they could, in effect, operate as one building. I said we have an immediate need for about 27,000 square feet in Bethesda. The decision to lease for a year or so is pending a decision whether we go to Phillips or Borstein Enterprises for the total in that area.

At 10:30 a.m. Commissioners Tape, Johnson, and Nabrit, Adrian Fisher, John Conway, Herbert Scoville, Myron Kratzer, Donovan Zook, Harry Smyth, and I met with representatives of the nuclear industry to explore their reaction to the U.S. putting peaceful nuclear activities under IAEA Safeguards. Present were: K. R. Osborn (Allied Chemical Corporation), Alex Radin (APPA), Charles Robbins (AIF), J. R. Dietrich (Combustion Engineering), Edwin Vennard (Edison Electric Institute), G. R. Corey (Commonwealth Edison), Eugene Maher (G.E.), Charles Runion (NFS), Frank Cotter (Westinghouse), William Webster (Yankee Electric), E. White (United Nuclear), John J. Kearney (Edison Electric Institute) and L. Hobart (APPA). They agreed to cooperate and will let us know their additional or other reactions soon.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at Science Service (1719 N Street, N.W.) with Ted Sherburne, Dorothy Schriver, Young, Kraus, and Nelson to discuss business.

At 2 p.m. I met with William J. Clapp (President of Florida Power Company, St. Petersburg, Florida), John J. Kearney (Edison Electric Institute, New York, New York), Ernest Tremmel and Julie Rubin. Clapp explained that the main purpose of his visit was in connection with his position as President of the Edison Electric Institute. He briefly reviewed for me the utility industry's activity and plans supporting development of breeder reactors and eventual construction of

prototypes. Clapp stated that he intends to outline their plans in further detail in a letter that will be sent to me for the information of the Commission.

I advised Clapp of the meeting held this morning (which Kearney attended) with a number of utilities and reactor manufacturers on the matter of applying IAEA safeguards to U.S. commercial facilities. Kearney said that he had briefly reviewed this with Clapp and that they plan to obtain a broader view from members of their association than they were able to express at the meeting. I expressed the view that the meeting had gone quite well. Kearney stated that the subject was well presented. Clapp advised that the EEI has been invited to visit the UK and in turn has suggested that it be a reciprocal arrangement to view research activities which would include the breeder reactor, the electric car, and air pollution. I expressed interest in these visits and requested that Clapp keep the Commission advised as their plans develop.

Clapp changed the conversation to the interest of his own company (Florida Power Company). He stated that they are carefully following progress on their planned nuclear power station as the electrical demand growth in Florida requires that it be available on the planned schedule in 1972. He reviewed with me some of the plans for the new Disneyland project in Florida, and noted that they are considering an energy center which would use all the resources for activities connected with the project. I stated that this is consistent with one of my predictions in a speech at Gatlinburg, and Tremmel mentioned that he has already provided a copy of this speech to members of Clapps' staff. In concluding the visit, Clapp asked me if I had any suggestions for the utility industry that the EEI should be considering. I stated that I would like to give this some thought and will communicate any ideas to him.

At 2:30 p.m. I recorded on tape a prepared statement on the peaceful uses of atomic energy for the National Education Radio Network of American University (about 25 minutes).

At 3:30 p.m. I saw a Communist Chinese film of the first three Chinese nuclear weapons tests.

Friday, March 24, 1967 - D.C. - Louisville, Kentucky

At 9 a.m. I called John Macy (Civil Service Commission) and asked him what he thinks of Bill Webster as a Commissioner if we can convince him. I said I had a talk with him only yesterday and it is not impossible. Macy said he thinks he would be fine since he is a veteran in the business. Nabrit's term expires on June 30th, but Webster doesn't think he could come until October 1st, and couldn't let me know definitely until June. Macy said the only problem he could see is that we would lose whatever marginal benefit we have gained by the diversity of appointments to this job, but this, of course, is largely political. I mentioned a professor of physics at Howard by the name of Emerson whom I met when I spoke there a week or so ago, and who looked pretty good. I said that the JCAE doesn't know yet about the forthcoming vacancy, and I think it would be politically wise to make the announcement of the appointment at the same time we announce that Nabrit is leaving. He agreed, but feels this might not be possible.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Richard Tobin, Managing Editor of the Saturday Review. He and Norman Cousins have read the speech I gave at the Centennial celebration of Howard University, on "Time, Leisure and the Computer,"

and they wonder if there is any possibility of my reducing it or revising it so that it could be used as an article in Saturday Review. My speech runs about 6,500 words and they couldn't handle much over 3,000 words (could take up to 3,500, but would rather not). I told Tobin that I would be glad to do this since the speech is easily reducible. I mentioned one complication - the Phi Beta Kappa publication is also publishing it; however, their circulation is small. He said that is no problem, they could use a slightly different version on the lead. He said he thinks for their readers the more philosophical and less scientific the article, the better. I mentioned cutting down on the examples used at the beginning of the talk, but he seemed to think they set the tone for their readers (we don't have to describe them in full). I asked about timing and he said there is no hurry - June or July will be O.K. (My article, "The Cybernetic Age: An Optimist's View," was subsequently published in the July 15, 1967 issue.)

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 679 (notes attached). Attached is a copy of a letter to me from George D. Woods (President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) regarding AEC assistance in preparing a report on the prospects of nuclear power in developing countries. A letter to the President requesting approval of the LATCHKEY IV (underground nuclear weapons test series) was approved and dispatched today.

At 11:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 230 (notes attached).

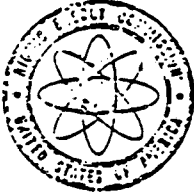
At 11:30 a.m. I attended the swearing-in of William Roth as Ambassador to the European Trade Negotiations (the Kennedy Round) by President Johnson in his office. The President made comments to me about the airplane accident in Vietnam in which a number of educators were killed, reading it off his office news tape. Mrs. Osborne, Bill Roth's mother-in-law, was among those present.

At 12:10 p.m. I met with David Shaw, the new President of the United Nuclear Corporation.

Dave, Steve, and I flew to Louisville via Nashville on American Airlines Flight No. 137 to Nashville (leaving at 2 p.m. and arriving at 2:30 p.m.) and Eastern Airlines Flight No. 256 to Louisville (leaving at 3:10 p.m. and arriving at 5 p.m.). We were met by a Kentucky State Trooper, Bob McKinney (who had driven me on a previous visit), who drove us in a state car to the Kentucky Hotel. We checked in and then attended a cocktail party in Douglas Kinsey's suite (Special Assistant to the UCLA Chancellor). Then we drove to Freedom Hall, Kentucky & Exposition Center, in the state car; Kinsey accompanied us. Here we saw the NCAA basketball semifinals. Mr. and Mrs. Arjay Miller (President, Ford Motor Company), Bob Haldeman (President, UCLA Alumni Society and a University of California regent), Charles E. Young (UCLA Vice Chancellor), Bradford A. Booth, and J. D. Morgan (UCLA Athletic Director) sat near us. The scores were: Dayton 76 - North Carolina 62; and UCLA 73 - Houston 58.

Saturday, March 25, 1967 - Louisville, Kentucky

Dave, Steve and I had breakfast in the Kentucky Hotel coffee shop. Then we rode with State Trooper Bob McKinney and Dr. Wingate Lambertson (Atomic Energy Coordinator for Kentucky), the boys in his car, and Robert A. Winkel (head of AEC's Paducah Plant), and Jim Neal (head of the Kentucky Science and Technology Commission) to Churchill Downs. Wathen R. Knebelkamp, President of Kentucky Derby, gave us a personal tour of the whole establishment and the Derby Museum.



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

908150 OFFICE DIARY  
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INFORMATION MEETING 679

9:40 a. m., Friday, March 24, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Chairman's Conversation with Mr. Lawson Knott, Administrator, GSA, re Space in D. C. and Bethesda for AEC

The Chairman said he had reminded Mr. Knott of AEC's requirements. Mr. Hollingsworth discussed briefly staff conversations with GSA regarding acquisition of space in Bethesda.

2. Panel on Exhaustless Car

The Chairman said Mr. J. Herbert Holloman, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Science and Technology, had suggested AEC be represented on the Panel and he had agreed. (EAGM)

3. Commissioners' April 20 Meeting with Representatives of the 3 M Company

The Chairman said 3 M has confirmed that they would like as many Commissioners present for the meeting as is convenient. (Rubin-SECY)

4. Chairman's Noon Meeting Today with Mr. Dave Shaw, President of UNC

5. March 20 Memorandum from FCST re Participation in Development of Government-Wide Project Reporting System

Noted.

- ✓ 6. March 21 Letter from George D. Woods re AEC Assistance in Preparing Report on Prospects of Nuclear Power in Developing Countries (See also Mr. Kratzer's March 22 Memo re World Bank Study on Nuclear Power)

The Chairman requested preparation of an affirmative response. (DLA)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

REVIEWED BY R. E. Seaborg 2/1/90  
DATE  
L. R. Hoffmann 1/1/86



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✓7. Proposed Letter to the President on Approval for LATCHKEY IV

Approved with revisions in the letter to the President. (Fritsch)  
*DISPATCHED 3/24/67*

8. Proposed Letters to James Young, AIF, and Sir William Penney, UKAEA, re AEC Purchasing UK Neptunium (See also proposed letters to Dr. Rometsch and Professor Angelini)

Approved with revisions in the letter to Mr. James Young. (Fritsch-EAGM)  
*DISPATCHED 3/24/67*

9. Agenda for the Week of March 27, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

10. AEC 343/10 - Reply to Mr. Roy B. Snapp

Approved. (SECY)

11. AEC 343/11 - Harold Green Access Request

Approved subject to a check on the response to Question 4 and Commissioner Ramey's concurrence. (SECY)

12. AEC 1221/28 - ~~REDACTED~~ Event

Approved. (DMA)

13. AEC 1127/13 - Proposed Correspondence re Legislation to Promote Nuclear Powered Merchant Ship Development

Approved with revisions. Staff will check whether the Maritime Administration has issued a recent report. (EAGM)

14. AEC 1099/13 - Designation of Management Member to Labor-Management Advisory Committee

Approved. Commissioner Johnson will discuss this matter with Commissioner Ramey. (Helfrich-Ryan-LABR)

15. 200 Area Bid Solicitation

Noted.

16. Executive Personnel Item

Approved. (PER)

17. AEC 843/43 - Gas Centrifuge

Approved. Staff will include in the contract and access permits language which clarifies the purpose of the contract extension. (AGM)

18. AEC 89/56 - Alien Participation at LRL-Berkeley, Ames Laboratory, and BNL

The Commissioners approved the General Manager's proposed course of action, subject to discussion with Commissioner Ramey and with the laboratory directors. (DIA)

19. AEC 23/61 - French COCOM List Review Proposal on Tritium

Approved subject to discussions with Commissioner Ramey. Staff will maintain the principle of control without rigidity on numbers. (DIA)

20. AEC 947/2 - Expiration of Norwegian Agreement for Cooperation

Approved. (DIA)

21. AEC 809/95 - DIA Memorandum dated March 23, 1967, Subject: Heavy Water Plant for Rumania

Noted.

22. BOB Action on the A<sup>2</sup>R<sup>2</sup> Project (See Mr. Schultze's March 22 Letter)

The Chairman reported that Mr. Schultze has allowed the \$2 million substitution.

23. John Finney's New York Times Article today re "U. S. May Broaden Atom Plant Check"

24. AEC 568/60 - Assistant General Manager for Administration Memorandum dated March 23, 1967, Subject: Book, "Manhattan Project" by Stephane Groueff

Noted.

25. AEC 1192/29 - General Manager Memorandum dated March 23, 1967 to Mr. Sapirie, Subject: Procurement of HFIR Fuel Elements

Noted.

26. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 197

Noted. (PAR)

27. Staff Meeting yesterday with AIF Study Team

The suggestion of an alternative member is acceptable. Staff will prepare a briefing paper on gas centrifuge for discussions with the Commission. (GM-AGMP&P)

28. Report on EG&G Negotiations with REECO

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:05 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Anthony \*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 8

\*\* Items 13, 14, 15

\*\*\* Items 18, 19, 20, 21



INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR  
RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20433, U.S.A.

UNCL. BY DGM  
NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

March 21, 1967

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

57 3/22/67

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

On past occasions you and the Commissioners, as well as the staff of the AEC, have been kind enough to brief me and some of my colleagues on significant developments in the field of nuclear power. Recent developments and, in particular, the large number of new orders for installations in the U.S. and the downward trend of costs that has accompanied them, have focused interest on the prospects of nuclear power for the developing countries where the Bank is most active. This has led to a decision that we should undertake a Study of the present and prospective situation with a view to preparing a report. I am attaching, for your information, copy of a paper recently distributed to the Board of Executive Directors about this initiative.

Lord Hinton, who is Special Adviser to the Bank on problems of this nature, and Mr. Mario Piccagli, Assistant Director of the Projects Department - in charge of Engineering, will be responsible for conducting the Study. They are making arrangements for visits and discussions with the Authorities which have led in the development of nuclear power and also with organizations which have bought and operated nuclear power plants.

I am sure that the Atomic Energy Commission can provide us with a wealth of useful information and guide us in deciding which specific visits to utilities and equipment manufacturers would best provide us with an understanding of the present situation. If you regard this initiative of the Bank with favor and are willing to give us the benefit of the AEC's help, I would be most grateful to be advised as to the appropriate officials in the Commission with whom Mr. Piccagli could make arrangements for the discussions and visits which are tentatively envisaged to take place during the month of May.

With best personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

George D. Woods

## THE PROSPECTS FOR NUCLEAR POWER IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

1. The prospects for nuclear power in developing countries were discussed by the Executive Directors a few months ago and it was agreed that the Bank should conduct a thorough review of the situation. This review has been started. A report will be prepared which will:

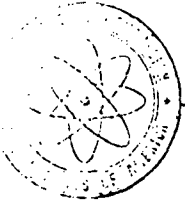
- (a) Examine the size of electricity supply systems in typical developing countries and determine the size of nuclear unit which might be justified in those countries during the years up to 1977--in considering the prospects for nuclear power it would be unrealistic to attempt to look further than ten years ahead.
- (b) Review the history of development of nuclear power and the capital and operating costs of plants that have already been built. This review is likely to show that capital and operating costs and construction periods have been under-estimated in the past. Consideration of this history may suggest that contingency allowances for capital and operating costs should be higher than those used for conventional plants.
- (c) Consider the "ground rules" for the evaluation of nuclear power costs, i.e., interest rates, amortization periods, load factor etc., and, using the ground rules which are selected as being appropriate, estimate probable cost of nuclear power generated from units in the appropriate range of sizes. This will be done for the three well-established types of reactor, i.e. the water-moderated and water-cooled reactors, the graphite-moderated gas-cooled reactors and the heavy water-moderated reactors; although no other system is thought to be sufficient well-established for use in developing countries, the merits of alternative systems will be examined. Similar estimates of cost for conventional plants will be prepared. It should thus be possible to define the conditions under which it is worthwhile to consider nuclear power plants as possible alternative to conventional systems.
- (d) Consider other important problems which arise in connection with nuclear power plants such as safety and siting, supply of nuclear fuel and treatment of irradiated fuel, legislation for control of nuclear installations, etc.

2. Because of the importance of desalinization of water in many parts of the world and because it is often suggested that a solution to the problem can be found by linking desalting evaporators with nuclear power plants, the report will consider the logic of the connection between desalting and nuclear power. The present status of research and development on desalting evaporators will be examined. A basis for costing power and fresh water from integrated nuclear power and desalting plants will be suggested.

3. In order to collect information for the report, discussions will be held with the International Atomic Energy Agency, with national atomic energy agencies, with public utilities and with plant manufacturers. Desalting will be discussed with the appropriate organizations.

4. It is expected that the report will be completed in the fourth quarter of calendar year 1967.

Projects Department  
February 16, 1967



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

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NOV 86

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 230

11:05 a.m., Friday, March 24, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's March 22 Memorandum re Nuclear Materials and Equipment Corporation (NUMEC), Apollo and Leechburg, Pennsylvania:

Approved. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's March 15 Memorandum re Proposed Amendments of 10 CFR Parts 50 and 115 to Exclude the Effects of Use and Deployment of Weapons Incident to U.S. Defense Activities from Consideration in the Issuance of Facility Licenses

Approved. (ADRA-SECY)

3. Mr. Price's March 23 Memorandum re Assignment of NS SAVANNAH to Far East Voyage

Approved. (ADRA)

4. Issuance of Provisional Operating License for Southern California Edison Company, Docket No. 50-206

Noted.

5. Carolina Power and Light Co., Docket No. 50-261

The Commissioners agreed staff should furnish the information requested by the Chairman of the AS&L Board subject to discussion with Commissioner Ramey. (Ryan-ADRA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:15 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary



Then we went to the University of Louisville where President Philip Grant Davidson hosted a lunch for me. Besides our group (except Knebelkamp) present were John Breckinridge, Dean R. C. Erust and other members of the Kentucky Commission on Science and Technology. After lunch I gave a 15-20 minute talk on the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. Then Dave, Steve, Neal, Lambertson, Winkel and I toured the Hellerick and Bradsby Company factory (maker of Louisville Slugger baseball bats) under the auspices of Tom Harris of that company.

We then went back to the Kentucky Hotel where we saw and met Lew Alcindor and Mike Warren of the UCLA basketball team. I gave Mike a souvenir bat from those that Harris had given me and the boys. Harris also gave us pen and pencil sets. We had enough bats and sets for Dianne and Eric also.

Dave, Steve, and I then attended a reception (in Millers' room) and dinner (downstairs room) given by Mr. and Mrs. Arjay Miller. Present from the UCLA contingent were Bradford A. Booth, Bob Haldeman, Charles E. Young, Douglas Kinsey and others. Then we went to Freedom Hall again to see the NCAA basketball finals. The scores were: Runnerup game - Houston 84 - North Carolina 62; Championship game - UCLA 79 - Dayton 64. I took color pictures at the game of Alcindor, etc. The boys and I visited the dressing room after the game and award ceremony, where we talked to Alcindor, Warren (he referred to the bat as a good luck charm), Lucius Allen. (Helen, Eric, and Dianne saw the game on television.) Then we went to a huge victory celebration in Kinsey's suite at the Kentucky Hotel. We went to bed at 1 a.m.

Sunday, March 26, 1967 - Louisville, Kentucky - Washington, D.C.

Dave, Steve and I flew to Washington (Dulles) via Cincinnati on TWA Flight No. 532 to Cincinnati (leaving at 1:20 p.m. and arriving at 1:50 p.m.) and on TWA Flight No. 540 to Washington (leaving at 3 p.m. and arriving at 4:15 p.m.)

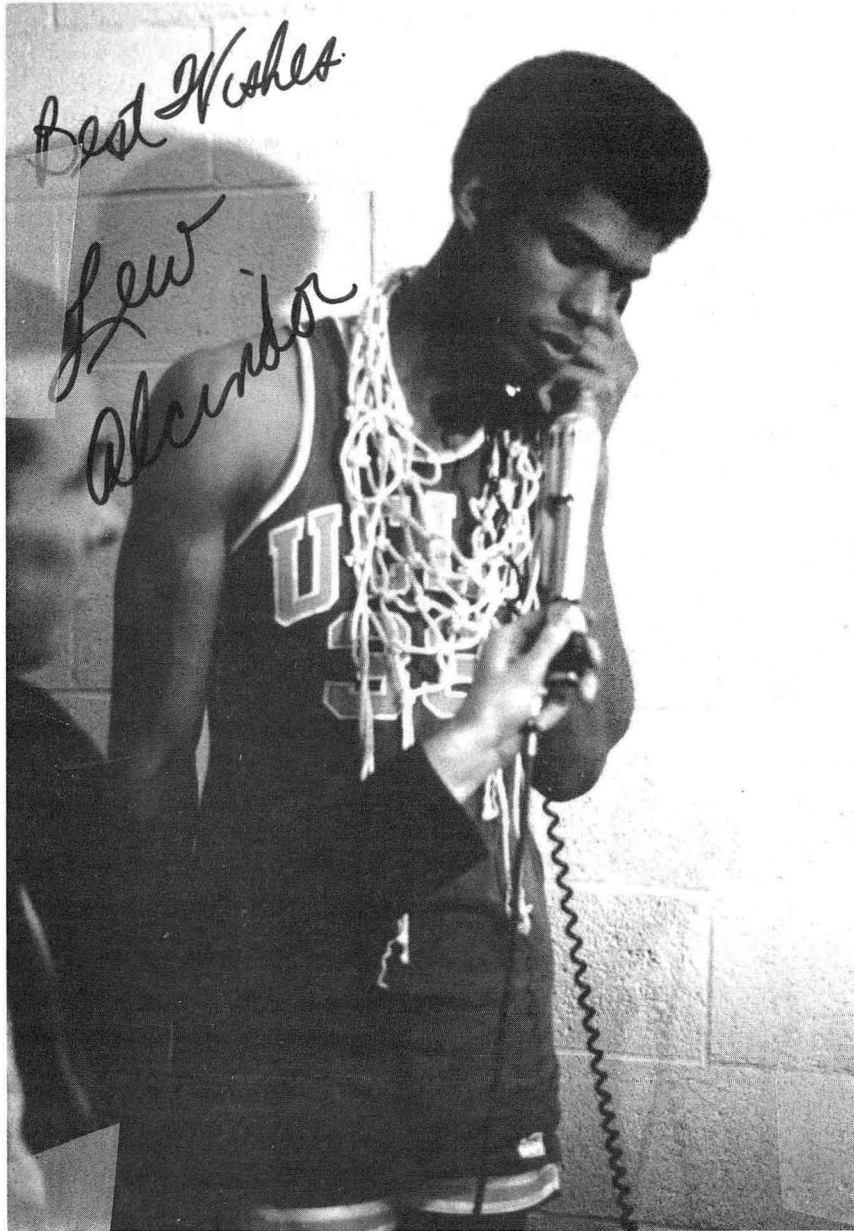
I read mail and AEC papers.

Monday, March 27, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dael Wolfle, Executive Officer, AAAS. He called to invite me to a meeting they are planning to hold in La Jolla, California from May 19th through luncheon on May 21st. This is a meeting of scientists, newspaper editors (New York Times, Wall Street Journal, etc.) and people who are responsible for television series. It will be held at the LaJolla Beach Club, and they hope I will be able to attend. I told him I am very interested in this subject, and have been for a long time; that I appreciate being invited, but I have another meeting in Houston on the 20th and doubt that I can cancel that. I asked him to send me some more information which he said he would do, and I will then let him know definitely whether I will be able to attend.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Executive Session (Adjudicatory) 153 (action summary attached). The Commission made a decision on the Malibu case - remand to the Safety and Licensing Board to determine the possible amount of ground displacement by an earthquake and the design criteria to accommodate this.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 680 (notes attached).



Lew Alcindor  
March 25, 1967

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Stan Schneider at the Longworth Cafeteria (NSF building).

At 3:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Thomas Fryer of Chabot College, Hayward, California. Chabot College, which had its old campus at San Leandro, is dedicating its new campus at Hayward the first week in May with a week long series of events. This is about an \$18 million facility - a junior college, principally devoted to the technical and vocational fields, with an estimated attendance this year of between 2,000 and 5,000 students. Fryer invited me to

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

50 AON  
500 AS 7000

TO :

File

DATE:

March 27, 1967

FROM :

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

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION (ADJUDICATORY) 153, MONDAY,  
MARCH 27, 1967, 9:40 A.M., CHAIRMAN'S CONFERENCE ROOM, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:JCH

1. Department of Water & Power of the City of Los Angeles, Docket  
No. 50-214

The Commission approved the Decision dated March 27, 1967. (SECY)

2. Commonwealth Edison Company, Docket Nos. 50-254 and 50-265

The Commission agreed to permit the initial decision of the  
atomic safety and licensing board dated February 14, 1967, to  
become final on March 31, 1967. (SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson  
Solicitor





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

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COPY NO. 2  
March 27, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 680

10:10 a. m. , Monday, March 27, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Inquiry re Laboratory Designation.

Commissioner Tape will respond. (SECY)

2. March 22 Memorandum from the President re Aircraft Noise and Compatible Land Use in the Vicinity of Airports

Noted.

3. March 23 Letter from Senator Frank Church re NRTS.

The Chairman requested preparation of an early reply. (AGMO)

4. Appointment of Vice Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel and Proposed Press Announcement

Approved. (PER-PI-SECY)

5. AEC 132/<sup>115</sup>HT - Personnel Item

A meeting is to be arranged. (GM)

6. Commission Meeting 10:00 a. m. , March 28, D. C. Office

The following Items will be scheduled:

1. AEC 1037/29 - Proposed U. S. Participation in Use of the Soviet 70 BEV Serpukhov Accelerator
2. Discussion Items:
  - a. AEC 843/42 - Proposed Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private Restricted Data"

b. AEC 610/64 - Gas Centrifuge Classification

7. Commission Meeting 4:00 p. m. , Wednesday, April 5, D. C. Office  
Scheduled. (SECY)
8. Mr. Tremmel's March 21 Memorandum re Meeting with AIF in Phoenix - March 28-31, 1967  
Noted.
9. AIF Meeting, Frankfurt, Germany, May 2-3, 1967  
The General Manager reported a Briefing for AIF is being arranged.
10. NTS Events (See General Crowson's March 24 Memorandum)  
Noted. (DMA)
11. Intelligence Report
12. The General Manager's Report on House Appropriations Committee Review of the ROVER Program
13. The General Manager's Report on Disposition of the ACF Plant at Albuquerque
14. Invitations to the AEC-State of Arizona Signing Ceremony and the AIF Meeting, Phoenix, Arizona

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

10:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

speaking at their major event on Thursday evening, May 4th. I told him I would be in California the following week and it wouldn't be possible for me to make two trips so close together. He then asked if I would, by any chance, be available on Sunday May 7th, if they were able to change things around a bit. They have extended an invitation to the Governor to speak on Sunday, but it now appears that he will not be coming. There is a luncheon on Sunday around noon, followed by the dedication ceremony at 2:30 p.m. My talk could last from 30 minutes to an hour (more or less), as I choose. I asked how soon he would have to know, and he said although the matter of the Governor speaking is still pending (they are reasonably sure he will not do this), they would like to know rather quickly. I said I wouldn't keep them waiting more than a week for an answer. I did mention that there is the danger of over-exposure since I am giving a big talk in San Francisco on May 9th at the International Science Fair and also speaking at the Commonwealth Club luncheon on Friday, May 12th. He said they wouldn't worry about that. We agreed that he should call me next Monday for my answer.

At 6:15 p.m. I called Congressman John J. Rhodes in Mesa, Arizona. I told him that there will be the signing of the AEC Regulatory Agreement with the State of Arizona on March 30th in Phoenix, as arranged by the Governor. I invited him to attend the ceremony; however, he said he has other plans, which he could not change, and, therefore will be unable to attend.

At 7:45 p.m. I attended a reception and dinner for Berkeley Chancellor Roger W. Heyns in Capitol Suite A of the Mayflower Hotel. Present were California Congressman Jerome R. Waldie (Antioch), Charles Miller (host for the California Alumni Association), C. Eugene Austin (who took O. Cort Majors' place as Chairman for the University of California Centennial fundraising campaign), Mark F. Ferber, and others. We discussed the University of California situation and the problems of finding a President. Waldie said he thinks no one would take the job and I said that I think a good man who would take it can be found. Heyns described the \$15,000,000 Berkeley campus centennial fund drive.

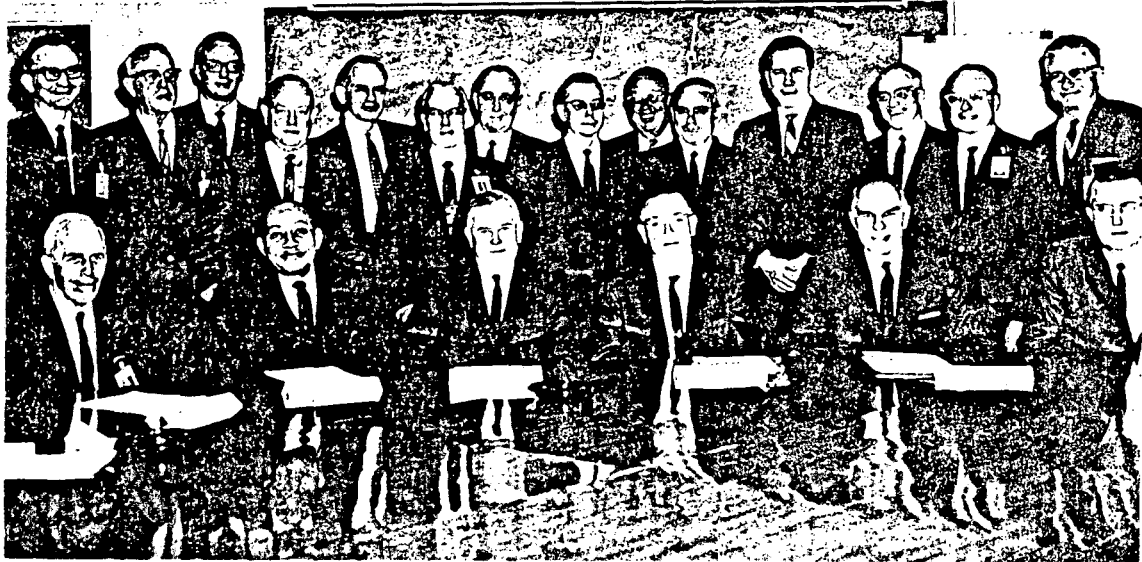
Helen took Dianne to the White House Egg Roll today.

Tuesday, March 28, 1967 - D.C. - Pasco, Washington

At 9:45 a.m. the Commissioners (except Johnson) and I met with the managers of the AEC Field Offices (except Donald G. Williams - represented by Helgeson). I gave a little talk to them emphasizing the FY 1968 budget, public relations, etc.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2267 (notes attached). The Commission requested an early draft reply to Foy Kohler's letter of March 24th (copy attached) regarding export of nuclear related items to France.

At 11:55 a.m. I called Ted Scripps (New York) and asked him whether he has received my letter of a few days ago regarding funds for Science Service. He said he has received it, but he will want to discuss it with his brother Charles, who is out of the country until some time in early April; however, Ted said he feels that the route described in the letter is probably the best one for raising the funds. I did mention that Scripps may wish to be helpful in some other way, whereupon Ted said that they have a board meeting coming up on April 10th to discuss "our Science Service records," and he will be in touch with me. I mentioned that we are getting ready to approach the Foundations for help as soon as the Science Service accounting system is in shape. Ted remarked that Science News is very good.



Managers of AEC Field Offices - Meeting in Washington, March 28, 1967

L to R: (Standing): John Erlewine (Assistant General Manager for Operations), E. L. Van Horn (Manager, Brookhaven Office), Helgeson (Deputy Manager at Hanford Operations), Lawrence P. Gise (Manager, Albuquerque Operations Office), Stanley W. Nitzman (Manager, Schnectady Naval Reactors Office), Ellison Shute (Manager, San Francisco Operations Office), Allan Jones (Manager, Grand Junction Office), Lawton D. Geiger (Manager, Pittsburgh Naval Reactors Office), James E. Reeves (Manager, Nevada Operations Office), Sam Sapirie (Manager, Oak Ridge Operations Office), Wesley Johnson (Manager, New York Operations Office), Nathaniel Stetson (Manager of Savannah River Operations Office), William L. Ginkel (Manager, Idaho Operations Office), Ken Dunbar (Manager, Chicago Operations Office).  
(Seated): Commissioners Johnson, Nabrit, Tape, Ramey, Seaborg and General Manager Hollingsworth.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 66

TO : Howard C. Brown, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

DATE: March 28, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

H.C.B.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2267, TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1967, 10:10 A.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Information Items

1. March 24 Letter from President Parks, Iowa State University

In staff review. (R)

✓ 2. March 24 Letter from Deputy Under Secretary of State Foy Kohler  
re Export of Nuclear Related Items to France

The Commission requested an early draft reply. (IA)

3. Sale of Plutonium to EURATOM

To be scheduled for early consideration following further staff  
action. (IA)

4. Proposed Letter to Secretary of Defense re Safeguards

The Commission requested the letter be rewritten to the Department  
of State and ACDA, with a copy to the DOD. (IA) See 4/17 diary

5. AEC 47/55 - Authorization to Execute Contract with B&W for Naval  
Reactor Fuel

Approved. (DC)

6. AEC 767/21 - Draft Executive Order-Awards Under Section 157b(3)

Approved, as revised. (GC)

7. Mr. York's March 27 Memorandum re Alternate Board Member for the  
Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Hearing the Tennessee Valley  
Authority Case

Approved. (SECY)



March 28, 1967

Commission Business

1. AEC 1037/29 - Proposed U.S. Participation in Use of the Soviet 70 BEV Serpukhov Accelerator

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the last two paragraphs of the draft letter to Chairman Petrosyants (Appendix "I" to AEC 1037/29) be deleted.

The Commission noted the matter will be discussed with the JCAS prior to transmittal of the letter to Chairman Petrosyants.

(R/LA)

2. AEC 843/42 - Proposed Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private Restricted Data"

Discussed.

The Commission requested staff examine possible alternatives and prepare a pro and con analysis of recommendation 11 c. (AGM/GC)

The Commission noted this matter would be rescheduled during the week of April 3, 1967. (SECY)

3. AEC 610/64 - Gas Centrifuge Classification

Deferred. To be rescheduled with AEC 843/42. (SECY)

4. Technical Appraisal Team Visits

Staff will discuss with industry representatives. (AGM)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Roney  
Commissioner Tapp  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

DEPUTY UNDER SECRETARY OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

875 3/27/67

UNCL. BY DOE  
1988

March 24, 1967

Dear Glenn:

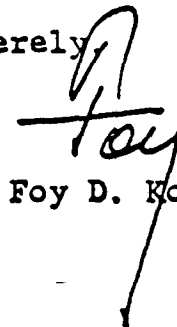
As you know, requests from American firms to export nuclear-related items to France over the past few years have posed some difficult problems of licensing judgment, in terms of both the US policy expressed in NSAM 294 and our obligations under the Limited Test Ban Treaty. To clarify our own thinking in the light of present circumstances, and to form a basis for subsequent licensing recommendations on our part, we have recently reviewed this matter within the Department of State, focussing in particular on the material and equipment subject to licensing by the Department of Commerce. This review took into account the NSAM 294 policy requirement and Test Ban Treaty obligation mentioned, the progress to date and present status of the French nuclear weapons program, the availability from non-US sources of equipment comparable to that which is available from US suppliers, the willingness of other governments to supply or permit firms under their control to supply such equipment to France, and the feasibility of obtaining from the French Government meaningful peaceful uses assurances covering US-supplied equipment.

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman,  
Atomic Energy Commission

Our present view is that when an export licensing request in this area is being considered, we should appraise the significance of the particular item to the French nuclear weapons program in terms both of its usefulness per se and the availability to the French from non-US sources of the same or a comparable item. If equipment is commercially available from US suppliers on an off-the-shelf basis, is of a dual or multi-purpose nature, and if equipment generally comparable in results would be available to the French from non-US sources without undue delay, we cannot see that US export denial action would exercise an inhibiting effect of any significance on the French program. It is our opinion that the export of such items should be permitted without assurances or other special conditions. We would propose that this standard be followed henceforth with respect to those nuclear-related items on which Commerce requests licensing recommendations from the various agencies concerned, except for those items already subject to special arrangements worked out amongst the interested agencies, such as advanced computers and equipment related to maritime nuclear propulsion.

I wanted to bring these views to your attention because of the important role played by AEC in making technical evaluations of proposed exports in this area, and would be glad to get any comment you may have. Copies of this letter will be sent to Acting Secretary of Commerce Trowbridge, Deputy Under Secretary of Defense Vance, and Mr. Bator of the White House staff, in view of their own responsibilities and interests in this matter.

Sincerely



Foy D. Kohler

At 3 p.m. I attended a meeting in the State Department with Nicholas Katzenbach, Foy D. Kohler, Herman Pollack, Herbert Scoville, Leonard C. Meeker, David H. Popper (U.N. desk), Donovan Zook, Myron Kratzer, and others to argue (against Popper) that the U.S.-South African Agreement on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy should be renewed for ten years despite South Africa's unwillingness to demand safeguards on their exports of uranium to nuclear weapons countries (France). I took this view because this is consistent with the NPT and is required to maintain U.S. credibility in regard to meeting our commitments. Katzenbach agreed with me (but I learned later that U.N. Ambassador Arthur Goldberg will resist this decision).

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

I flew to Pasco via Portland (where I picked up Julie Rubin) on United Airlines Flight No. 41 (leaving Baltimore at 6 p.m. and arriving in Seattle at 8:40 p.m.), then on United Airlines Flight No. 47 (leaving at 9:10 p.m. and arriving in Portland at 9:46 p.m.), and on to Pasco on WC Flight No. 958 (leaving at 11:05 p.m. and arriving at 12:20 a.m.) We were met by Donald Williams (Manager, Richland AEC Operations Office), and checked into the Desert Motor Inn in Richland.

Wednesday, March 29, 1967 - Richland, Washington - Los Angeles, California - Phoenix, Arizona

I had breakfast in the Desert Motor Inn. Don Williams, Julie Rubin, and I walked to the Federal Building where I spoke to Hanford AEC staff (after being introduced by Williams) on Hanford diversification, the FY 1968 budget, my early visits to Hanford, etc. Then I participated with Charles Monahan (President, Columbia Section, ASCE) and Leland Walker (Vice President) of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) in receiving with Owen Hurd (Managing Director of the Washington Public Power Supply Systems (WPPSS) an ASCE Award of Merit for the NPR. Hurd and I spoke in response.

Then we went to the Donald W. Douglas Laboratories where I gave a dedicatory address, "A New Act of Faith," after being introduced by Charles R. Able, Group Vice President of the Douglas Aircraft Company. C. J. Dorrenbacher (Vice President Douglas Aircraft Company) presided and Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Donald W. Douglas, Jr., and Dr. W. E. Matheson (Director, Donald W. Douglas Laboratories) also spoke - the whole ceremony was filmed. David S. Lewis (President, McDonnell Company), Richard Bokum III (former President, United Nuclear Corporation), Robert F. Philip (President, Tri-City Nuclear Industrial Council), Fred Thieme (Vice President, University of Washington), Joseph McCarthy (Dean of the Graduate School of the University of Washington), John Sullivan (Mayor, Richland, Washington), Charles Harrington (President, Douglas - United Nuclear), and Don Williams were among those on the stage. Then I held a press conference together with Magnuson, Dorrenbacher, Williams, Able, Matheson - representatives of the Spokane Spokesman-Review, Oregonian, Seattle Times, Oregon Journal, Tri-City Herald, Television (KEPR and KNDV) and radio (KEPR, KORD, KALE, SSMK) were present. The questions were on air and water pollution, desalting, nuclear power, electric autos, etc.

I toured the Douglas Laboratories with Matheson. I had lunch with the stage party and many others at the Tri-City Country Club, Kennewick. I sat near Senator and Mrs. Magnuson, Fred Albaugh, Phillips, Volpentest.

March 28, 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Nuclear Power Plant Announcements Continuing at Fast Pace

The rush of nuclear plant announcements that made 1966 a record year for the nuclear industry is continuing at a rapid rate in 1967. The electric utilities announced plans for 27 large nuclear plants in 1966, marking the first year that nuclear plant announcements equalled those of non-nuclear plants. So far in 1967, there have been announcements of 11 nuclear plants, of which seven have been announcements of reactor orders placed. As of March 1 the total announcements of new electricity generating systems in 1967 were almost 2/3 nuclear and 1/3 non-nuclear.

Some of these 1967 announcements are for plants expected to become operable in the 1973-75 period. The advance announcements are prompted in some cases by the long lead time necessary for these plants. The backup of orders (particularly for large turbine generators) at the main suppliers - General Electric and Westinghouse - is causing the time period from plant order to start of operation to stretch to about six years. The increased delivery time is causing electric utilities to plan further ahead and order well in advance to be assured of getting their equipment on time.

Of the 20 light water reactor orders placed in the last 15 months, 12 have been with General Electric, ten with Westinghouse, five with Babcock & Wilcox, and three with Combustion Engineering. In addition, there have been announcements of ten nuclear plants where the reactor supplier has not yet been named.

2. Schedules Established for AEC's Major Overseas Exhibits

Commissioner Nabrit will open the AEC's overseas Atoms-in-Action Demonstration Center in Ankara, Turkey on April 29 and Commissioner Tape will open the Latin American exhibit in Panama City on May 4. These large exhibits, which are tailored to the particular problems, interests, and capabilities of the countries where they are displayed, will operate for approximately one month. The demonstration centers operated last fall in Ireland and Nicaragua were very well attended by both lay visitors and professional participants.

The FY 1968 and 1969 schedule for these overseas centers, based on present plans, is as follows:

	<u>Europe-Near East</u>	<u>Latin America</u>
FY 1968		
Fall	Teheran, Iran	Quito, Ecuador
Spring	Baghdad, Iraq	La Paz, Bolivia
FY 1969		
Fall	Tunis, Tunisia	Caracas, Venezuela
Spring	Bucharest, Rumania	Sao Paulo, Brazil

3. Plans Underway to Resurvey Bikini Atoll

The Bikini Atoll in the Pacific will be resurveyed during late April and early May. This monitoring mission, based on a Department of Interior request, will be carried out to determine whether the natives who were removed from that nuclear test area in 1946 can now be returned.

4. Bulgarian Electric Power Delegation to Visit U. S.

An eleven-member delegation of Bulgarian electric power specialists is scheduled to visit the United States for three weeks beginning about April 22 to tour several electric utility facilities and nuclear power plants. A briefing at AEC Headquarters on the role of AEC in the development and regulation of atomic power plants has been scheduled for May 15.

The visit will take place under the technical and cultural exchange arrangements between the U. S. and Bulgaria, and is in reciprocity for the visit to Bulgaria in August 1966 of a U. S. delegation of electric power specialists.

5. Conference at UCLA Takes Up Nuclear Applications in Latin America

Commissioner Ramey and members of AEC staff participated in portions of a week-long conference on nuclear energy applications in Latin America at the University of California at Los Angeles March 22 to 28. The conference brought together science, industry, and education representatives from the U. S. (including Puerto Rico) and six Latin American Nations. Major topics discussed included nuclear desalting, nuclear electric power, radioisotope development, nuclear education, and inter-American cooperation in nuclear affairs.

6. DOO Interest in AEC Albuquerque Plant

The Department of Defense has now notified CSA that it has a need for the weapons plant at Albuquerque which AEC had previously indicated would be closed down. AEC Industries is presently operating the plant for AEC with about 2000 employees. The Air Force plans to use the plant for military jet engine manufacture with General Electric as the contractor.

7. Meeting of Governor Kerner and Senator Pastore

Illinois Governor Kerner met with Senator Pastore, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, on March 22 to give a status report on open housing commitments as they pertain to the location of the proposed 200 BeV accelerator at the Weston site near Chicago. Senator Pastore expects that the availability of housing for minority groups will be an issue when authorization for architect-engineering work for the accelerator is considered on the floor in Congress. These discussions will undoubtedly be of some assistance to Senator Pastore in defending placement of the accelerator in Illinois.



8. Meeting With Governor Hughes of New Jersey

Wesley Johnson, the Manager of AEC's New York Operations Office, met with New Jersey Governor Richard Hughes on March 9 to discuss various atomic energy matters. The Governor showed particular interest in nuclear power as a means of reducing air pollution.

9. Commissioners' Participation in Meeting of Atomic Industrial Forum

Two of my fellow Commissioners and I will be participating in different parts of the Atomic Industrial Forum's Senior Management Forum at Phoenix, Arizona, March 28-31. I will be taking part in a panel discussion on international safeguards and their implications for industry.

10. Signing of Two States Regulatory Agreements

While in Phoenix for the Atomic Industrial Forum Meeting on March 30, I plan to sign jointly with Governor Williams the AEC-Arizona Regulatory Agreement which will transfer to Arizona certain regulatory authority over the use of atomic energy materials in that State.

Commissioner Johnson plans to take part in a similar State regulatory signing ceremony in Baton Rouge on April 13 covering transfer of these responsibilities to the State of Louisiana. Louisiana and Arizona will be the 16th and 17th States to assume this regulatory authority.

11. Visit to AEC Plant at Richland, Washington

I will be visiting the AEC's Hanford plant near Richland, Washington tomorrow to dedicate the Donald W. Douglas Laboratories of Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc. This is one of several privately financed ventures which have come into the Hanford area as a result of the AEC's action in diversifying the operation of the Hanford plant.

While I am there I will also have the honor to accept for the AEC an Award of Merit in the American Society of Civil Engineers Competition to name

the Outstanding Civil Engineering Achievement for 1967 for the New Production Reactor (NPR) which is now in operation at the Hanford plant. This reactor which produces more than four million kilowatts of heat is able to generate about 800,000 kilowatts of electricity through the generation facilities of the Washington Public Power Supply System which owns and operates the generating portion of this dual purpose reactor plant.

12. AEC Plans to Relocate Naval Reactors Project

AEC has requested Congressional approval to relocate a planned Naval Reactors construction project from the National Reactor Testing Station (NRTS) in Idaho to the Naval Reactors site at West Milton, New York. The \$10 million project, which is covered in the FY 1967 authorization, consists of a facility to test advanced naval reactor core designs. The change in location is considered necessary to avoid delays in completion of other high priority Naval Reactors work recently assigned to the Idaho site which would be under way in the same time period. Locating the facility at West Milton would take advantage of Naval Reactors facilities already there and construction would not conflict with any other projects at the New York site.

13. Congressional Hearings

AEC authorization hearings on the Civilian Power Program were held by the JCAE on March 14-15 and were followed the next day by a hearing in executive session on the Naval Reactors Program. JCAE hearings on the AEC regulatory program are presently scheduled for April 4-6.

AEC FY 1968 appropriations hearings are tentatively scheduled for April 13-20 before the House Subcommittee on Public Works.

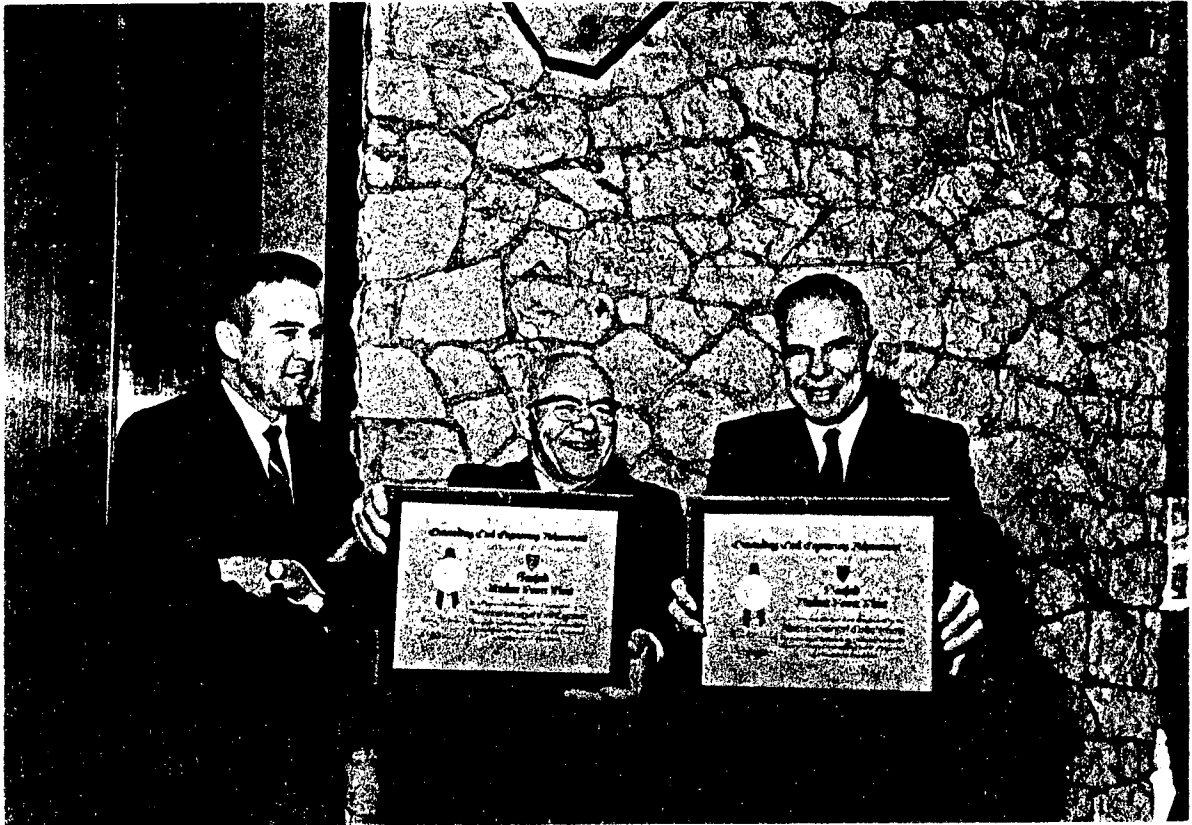
Respectfully submitted,

Clyde Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bronley Smith



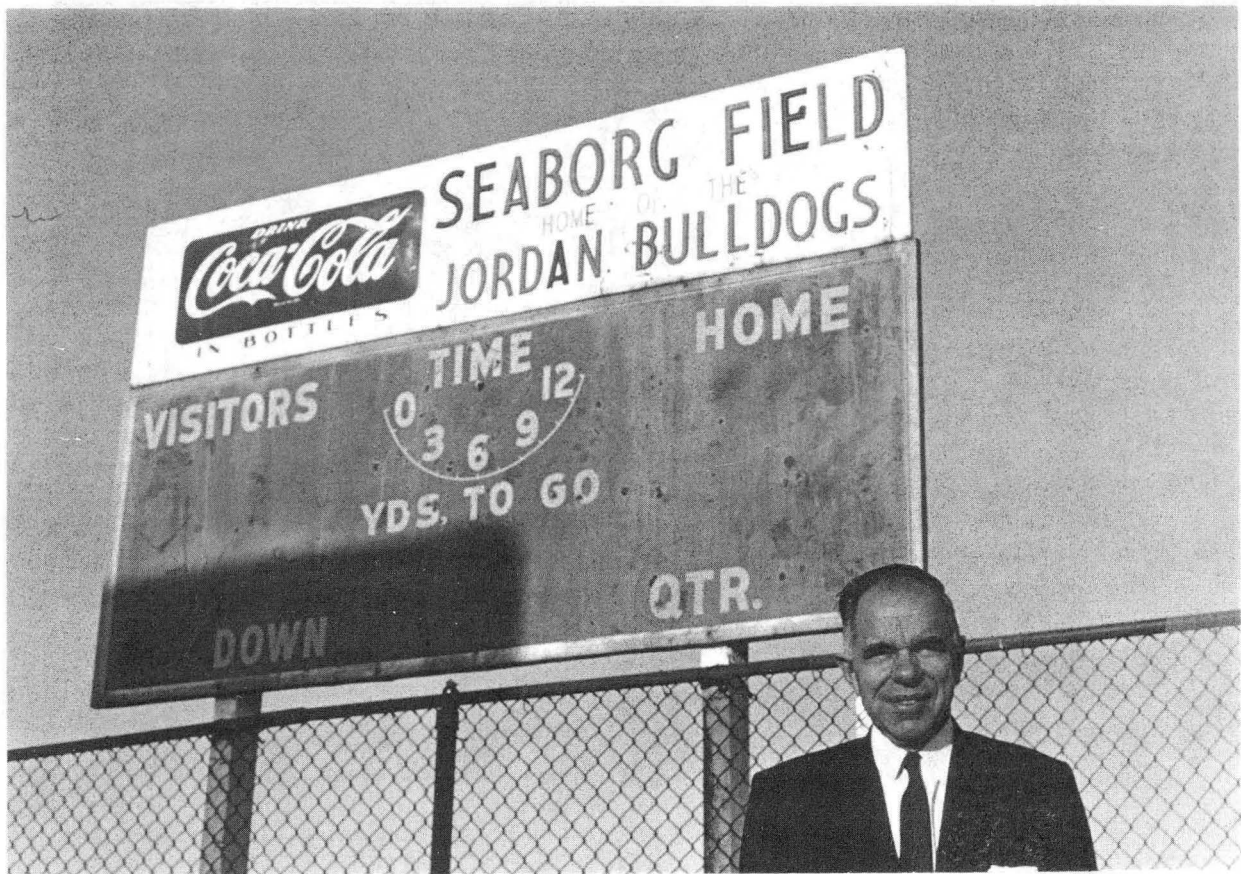
American Society of Civil Engineers Award of Merit, March 29, 1967

L to R: Leland J. Walker (Great Falls, Montana, Vice President, American Society of Civil Engineers), Owen W. Hurd (Managing Director, Washington Public Power Supply System) and Seaborg



Press Conference, Donald Douglas Laboratories, March 29, 1967

L to R: Charles R. Able, Seaborg, W. E. Matheson, Warren G. Magnuson



Visit to Seaborg Field, March 29, 1967

I flew to Los Angeles (Inglewood) on a Douglas Company Jet Commander with Douglas, Lewis, Dorrenbacher, and Rubin (leaving at 2:15 p.m. and arriving at 4:15 p.m.). We were met by Joel Levy and drove by Jordan High School (my alma mater) in Watts where Rubin and I visited "Seaborg Field" and took pictures - we met many track men and Flores, track coach.

I had dinner (potato sausage) with my mother and Jeanette at our 9237 San Antonio Avenue home.

Rubin and I flew to Phoenix on American Airlines Flight No. 90 (leaving at 8:35 p.m. and arriving at 10:35 p.m.), where we were met by Sherman Knapp, Charles Robbins, and John H. Sienold (Sales Manager, Arizona Biltmore) who drove us to the Arizona Biltmore Hotel where we checked in.

Thursday, March 30, 1967 - Phoenix, Arizona

Today I attended the Senior Management Forum of the Atomic Industrial Forum (copies of program and list of expected participants are attached).

I had breakfast with the Panelists for the Safeguards Symposium (Henry D. Smyth, William Webster, Herbert Scoville, T. C. Runion, Ralph F. Lumb, John Conway and Charles Robbins). Then we had a panel discussion of International Safeguards and their Implications for Industry Safeguards, before the AIF audience.

# ATOMIC INDUSTRIAL FORUM INC.

850 THIRD AVENUE • NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 • PLAZA 4-1075

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT FORUM Phoenix, Arizona

### PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Morning (9:30-12:00 noon, Auditorium)

#### Welcoming Remarks:

Norman Hilberry, Professor, Nuclear Engineering  
University of Arizona;  
Director, Atomic Industrial Forum

- Critique of AEC's Report to the President on Civilian Nuclear Power

#### Discussion Leader:

Chauncey Starr, Dean, College of Engineering  
University of California at Los Angeles

#### Panel:

James H. Campbell, President  
Consumers Power Company  
Frederic de Hoffmann, President  
General Atomic Division and Vice President  
General Dynamics Corporation  
Representative Craig Hosmer  
Ranking House Minority Member  
Joint Committee on Atomic Energy  
Wilfrid E. Johnson, Commissioner  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Brice O'Brien, General Counsel  
National Coal Association  
Robert T. Person, President  
Public Service Company of Colorado  
Philip N. Ross, Manager  
Electric Utility Headquarters Department  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
D. Roy Shoults, Consultant  
General Electric Company  
Nels W. Stalheim, President  
Federal Resources Corporation

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29

Afternoon (2:30-5:00, Auditorium)

- **Commercial Prospects for Nuclear Energy in Other Major Fields of Application**

**Chairman:**

**P.M. Arnold, Vice President  
Research and Development  
Phillips Petroleum Company**

**Direct Broadcast Satellites --**

**Winston E. Kock, Vice President and Chief Scientist  
The Bendix Corporation**

**Commercial Production and Processing of Radioisotopes --**

**Howard Nason, President**

**Monsanto Research Corporation**

**Development of Offshore Resources --**

**John A. Swartout, Director of Technology**

**Union Carbide Corporation**

**Recovery of Gas and Oil from Underground Reserves --**

**Herbert E. Grier, President**

**CER Geonuclear Corporation**

THURSDAY, MARCH 30

Morning (9:30-12:00 noon, Auditorium)

- **International Safeguards and Their Implications for Industry**

**Discussion Leader:**

**Henry D. Smyth, U.S. Representative to the  
International Atomic Energy Agency**

**Panel:**

**John Conway, Executive Director**

**Joint Committee on Atomic Energy**

**William C. Foster, Director**

**U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency**

**Ralph F. Lumb, Director**

**Western New York Nuclear Research Center, Inc.**

**T.C. Runion, President**

**Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.**

**Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman**

**U.S. Atomic Energy Commission**

**William Webster, Chairman**

**New England Electric System**

THURSDAY, MARCH 30

Afternoon

- Free Time

Evening (6:30-9:00, Picnic Grounds)

- Western Cookout - Dancing

FRIDAY, MARCH 31

Morning (9:30-12:00 noon, Auditorium)

- Urban Siting and Environmental Considerations

Discussion Leader:

Sherman R. Knapp, President  
Northeast Utilities

Panel:

Thomas G. Ayers, President  
Commonwealth Edison Company  
James F. Davenport, Executive Vice President  
Southern California Edison Company  
W. Kenneth Davis, Vice President  
Bechtel Corporation  
Alexander Grendon, Donner Laboratory  
University of California, Berkeley  
James T. Ramey, Commissioner  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

ATOMIC INDUSTRIAL FORUM, INC.

SENIOR MANAGEMENT FORUM

- Expected Participants -

<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>
Robert W. Adams, President	Western Nuclear Inc.
P.M. Arnold, Vice President Research and Development	Phillips Petroleum Company
Thomas G. Ayers, President	Commonwealth Edison Company
R.A. Baker, Vice President	Public Service Electric and Gas Company, New Jersey
W.H. Barlow, Vice President Research & Chemicals	Marathon Oil Company
Seymour Baron, Vice President Engineering	Burns & Roe, Inc.
C.R. Barthelemy, President	Pioneer Service & Engineering Co.
Norman F. Beach, Vice President & Assistant General Manager of the Kodak Park Works	Eastman Kodak Company
Ralph D. Bennett, Consultant	Martin Marietta Corporation
John F. Bonner, Senior Vice President	Pacific Gas & Electric Company
Eugene J. Bradley, Assistant General Counsel	Philadelphia Electric Company
J.C. Brantley, President	Nuclear Science & Engineering Corp.
C.R. Braun, Executive Vice President	Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.
Benjamin Brothers, General Manager Unidynamics Division	UMC Corporation
Keith S. Brown, Chairman of the Board	American Atomics Corporation
Elton H. Buell, Manager Scientific Research	Arizona Public Service Company
Lawrence C. Burman, Manager Nuclear Service Department	Engelhard Industries
James H. Campbell, President	Consumers Power Company
C.E. Cannon, Vice President and Chief Engineer	The Washington Water Power Company



<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>
H. W. Clift, Executive Vice President	Delmarva Power & Light Company
John Conway, Executive Director	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
P. Corradi, President	Gibbs & Hill, Inc.
Albert A. Cree, Chairman	Central Vermont Public Service Corp.
James F. Davenport, Executive Vice President	Southern California Edison Company
John K. Davidson, President	Nuclear Associates International Corp.
W. Kenneth Davis, Vice President	Bechtel Corporation
Frederic de Hoffmann, President General Atomic Division and Vice President	General Dynamics Corporation
I. F. A. de Villiers, Director Uranium Division	Transvaal & Orange Free State Chamber of Mines, South Africa
Harry H. Dooley, President	American Atomics Corporation United States Senate
Senator Paul J. Fannin Edward R. Farley, Jr., Chairman of the Board and President	Atlas Corporation
N. Elliott Felt, Jr., General Manager, Nuclear Programs	Martin Company
John J. Flaherty, President	Atomics International
A. Hennen Forman, President	Arizona Public Service Company
William C. Foster, Director	U.S. Arms Control & Disarmament Agency
Arnold R. Fritsch, Special Assistant to the Chairman	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
R. M. Fryar, General Manager Nuclear Division	Kerr-McGee Corporation
Gerard C. Gambs, Assistant to the Vice President, Chemicals	Consolidation Coal Company
Kenneth R. Geiser, Chairman	Arizona Atomic Energy Commission
Robert F. Gilkeson, President	Philadelphia Electric Company
Carl Goldstein, Managing Editor/News	Nucleonics
John W. Gore, Jr., Vice President Engineering & Construction	Baltimore Gas & Electric Company 367

<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>
Alexander Grendon, Donner Laboratory	University of California, Berkeley
Herbert E. Grier, President	CER Geonuclear Corporation
R. H. Harrison, Vice President Atomic Energy Division	The Babcock & Wilcox Company
Delmar D. Hartley, Executive Vice President	Collins Securities Corporation
Gerard F. Helfrich, Assistant to Commissioner Johnson	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Norman Hilberry, Professor Nuclear Engineering	University of Arizona
Representative Craig Hosmer, Ranking House Minority Member	Joint Committee on Atomic Energy
George Hovorka, Director Nuclear Services Division	Commonwealth Associates, Inc.
C. Mason Jones Uranium Division	Transvaal & Orange Free State Chamber of Mines, South Africa
Wilfrid E. Johnson Commissioner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Thomas R. Jordan Vice President	Bozell & Jacobs, Inc.
E.S. Joslin, President and Chief Executive Officer	Central Power & Light Company, Texas
M. L. Kapp, Chairman of the Board	Interstate Power Company
L. E. Karrer, Senior Vice President	Puget Sound Power & Light Company
R. H. Kennedy, Vice President	S. C. Electric & Gas Company
A. P. Kibbe, President	Kibbe & Associates
John M. Kingsland, Vice President	White, Weld & Company, Inc.
George Kinsman, Vice President	Florida Power & Light Company
Sherman R. Knapp, President	Northeast Utilities
Donald F. Koch, Executive Director Office of Nuclear Energy Development	State of Washington
Winston E. Kock, Vice President and Chief Scientist	The Bendix Corporation
Myron B. Kratzer, Director Division of International Affairs	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
John L. Kuranz, Senior Vice President	Nuclear-Chicago Corporation
Robert B. Landry, Director	Arizona Development Board

<u>Name</u>	<u>Company</u>
Stephen Lawroski Associate Laboratory Director	Argonne National Laboratory
Henry H. Leigh, Vice President	Westec Corporation
William W. Lowe, Partner	Pickard, Lowe & Associates
Ralph F. Lumb, Director	Western N. Y. Nuclear Research Center
Charles W. Mallory, Manager Engineering Department	Hittman Associates, Inc.
Curt Mileikowsky Vasteras, Sweden	ASEA
James H. Moore, Vice President and General Manager, Metals Division	National Research Corporation
Thomas Y. Mullen, Vice President Engineering	Commonwealth Associates, Inc.
Howard Nason, President	Monsanto Research Corporation
Curtis A. Nelson, Director Division of Inspection	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
W.H. Ness, Vice President	Bechtel Corporation
Richard S. Newlin, Vice President	The Anaconda Company
Henry C. Nickel, General Manager Atomic Energy Division	Allis-Chalmers
John F.A. Nisco, Vice President	William D. Witter, Inc.
Brice O'Brien, General Counsel	National Coal Association
K.R. Osborn, Director Nuclear Fuels Department	Allied Chemical Corporation
James E. Patrick, President	Valley National Bank
Robert T. Person, President	Public Service Company of Colorado
James K. Pickard, Partner	Pickard, Lowe and Associates
Claude A. Pursel, Assistant to the Vice President - Nuclear	Boston Edison Company
A. V. Quine, Assistant to the Senior Vice President	Utah Construction & Mining Company
Robert J. Quirk, General Manager Kansas City Division	The Bendix Corporation
James T. Ramey, Commissioner	U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
A. C. Rand, Assistant Vice President	Marsh & McLennan, Inc.

Name

Leonard F.C. Reichle,  
Vice President  
Joseph C. Rengel, General Manager  
Atomic Power Divisions  
Representative John J. Rhodes  
C.A. Rolander, Jr.,  
Vice President  
Chandler C. Ross, Senior Vice President  
Nuclear Products and Services  
Philip N. Ross, Manager  
Electric Utility Headquarters Dept.  
Victor E. Rothe,  
Commissioner  
Oscar M. Ruebhausen,  
Partner  
T.C. Runion,  
President  
A.E. Schubert, General Manager  
Nuclear Energy Division  
E.E. Schwalm,  
General Manager  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman  
D. Roy Shoults,  
Consultant  
Harry G. Slater,  
Vice President  
Bruce F. Smith,  
Partner  
Henry D. Smyth,  
U.S. Representative to the  
R.G. Sowden,  
Atomic Energy Attache  
Hal Spragg, Manager  
Research Dept., Unidynamics Div.  
Nels W. Stalheim,  
President  
Eugene J. Stankiewicz, Partner and  
Director of Engineering  
Chauncey Starr, Dean  
College of Engineering  
Alex Stewart, Jr., General Manager  
Nuclear Metals Division  
S.M. Stoller,  
President  
John A. Swartout,  
Director of Technology  
F.M. Swengel,  
Vice President

Company

Ebasco Services, Incorporated  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
U.S. House of Representatives  
General Atomic Div., General Dynamics  
Aerojet-General Corporation  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
Arizona Atomic Energy Commission  
Debevoise, Plimpton, Lyons & Gates  
Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.  
General Electric Company  
Omaha Public Power District  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
General Electric Company  
Niagara Mohawk Power Corporation  
Price Waterhouse & Co.  
International Atomic Energy Agency  
United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority  
UMC Corporation  
Federal Resources Corporation  
Sargent & Lundy  
University of California at Los Angeles  
National Lead Company  
S.M. Stoller Associates  
Union Carbide Corporation  
Stanley Consultants, Inc.

Name

Malcolm R. Tait,  
Vice President  
W.F. Tait, Jr.,  
Chairman of the Board  
  
A. Paul Thompson,  
President  
Lee P. Thompson,  
Commissioner  
Ernest B. Tremmel, Director  
Division of Industrial Participation  
William M. Trenholme,  
Director  
Harold E. Vann, Vice President,  
Power  
Lynn E. Weaver,  
Commissioner  
William Webster,  
Chairman  
Q.W. Wellington, Senior Vice President,  
Operations  
Edward B. White,  
Vice President  
Governor Jack Williams  
F.H. Wilson, Manager  
Mining Department  
Howard M. Winterson, Vice President  
Utility Division  
Warren F. Witzig,  
Senior Vice President  
B.J. Yeager, Vice President and  
General Manager

Company

Bankers Trust Company  
  
Public Service Electric & Gas Company,  
New Jersey  
  
Iowa Power and Light Company  
  
Arizona Atomic Energy Commission  
  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission  
  
Arizona Atomic Energy Commission  
  
United Engineers & Constructors, Inc.  
  
Arizona Atomic Energy Commission  
  
New England Electric System  
  
Central Illinois Light Company  
  
First National City Bank of New York  
State of Arizona  
  
Tidewater Oil Company  
  
Combustion Engineering, Inc.  
  
NUS Corporation  
  
The Cincinnati Gas & Electric Company

I had lunch with members of the Board of Directors of the AIF, where I again presented the proposal that the U.S. place peaceful nuclear facilities under safeguards, and all present agreed. Eber Price and Kenneth Geiser (Chairman, Arizona AEC), Congressman Craig Hosmer, Julie Rubin, and I went to the State Capitol where I participated with Governor Jack Williams in signing the AEC Regulatory Agreement with the State of Arizona. Williams and I gave short talks. Representative Sam Steiger of Arizona, Norman Hilberry, and John Conway were among those present. I was interviewed by a reporter of Arizona Republic and on Channel 12 television.

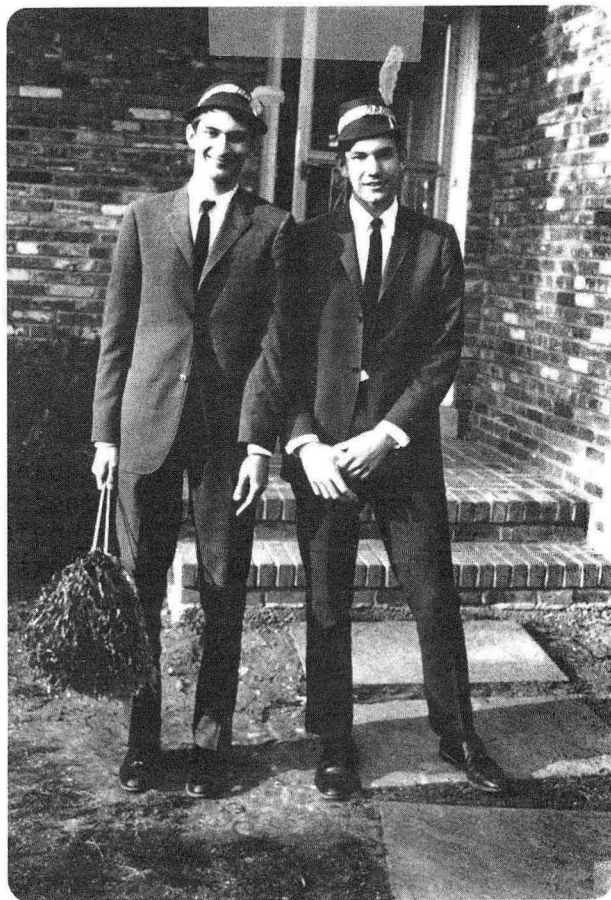
I attended the Western Cookout at the Arizona Biltmore, hosted by the AIF. I sat with Sherman Knapp and William Webster at the eating table.

Friday, March 31, 1967 - Phoenix, Arizona and D.C.

I flew to Washington on American Airlines Flight No. 286 which left at 8:30 a.m. and arrived at Dulles Airport at 3:40 p.m.

I spent a couple of hours at the D.C. office.

Attached is a copy of a letter to George D. Woods, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, in response to his letter of March 21, 1967, regarding AEC assistance in preparing a report on prospects of nuclear power in developing countries.



Dave, Steve and Dianne with mementoes from the NCAA basketball finals  
March 26, 1967



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

UNCL BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAR 21 1967

Dear Mr. Woods:

Thank you for your letter of March 21, 1967, concerning the Bank's initiative in undertaking a study of the present and perspective situation with respect to nuclear power. We welcome the opportunity to provide your staff with the information necessary to conclude such a study. Mr. Myron B. Kratzer, Director of our Division of International Affairs has already been in contact with Mr. Piccagli and the AEC staff is working with Mr. Piccagli in developing arrangements for discussions and visits.

Sincerely yours.

(Signed) G. F. Tapp

Chairman

Mr. George D. Woods  
Office of the President  
International Bank for  
Reconstruction and Development  
Washington, D. C. 20433

bcc: Chairman (2) ←  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

Saturday, April 1, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until 3 p.m.

At 9:05 a.m. Commissioner Tape and I met with Frank Long to discuss the accusation made by Harvey Posvic against Bob Wilson - it seems not to be of any importance.

At 10:30 a.m. Commissioner Tape, Paul McDaniel, Arnie Fritsch, and I met with Ed McMillan and Dave Judd to discuss the Radiation Laboratory budget for FY 1969 for the Bevatron - they want a \$6.7 million building and equipment addition, which will be hard for us to get.

At 12:45 p.m. we all had lunch at the Three Squares Restaurant on I Street.

I met Dianne and Helen at the Museum of History and Technology and participated in the celebration for the starting of the Department of Transportation. There was a puppet show, horse-driven carriage ride for Dianne, jet-driven man maneuvering aloft, etc.

I climbed half way up the Washington Monument and back down.

Sunday, April 2, 1967 - Home

I worked on some forthcoming speeches.

I took a hike with Suki on the White Horse Trail in Rock Creek Park from Oregon and Nebraska Avenues nearly to the District line and back.

Pete drove home (in his Falcon car) from Harvard to spend the remainder of his spring vacation. He visited Bill Puppa at the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia on his way home.

Monday, April 3, 1967 - D.C.

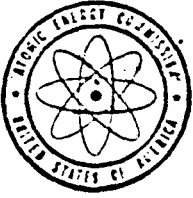
At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 681 (notes attached). We are having an argument with DOD about nuclear safety rules and our right to inspect DOD procedures. Another area of concern is the forthcoming hearings on NASA over the three astronauts' deaths at Cape Kennedy at which AEC will be asked to describe its safety procedures.

Attached is a letter from Cyrus Vance (DOD) dated March 25, in reply to my letter of November 25, 1966, regarding AEC safety rules survey. Also attached is a copy of J. Robert Schaetzel's March 27, 1967, letter regarding U.S.-EURATOM relations (reply subsequently dated April 7th). Attached is a March 31, 1967, letter from Stephen F. Dunn regarding AEC's Annual Report for 1966, which expresses appreciation for our cooperative attitude but also criticizes our reactor development program.

At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 231 (notes attached).

At 12:15 p.m. I called Carl Kaysen (Princeton, New Jersey) and requested some material, for my April 24th talk at the Oppenheimer seminar, on his scientific and human contributions.





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

EXCL. BY DOE  
NOV 85

COPY NO. 2  
April 3, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 681

9:40 a. m., Monday, April 3, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Discussions with Joint Committee Staff re February 1 JCAE Executive Session Testimony and March 1 Subcommittee on Disarmament, Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, Testimony

The Commissioners agreed this problem should be discussed with Mr. Walt Rostow, White House. (Fritsch)

- ✓ cck
2. Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance's March 25 Letter re AEC Participation in Nuclear Safety Rules Survey

To be discussed with Chairman, MLC. (DMA)

3. Mr. O'Neill's March 29 and April 3 Memoranda re Hearings on NASA Safety Procedures before the Subcommittee on NASA Oversight

The Commissioners noted AEC staff will testify. (AGMR-ADRA-CONG)

4. Mr. Rommel's March 27 Letter re Draft Bill Pertaining to EURATOM Cooperation Act

Mr. Hollingsworth reported staff action is proceeding. (AGMP&P-DIA)

5. Mr. Traynor's March 27 Memorandum re Status of Equal Employment Opportunity and Nondiscrimination Commitments from Illinois

The Commissioners will discuss with staff prior to their visit to Springfield, Illinois, April 12. (AGMO-A to GM-SECY)

- ✓
6. Mr. Schaetzel's March 27 Letter re U.S. -EURATOM Relations

The Chairman will sign an interim response today and staff analysis of Mr. Schaetzel's letter was requested. (Fritsch-DIA)

(Reply dated April 7)

7. Proposed Letters to Secretary of State Rusk and Mr. William C. Foster, Director, U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, re Non-Proliferation Treaty *Replies dated April 17.*  
Approved as revised. (Fritsch) - *Returned to Hull for rewrite*
8. Proposed ACDA Memorandum for the President re Offer to Place U. S. Peaceful Nuclear Facilities under IAEA Safeguards  
Approved with revisions to be discussed today with ACDA. The Commissioners noted the need to inform the White House of Department of Justice views. (DIA-SAD)
9. March 27 Letter from United Nuclear Corporation re Inspection Proposal for Non-Proliferation Treaty Discussions in Geneva  
The Commissioners requested staff discussion of this matter with Mr. Dave Shaw, UNC. (DIA)
10. AEC 719/58 - Status Report on Indian Request to Provide Ship with Irradiator  
Approved. (Fritsch) - *Dispatched 4/3/67*
11. Mr. Brown's Oral Report on Gas Centrifuge
12. AEC 1201/48 - Letter to J. Conway, JCAE, Re Authorizations for FY 1968 Raw Materials Program  
Approved. (EAGM)
13. Chairman's Conversation with Representative Craig Hosmer re the NERVA Program  
Discussed. (SECY)
14. AEC 842/32 - Selection of Contractor for Technical Support Services-- Elk River, LACBWR and BONUS  
Approved. (RDT)

15. AEC 1230/4 - Ad Hoc Advisory Panel Report on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material -- Proposed Letter to Secretary of Defense

Approved as revised. (Fritsch-DMA) - *Being rewritten by staff*

16. AEC 87/114 - Transfer of the Fire Protection and Fire Fighting Functions and Facilities at Los Alamos

Approved. (EAGM)

- ✓ 17. March 31, 1967, Letter from Stephen F. Dunn, President, National Coal Association re AEC's Annual Report for 1966

18. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 198

Noted. (PAR)

19. AEC 580/265 - Fiscal Year 1969 Nuclear Weapons Stockpile

Approved. (Fritsch) - *Dispatched*

20. NTS Events (See General Crowson's March 31 Memorandum)

Noted subject to White House clearance on LATCHKEY IV. (DMA)

21. Executive Personnel Assignments

Approved. (PER)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:15 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer \*  
Gen. Crowson \*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 7, 8, 9, 10

\*\* Items 19, 20



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

UNCL BY DOE  
NOV 88

25 MAR 1967

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

Dear Glenn:

Thank you for the comments and recommendations in your letter of 25 November 1966 regarding the AEC's participation during the nuclear safety rules compliance surveys and stockpile verification audit.

The results of the surveys and audit reaffirm the effectiveness of the DoD's continuing programs to assure adequate safety, security and accountability of nuclear weapons in our custody. The Services and DASA conduct a great number of inspections, surveys, evaluations and audits of nuclear-capable operational units on a recurring basis to maintain this assurance.

We have considered the need for the OSD to conduct further safety rules compliance surveys. We find that they are in fact redundant, i. e. the Services have many programs in which the adequacy of safety procedures is examined, quite frequently with AEC participation. Consequently, we are not planning to conduct further compliance surveys.

However, as you know, AEC representatives are active in DoD weapon system safety studies, the development of safety rules, field checks of new or revised safety rules, and operational reviews in the field. Furthermore, when top-echelon AEC personnel feel a need to view the operations of nuclear capable Service units for reasons of formulating AEC policies or gaining a better understanding of weapon operations as practiced by the DoD, we are pleased to arrange appropriate field trips. The Assistant to the Secretary of Defense (Atomic Energy) is able to assist you in requests for such trips.

With regard to verification of the weapons stockpile, we will invite AEC participation in future stockpile audits by the DoD Internal Audit Group when the schedule is firm.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, possibly 'S', consisting of a large, rounded loop at the top and a vertical line extending downwards from the right side.

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE  
TO THE  
EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES

23, avenue des Arts  
Brussels 4, Belgium  
March 27, 1967

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman  
United States Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington

Dear Glenn:

I was very pleased to have had a chance to talk with you in Washington in February. Your strong personal, as well as official, interest in strengthening relations with Euratom and your active support in achieving the over-all security, economic, and political objectives of our policy toward Europe are immensely encouraging and helpful to us, and, more important, to the Europeans.

Since my return to Brussels I have become more convinced than ever of the need for strong and continuing effort to create in the minds of the Community (and by this I mean Euratom, the Member-States, and the industrial and utility interests of the Six countries) complete confidence in the United States as a self-interested but nevertheless enlightened monopolist in the supply of special nuclear fuels. The fears and concerns that are a part of the current debate on the non-proliferation treaty tend to threaten further this essential confidence, already weakened as new "considerations" appeared each time Euratom has sought additional supplies of material from the United States. My feeling, though, is that the harmful repercussions of the NPT debate can be kept within reasonable bounds if we are careful to protect the credibility of our assurances that we are and will remain a reliable source of special nuclear material, to be sold under reasonable and quasi-commercial terms and conditions.

Right now there are new signs (for example, the January Foratom meeting in Zurich on the need for new isotope separation facilities) indicating a growing interest in Europe in new, independent facilities on the part of countries which, until now, have been willing to depend on us for their supply of nuclear fuels. In the long run it may well be that economic and technical considerations will dictate the construction of such facilities, which if it comes I would hope would be multi-nationally constructed and operated (rather than national), to serve the enormous energy requirements of the Western Europeans. But it would be unfortunate, on political, economic, and security grounds, if such a development were to be accelerated due to concerns about the reliability of the United States that our actions had encouraged.

We have recently been assuring Europeans that they will have no supply problem if they sign the NPT. I fear this only exacerbates the situation, because what has most shaken our friends abroad is the implied threat in Article III of our proposed NPT to abrogate existing long-term supply arrangements for countries who might be unwilling, for reasons they consider significant, to become signatories.

The difficulties over the NPT, unfortunately, come at a time when there has been a certain amount of irritation in our supply relationships over actions (and inactions) on our part conveying an impression of lack of interest, inconsistency, which have led to a conclusion that we intend to exploit our supply position to promote political purposes which are not altogether clear or constant.

Any actions on our part not compatible with the normal conduct of a commercial supplier in a competitive market also have the effect of undermining the standing of the Euratom Supply Agency via-a-vis European industrial and utility interests. It is natural for an industrial group to think it could do better on its own. This in turn tends to provoke relapse into separate national supply efforts, undercutting our support for European unification and a multi-national or Community approach in the nuclear field with the security this approach ensures.



The heart of the problem as I see it is for the United States Government to weigh carefully its several interests in the fields of nuclear supply and safeguards and attempt to arrive at a policy which will be firm and durable. If we continue along the present path, I feel that we will have neither a firm policy nor will our interests be satisfied.

The United States has had, from the beginning, the greatest interest in the safeguarding of fissionable material -- its use exclusively for stated, peaceful purposes. We have used our monopolistic position so as to encourage both regional and international safeguards. But safeguarding in its true sense seems to me a more subtle matter than constantly tightening the screws on external inspection and control whether regional or world-wide. It is also a matter of handling our supply functions in such a fashion that we do not give strong incentives to major customers which would lead them to develop their own facilities for the production of special nuclear material.

Under any monopolistic or similar economic situation, the consumer will always be uneasy and will strive if he can for either indigenous or at least alternative foreign sources of supply. For a sophisticated area such as Europe, well on the way to becoming the world's major user of nuclear power, it is inevitable that as nuclear power begins to become a principal element in their energy picture, a new restlessness will arise among Europeans as they appreciate the degree of their reliance upon the United States. We see this uneasiness with respect to their dependence upon imported petroleum and their interest in diversifying suppliers and sources of supply for various forms of energy. We can also expect that politicians will see this excessive dependence as an issue to be manipulated.

The longer we can discourage the Europeans from developing their own isotopic operations, the more time we will have to attain reliable world-wide safeguards controls and some kind of serious over-all agreement among the military nuclear powers which will begin the process of effective world-wide control.

In addition to this strategic consideration, we obviously have a major interest in the United States in selling our efficiently-produced, special nuclear material on the international market. We have the most highly-developed technology, an enormous capital investment, and

cheap power, which means that we ought to be, for purely economic reasons, an efficient, low-cost, major supplier. The product of our plants as it moves on the international market is of great importance with respect to our balance of payments position as well.

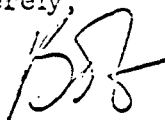
I assume that we have an equal interest in furthering the acceptance of enriched fueled reactors in which American industry excels. The capital cost of these plants is such that any question about fuel supply can be used by those wishing to push alternative systems.

The further consideration, within the framework of how a benign and self-interested monopolist behaves, is to insure that neither the Government nor American industry in any way give credence to the argument that our control over special nuclear material shall be used in a discriminatory fashion to further the commercial interests of Americans competing for business in third markets against European firms. Already concerned by the strong competitive position of American industry, a nascent European nuclear industry will be always suspicious that their American competitors will be using fuel supply as a device to improve the position of American exports. Nothing could give a greater further stimulus to the production of indigenous European systems.

These observations only bear out your own convictions. I believe that a fundamental reassessment is required of the "policies" governing the various points I have mentioned. This must be done with keen perception of the basic forces at work in Europe if we are to preserve fundamental U.S. political, economic, and security interests. A failure to see our policy whole and determinations on problems without reference to their larger perspective can come back to haunt us.

With warm regards,

Sincerely,



J. Robert Schaezel

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

# NATIONAL COAL ASSOCIATION

Coal Building | 1130 Seventeenth Street, Northwest | Washington, D. C. 20036 | NAional 8-4322

March 31, 1967

STEPHEN F. DUNN  
President

570 4/1/67

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

Dear Glenn:

I appreciate very much your thoughtfulness in sending me copies of the Commission's Annual Report for 1966 and its supplement, "Fundamental Nuclear Energy Research--1966." Your considerate summaries of these excellent reports have been most helpful in focusing attention on the specific portions in which we here at NCA are most interested.

There certainly can be no disagreement with the opening paragraph of the Annual Report stating that in 1966 atomic energy became a "major factor in the planning for meeting the Nation's future electric power needs." It is encouraging to note, however, that the Report shows coal in 1980 will still be the dominant generating station fuel, producing an estimated 41 per cent of the total electric power output in that year.

I note with much interest that the Commission is now mainly concentrating its civilian atomic power program efforts on the development and demonstration of more advanced power reactor concepts. These are divided into "near-term" and "longer-term" goals, according to the Report.

While we in the coal industry do not oppose the Commission's continuing efforts to develop atomic power as an economical source of energy for the indefinite future, we are inclined to believe that development of the "advanced converter-near breeder" reactors can properly be left in the hands of private enterprise, if reactor designers and manufacturers and the utility industry feel there is merit in such an effort. The Commission thus would

FIRST

OF

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

- 2 -

March 31, 1967

be left logically to pursue the longer-term goal, that of developing, with industry cooperation, the "high-gain" breeder plants needed to utilize more fully the energy contained in our somewhat limited nuclear fuel resources.

Incidentally, I have been personally curious for some time as to whether major reactor manufacturers have been taking the "loss leader" approach in getting utility systems committed to nuclear power in competition with coal-generated electricity. In this connection, you already may be aware of language set forth in General Electric Company's Annual Report for 1966 in which it is indicated that while over half the capacity additions ordered from GE last year were for nuclear units, "earlier commitments made to win customer acceptance of this new technology continue to affect earnings." (Emphasis added.)

The GE report to stockholders goes on to explain that sharply rising costs have been experienced in nuclear plant projects committed on a firm-price, turnkey basis. "Further losses will be incurred in filling those turnkey orders still on the books," according to the report. In pointing out that it no longer accepts turnkey orders in the U.S., the company adds: "This withdrawal from the turnkey business in favor of the equipment supply business greatly reduces the Company's risk and should help make nuclear energy a new source of General Electric earnings." (Emphasis added.)

These statements seem to me to reinforce our industry's view that coal can compete with the atom in the utility fuel market on the basis of objective economic comparisons between the alternate systems. While it is obviously within the power of management to take the "loss leader" approach to "win customer acceptance" of nuclear power (if, indeed, this is what the GE report language means), it is equally obvious that coal has been more competitive than one has been led to believe. Whether this enhances coal's competitive status for the near-term future remains to be seen.

Coal's ability to compete in the nation's energy markets depends now to a great extent on the result of current research directed toward alleviation of air pollution problems. I know I speak for all in the coal industry in expressing deep appreciation for your recent announcement that the AEC's Brookhaven

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg

- 3 -

March 31, 1967

National Laboratory will start immediately to study the feasibility of tracing sulfur oxide emissions from coal-burning plant stacks. All of us hope to read in the Commission's Annual Report for 1967 that this \$94,000 feasibility study has been the forerunner of a full-scale sulfur-tracing project, and I for one am confident that this is more than just a hope. The fundamental knowledge to be derived from such a project will provide a firm foundation on which to build further efforts to achieve reasonable and economically attainable air quality standards.

Your letter of March 27 forwarding these valuable reports reflects the spirit of cooperation which you, as Chairman, have fostered between the coal and atomic energy industries. The greater understanding of the complexities involved in atomic power development which we in the coal industry have gained is a tribute to your desire to see that all of our country's energy resources are used most efficiently to meet the growing needs of the future.

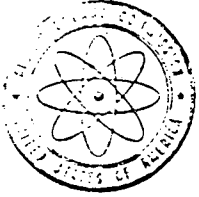
I hope your busy schedule will permit you to join with us at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington June 18-20 to celebrate the National Coal Association's Golden Anniversary, to review the milestones of the last half century and to look with us into our industry's future. I know your many friends in the coal industry will be happy to see you.

Sincerely,



Stephen F. Dunn

SFD:ny



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

RECEIVED BY DEPT  
MAY 26

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 231

11:15 a. m. , Monday, April 3, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Proposed License Fees for Facility. Licenses and Materials Licenses

The Chairman reported that AIF had requested a 60-day extension of the period for Public Comment. The Commissioners agreed this is appropriate. The AIF is to be informed. (ADRA)

2. AEC-R 149 - Proposed Agreement with the State of Louisiana under Section 274 of the Atomic Energy Act

Approved. Staff will brief Commissioner Johnson. (ADRA)

3. Testimony for Regulatory Hearings

The Chairman suggested Commissioner Tape be prepared to testify tomorrow afternoon in the event Commissioner Ramey's plane is delayed. The Q's and A's were approved with revisions and the Chairman requested a List of Selective Cases. (ADRA)

4. Mr. Yore's March 27 Memorandum re Suggested Board Members for Upcoming Hearings

Approved subject to designation of Alternate Board Members. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:05 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Yore \*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
Dir/Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 4

At 12:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from Dorothy Schriver regarding items in connection with the April 23rd annual meeting of the Board of Trustees of Science Service. Curry's appointment to the Board of Trustees of Science Service expires this year, and he would like to be relieved of this assignment. She asked me to call Eugene Patterson, Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Georgia, to ask him to accept this appointment for the term ending 1970.

I am expected to appoint a nominating committee - and she and Ted Sherburne suggest Bowen Dees, Leonard Carmichael, and Ted Scripps. I said this is fine. The officers for next year, with the exception of the secretary, should be the same as this last year. Perhaps the members of the Executive Committee should remain the same also. The secretary does not have to be a member of the Board, and never has been until this year; Watson Davis was always director and secretary. In that case, I said that the secretary probably should be Sherburne. She said that perhaps we should replace Harlow Shapley on the Executive Committee; his health is not very good. Since Carmichael is the retiring president, shouldn't he be on the Executive Committee? This would require a call to Shapley (a later call made the point that Shapley should stay on the Executive Committee because both he and Carmichael represent the same sponsoring organization). The new members must be elected to the Board of Trustees, but not the officers; therefore, the Nominating Committee is to be informed by letter regarding any required new members, but the matter of the officers can be handled verbally. They feel Riegel should be left on the Executive Committee, and I said that is O.K. Dorothy said that former Trustee William Ruby offered to come to the meeting. There is no precedent for this, although previous trustees were sometimes appointed to the Trustees Advisory Board. I suggested that Sherburne might call Ruby, just to tell him he would be welcome, but not to urge him to attend. In the past, the attorney has been invited to the annual meeting. I said I believe Ted and I decided not to invite him, unless there is some pressure to do it.

At 12:50 p.m. Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, and I had lunch across the street at the Pot-O'-Gold.

At 2 p.m. I met with Dr. Russell Poor to discuss ideas for the proposed Federal City College in D.C.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commissioners (except Ramey) and I met with officers of the Atlantic Richfield Company to discuss their plans for NUMEC - T. F. Bradshaw (President), R. D. Bent (Senior Vice President), H. Weaver (General Counsel), and A. M. Shapiro (President, NUMEC). Atlantic Richfield has great plans for expansion into the entire fuel cycle.

At 3:45 p.m. I met with John Palfrey to discuss the Halban, Kowarski, Joliot patent claims against the AEC.

At 4 p.m. I met with Gunnar Randers to discuss the Norway-U.S. bilateral and the Non-Proliferation Treaty.

At 4:25 p.m. I met with Ian McFarlane (Deputy Chairman, Magellan Petroleum, Australia, Ltd.) and Benjamin W. Heath (President, Magellan Petroleum, New York) to discuss proposed Plowshare oil and gas recovery experiments in Australia.



At 5 p.m. I met with Warren Heckrotte to discuss NPT negotiations he has been attending in Geneva (unfortunately Bill Foster does not accept him as a full member of the team).

At 8 p.m. Helen and I attended dinner (black tie) in the White House for President and Mrs. Sunay of Turkey. I sat next to Mrs. Jack Valenti, Mrs. James Nabrit (wife of the President of Howard University) and Jim Symington (Protocol Chief). I talked to Eric Severeid. President Johnson said to Helen he is very proud of me because of the fine job I'm doing. We saw excerpts from an operetta, in the East Room, entitled "Voyage to the Moon" by Jacques Offenbach, directed by Sarah Caldwell, with Robert Mesrobian, Mac Morgan, and many others.

Pete and D. J. went to the opening of the National Repertory Theater, "Imaginary Invalid," at the National Theater (black tie).

Tuesday, April 4, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I received a telephone call from Vic Viola who is now on the faculty of the Chemistry Department at the University of Maryland. They are planning a College Science Conference for undergraduates - an honors program - to be held on a Saturday in May. He asked me to give a 20 to 30 minute speech after the luncheon but I explained I would be unable to do so and suggested Fred Seitz and Herb Hollomon.

At 9:30 a.m. I called Eugene Patterson at Smith College where he was attending a meeting. I asked him if he would be willing to serve as a member of the Board of Trustees of Science Service. I explained that Science Service is a non-profit corporation; that it sponsors science fairs in the U.S.; it runs the Science Talent Search; publishes the magazine Science News, and sponsors a large number of science youth activities. I mentioned Watson Davis as having been associated with it for many years; also that the Scripps estate has been associated with this venture essentially from the beginning. I said that I am now serving as President of Science Service. He asked if this is a commercial venture, and I told him that it is not in the real commercial sense, but that it does furnish news to the wire services and news. He asked if it were financed through the Scripps estate, and I told him that in one sense they had some sort of an endowment, but it isn't a continuing thing. I said that a number of the organization's activities are self-supporting; for instance, the Science Talent Search is financed by Westinghouse; the fairs are financed locally, etc.

Patterson said if this outfit is prestigious enough for me to be serving as President, he would be honored to serve as a Trustee. He will be coming to Washington on Wednesday evening (late arrival) for a meeting on Thursday at the Civil Rights Commission Headquarters. He will be staying at the Jefferson Hotel. I suggested he might wish to visit Science Service if he had the time and gave him the address and telephone number. He thought this might be possible on Thursday afternoon. (I then called Ted Sherburne and advised him of the above. I suggested that he get in touch with Patterson.)

At 10:35 a.m. I called Walt Rostow. I said that we have a problem regarding custodial arrangements for nuclear weapons for the North American defense, and the lack of PAL arrangements and that Tape, Ramey, and I would like to see him about this. He suggested that I submit a paper, but I said that this involves relations between DOD, AEC, the White House, and the JCAE, and potentially is a difficult problem. It was left that our secretaries would work out a suitable

time for the appointment. I told him that our lab directors testified before the JCAE and before Senator Albert Gore's Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, and that they were asked some sensitive questions on the ABM and were asked to express their personal opinions. Now the Committee wants to declassify this and to publish it. I said we wanted to be sure he sees it; I told him that Spurgeon Keeny has a copy. I said that, after he has seen it, maybe we can decide where we go from here.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch in the office.

At 1:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from John Erlewine. He said there has been a new development on our proposed trip to Springfield, Illinois, to meet with state legislators on the 200 BeV Accelerator. Graves called him to say that today or tomorrow they will be completing their survey of the site boundaries, and since they will be finalized by the time of our trip he thought it might be a good thing to invite the mayors of the communities of the site areas to meet and talk with the Commissioners on the question of open housing occupancy. I asked about timing and John said the session with the legislators is set for 2:30 p.m. and with the hour's difference in time we could leave here by about 12 noon and arrive at 1 p.m. We would then meet with the mayors after this session. I told John it sounded O.K. with me. I asked him to advise the other Commissioners so it won't come as a surprise to them, which he said he would do. I said I thought we could expect a lot of press and he agreed.

At 2:30 p.m. I testified before the JCAE (Congressmen Chet Holifield, Craig Hosmer, Melvin Price, and Senator Clinton Anderson) on our regulatory program. It went quite well. Ramey also testified. The staff, ACRS, and Licensing Panel members will testify tomorrow and Thursday.

At 4:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from President William G. Cole of Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois. He asked if it would be possible for me to speak to the student body while I am out in Chicago on the 25th of April. I explained I would not be able to do so and told him I would bear this in mind for some future visit.

Wednesday, April 5, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:10 a.m. Julie Rubin and I met with Ambassador Julius C. Holmes (Director, Special State-Defense Study Group, JCS) and Brigadier General Stephen W. Henry (USAF, Deputy Director, Special State-Defense Study Group, JSC). Holmes stated the purpose of the visit was to obtain some views from me to assist them in a Special State-Defense Study that is attempting to project what the Near East and Mid East will look like in five to ten years. A more detailed description of their terms of reference was included in a letter of March 31, 1967 (attached), to me. Holmes requested advice from me on matters that would affect the Mid East such as the impact of nuclear power on the current vital role Mid East oil resources plays. In addition they were interested in whether nuclear desalting plants could affect the overall agricultural position of this area in a manner that may materially change the political and economic strength of certain countries. I stated that generally nuclear plants of very large size are required to make electrical power and desalting operations economic. The sizes are such that it would likely require a cooperative effort by a large number of countries in the Mid East to justify the size of plant necessary. This would obviously be a difficult situation to successfully arrange. I referred to a paper by Phil Hammond being prepared for the Waters-for-Peace Conference in



THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

SPECIAL STATE-DEFENSE STUDY GROUP.

THE JOINT STAFF

31 March 1967

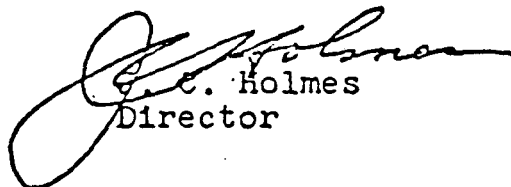
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D.C. 20545

Dear Doctor Seaborg:

I am looking forward with pleasure to our meeting next Wednesday morning. My present position is Director of the Special State-Defense Study Group. This is a unique interdepartmental group which reports to a Senior Policy Group made up of the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Deputy Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs for the purpose of conducting politico-military studies on matters affecting the national security. Our current project is a long range study of the region embracing the Near East, North Africa and the Horn of Africa. The nature and scope of the study and our intended method of approach are spelled out in the enclosed Terms of Reference.

You will note that a part of our effort will be an examination of the likely impact of scientific and technological developments on the future character of the region. I would like to discuss with you possible developments in the field of nuclear energy which have a significant bearing on the problem.

Very truly yours,

  
G. C. Holmes  
Director

Enclosure:  
Terms of Reference (1)

March 29, 1967

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

for a

STUDY OF THE AREA EMBRACING THE NEAR EAST, NORTH AFRICA  
AND THE HORN OF AFRICA

to be conducted by

THE SPECIAL STATE-DEFENSE STUDY GROUP

A. Purpose

The purpose of this study is to develop perspectives on how the US can best promote its national interests, in view of the discernible trends and variables, through an area encompassing the Near East, the Maghreb and the Horn of Africa.\* The roles of adjacent areas and other nations--with particular emphasis on the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, France and Communist China--will be examined to the degree necessary to develop an assessment of their involvement in the region under study. The study will cover the period 1967-1972 but may project further into the future if the Group believes this would illuminate particular problems.

B. Scope and Approach

The focus of the effort will be on an evaluation of US interests and policy objectives and their interaction with the interests of other powers and with the plausible evolution of forces and trends within the area. It will distinguish between primary and lesser interests of the United States and of hostile powers, particularly the Soviet Union. It will identify threats to our interests and will analyze the means available to us and to friendly powers for meeting these threats. It will evaluate the utility of our commitments.

From this analysis in depth the Group will evaluate long-term developments through 1972 respecting both our interests and regional trends. Its aim will be to provide principles and guidance for the use of policy makers that would be relevant to US problems in the area through the period under study.

---

\*Countries included are: Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, United Arab Republic, Sudan, Ethiopia, French Somaliland, Somalia, Syria, Lebanon, Israel, Jordan, Iraq, Iran, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the Persian Gulf States, Muscat and Oman, and the South Arabian States. 394

The analysis will seek fresh perspectives for US policy initiatives.

### C. Main Lines of Inquiry

The Study Group's examination will include, but not necessarily be limited to, the following:

1. A definition of US interests in the area and their relation to the interests of other Western powers.
2. An evaluation of the threat to US and Western interests, posed by the capabilities and intentions of the Soviets and Chinese Communists to advance their own objectives.
3. An estimate of the impact on US interests of various intra-regional forces and movements.
4. A consideration of the effect of technological and resource changes upon US interests.
5. An assessment of:
  - a. the current US role in the area, its commitments and means for meeting them,
  - b. the declining UK role in the area, in terms of its interests, commitments and means, as exemplified by the impending withdrawal from Aden,
  - c. the roles of other major powers in the area,
  - d. the military significance of the area,
  - e. military considerations that will affect the ability of the US, Western Powers and the Soviet Union to support their respective policies in the area,
  - f. the desirability of bilateral or multilateral security arrangements for the area,
  - g. the desirability of bilateral or multilateral economic arrangements for the area,
  - h. economic trends in the area and the relevance of external aid,
  - i. the desirability and degree of US and Western military assistance to internal security and national defense forces and its impact on area arms races,

- j. potential nuclear arms proliferation,
- k. the Arab "traditional"- "progressive" confrontation,
- l. the internal stresses imposed upon the entire region by the challenges of modernism,
- m. the Arab-Israeli confrontation.

D. Administration

These terms of reference are intended as a guide in focusing the efforts of the Study Group. Because of the broad scope of the study, selectivity must be exercised in determining those facets of the total problem that require the most intensive investigation.

Accordingly, these terms should not be regarded as rigidly constraining the form or organization of the report. Any major proposals for change in organization or emphasis in the above terms will, however, be referred to the Senior Policy Group for approval.

The Director of the SSDSG will propose a completion date to the Senior Policy Group after a working outline is structured but in any event within one month. Interim progress reports will be submitted periodically by the Director to the Senior Policy Group by informal memoranda.

Washington this coming May as a very current evaluation of using nuclear electric power-desalting plants in connection with an overall agricultural support program for a country. The paper also includes use of nuclear energy for fixation of nitrogen for manufacturing fertilizer that would also support the agricultural program. Later in the conversation a reference was made to the study with Israel for a desalting plant. I agreed to send Holmes copies of reports on both of these studies.

In relation to an earlier statement by Holmes about U.S. support for one of two factions in the broad power struggle in the Near East, I reviewed the benefits to countries that we have observed through our traveling exhibits. I explained that our limited budget only permitted one such exhibit at the present time and its schedule only permitted its location in about two countries each year. One of the scheduled locations is Tehran and I mentioned I may open this exhibit this coming October. I explained that these exhibits introduce use of isotopes and other technology into a country and provide a training mechanism for university professors and students as a part of the exhibit. The response to the last exhibit in Ireland was reviewed and I offered to send Holmes a description of the exhibit and a summary of the results. I also expressed a view that support by the State Department for additional funds to provide more exhibits of this nature would be well worthwhile. The visitors thanked me for my time and remarks and it was suggested that they use Rubin as a point of contact in requesting additional information or referral to experts in any particular area in which they may need assistance.

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioners Tape and Ramey, Del Crowson and I met with Walt Rostow and Spurgeon Keeny to alert them to possible problems the President might have with the JCAE if he doesn't alert them to the fact that the Canadians could have custody of Genie air-to-air missiles in a Def Com 1 situation. We also discussed the problem of the JCAE and Gore's Subcommittee on Disarmament of the Foreign Affairs Committee declassifying the recent testimony of our weapons' laboratory directors.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch at the Pot-O'-Gold. We discussed the problem of Jim Haddow (my driver) who has had three car accidents this week, has been drinking, and has stayed away from work. This has been developing for some time so he had to be relieved as my driver. Henry Hinds will be my driver, at least for a while.

At 1:45 p.m. I met with President Vernon R. Alden of Ohio University, Charles A. Randall (Chairman of the Physics Department) and George A. Kolstad to discuss Ohio University's request for a T8 tandem Van de Graaff.

At 2:30 p.m. I interviewed David S. Gabriel, Bell Aero Systems, Buffalo, who will be Deputy Director of the Office of Space Nuclear Propulsion.

At 4:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2268 (action summary attached).

Thursday, April 6, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I met with Neal Peterson (Vice President's Office), and Neal McArthur (Department of Labor), with Stanley H. Ruttenberg (Administrator, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor), to discuss a possible on-job training program at Weston, Illinois (site of the 200 BeV Accelerator).

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 66

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: April 5, 1967  
(Revised April 7, 1967)

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved                     

Date                     

R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2268, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1967, 4:15 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2256, 2257, 2258 and 2259

Approved, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC 132/115 - AEC Organization for Safeguarding & Managing SNM

Approved.

The Commission noted staff would defer release of a public announcement pending selection of key personnel. (AGMA/ADRA)

3. AEC 213/120 - Implementation of Resident Inspection Program

The Commission approved your modified alternative providing for a limited Resident Inspection Program on a trial basis. (AGMA/ADRA)

4. AEC 111/68 - Review of AEC Security & Classification Policies

Deferred.

## Information Items

1. Nevada Test Site Contractor Situation

2. FY 1968 Budget

a. Naval Reactors Program

b. Weapons Program

To be discussed at the Information Meeting scheduled for April 6, 1967.

c. Physical Research Program

The Controller is discussing with the BOB the feasibility of BOB release of 1.5 million dollars. (OC)

cc:  
Commissioners





At 12:40 p.m. I had lunch with Julie Rubin at the Pot-O'-Gold.

Arnie Fritsch spent the day at Germantown working on problems created by Haddow's traffic accidents and his mental problems.

At 4:10 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 682 (notes attached). The Commission decided to appoint John R. Totter as Director, Division of Biology and Medicine. We have found an underestimation in our funding request of \$68,000,000 for weapons fabrication (mainly Poseidon) in fiscal year 1968. I requested preparation of a response (dated May 5, 1967) to Senator John Pastore's April 3, 1967, letter regarding the visit of Soviet and Satellite personnel to U.S. facilities (copy attached). I also requested preparation of a response (subsequently dated April 24th) to John Conway's April 3rd letter regarding Deuterium Corporation's request to construct a heavy water plant in Rumania (copy attached). The Commission noted an April 1st memorandum from the President (copy attached) regarding Mission SAFETY-70 (response subsequently dispatched on May 3, 1967).

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a reception and dinner of the White House News Photographers Association at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Maurice Johnson (President) presided. Bob Hope, Jane Morgan, and Ferante & Teicher (concert pianists) entertained.

Friday, April 7, 1967 - D.C. - Savannah River and Augusta, Georgia

I flew with Julie Rubin to Augusta, Georgia, via Atlanta on Delta Flight No. 525 (leaving at 8:40 a.m. and arriving at 10:15 a.m.) and Delta Flight No. 616 to Augusta (leaving at 10:25 a.m. and arriving at 11:20 a.m.). We were met by Nathaniel Stetson (Manager, Savannah River Operations Office) and Milt Wahl (DuPont Company), who drove us to the Savannah River Plant.

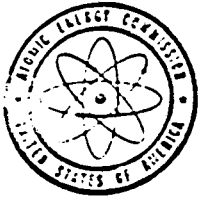
I had lunch with Wahl, Wilcox P. Overbeck, J. Armand Monier, Jr., David G. Karraker, Donald A. Orth, Robert L. Folger, William R. McDonell, Ed Russell, Stetson, H. L. Kilburn and others. Monier, Stetson, Wahl, Overbeck and I made a visit to the 100-K Area and the uranium process equipment in the Central Shops. At the former I saw on-line computer control equipment. Paul A. Dahlen, Lucian W. Fox, and Cris Gemmy were our hosts. At the latter site we were shown equipment by Carl S. Schlea, Ralph R. Herries, Don G. Ebenhack, and Buck Sherffins.

I learned that as a result of their heavy isotope neutron irradiation program they will recover 4.5 Kg  $\text{Cm}^{244}$ , with 20 mg Cf + 20 Mg Bk as byproducts. I gave a talk on nuclear history with tape recordings and slides. I heard highlights on their development progress, in a conference room, by E. C. Nelson, E. J. Hennelly, J. F. Proctor, A. S. Jennings, A. A. Kishbaugh, J. M. Boswell, and Gerhard Dessauer. I was shown work on CF-252 applications by William C. Reinig.

I had dinner at the Airport Continental Motel with Wahl, Overbeck, Alfred A. Johnson, Dessauer, Kenneth W. French, Monier, Otto M. Morris, Clark H. Ice, James K. Lower, William P. Bebbington, Bill Jenkins, Stetson, and Kilburn.

I spent the night in the Airport Continental Motel.

Attached is a copy of a letter to Bob Schaetzel (EURATOM) in reply to his letter of March 27, 1967, regarding US-EURATOM relations.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 6, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 682

4:10 p. m. , Thursday, April 6, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C.

- ✓ 1. Senator Pastore's April 3 Letter re Visit of Soviet and Satellite Personnel to U. S. Facilities *Reply dated May 5, 1967*  
The Chairman requested preparation of a response. (DIA)
- ✓ 2. Mr. Conway's April 3 Letter re Deuterium Corporation's Request to Construct a Heavy Water Plant in Rumania *Reply dated April 24, 1967 See 4/24 Secy.*  
The Chairman requested preparation of a response. (DIA)
- ✓ 3. The President's April 1 Memorandum re Mission SAFETY-70  
Noted. (EAGM) *Reply dated May 3, 1967.*
4. Proposed Letter to Senator Pastore re Ad Hoc Safeguards Panel Report  
Approved as revised for transmittal next week. Staff will discuss with ACDA. (DIA-SAD)
5. Agenda for the Week of April 10, 1967  
Approved. The Commissioners suggested Commissioner Nabrit consider joining the visit to Springfield, April 12. (SECY)
6. Commissioners' May 3 Meeting with E. L. Kramer, Chairman, Reactor Centrum, Netherland  
To be scheduled. (DIA-SECY)  
(Commissioner Tape suggested consideration of guest luncheon procedures.)

7. AEC 811/157 - Nuclear Excavation Program, FY 1967-68 (See also AEC 811/158 - Supplement to AEC 811/157)  
Approved with revisions. (PNE)
8. AEC 1201/49 - Request for Additional Funds for Naval Reactors in FY 1968  
Approved. A briefing on the Aircraft Carrier was requested. (NR-OC-SECY)
9. Weapons Budget Problem (See General Crowson's April 6 Memorandum)  
Staff may proceed. (DMA-OC)
10. AEC 1221/30 - Execution Data for a Portion of LATCHKEY IV  
Approved. (DMA)
11. AEC 87/116 - Revision of Delegation of Authority Pertaining to Renegotiation of Leases.  
Approved. (DMA)
12. Mr. Harris' April 5 Memorandum re Public Announcement of Report from Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Materials (See also AEC 1230/5 - SNM Safeguards Recommendation No. 13)  
Approved. Staff will inform Mr. J. Robert Schaetzel, U. S. Representative to the European Communities, Brussels. (DIA-AGM)
13. AEC 544/46 - Task Force re Uranium Mine Health Problems  
Approved. (AGMO)
14. Gas Centrifuge (See Mr. Brown's March 28 Letter to Electro-Nucleonics and Electro-Nucleonics' April 3 Letter to Mr. Brown)

The Commissioners noted ENI's April 3, 1967 letter containing a qualified acceptance of the no-fund contract extension offered in AEC's letter of March 28, and directed staff to advise ENI by letter that AEC does not recognize the "rights" referred to in their letter. The Commissioners also noted ENI planned to present a public statement of its current contract situation at the April 11 stockholders' meeting that SEC approved the need for and text of the release, as revised; and that AEC staff neither approved nor disapproved the release, but had been instrumental in having the words "if any" inserted following a reference to ENI's "rights". Commissioner Ramey requested a list of stockholders. (AGM)

15. Mr. Brown's March 28 Memorandum to Commissioner Johnson re Acceleration of the AEC Gas Centrifuge Program  
To be scheduled. (SECY)
16. AEC 87/117 - Recommendations Concerning the Denver Steel Housing at Los Alamos  
Noted.
17. Mr. O'Neill's March 31 Memorandum re Statement for Hearing before the JCAE on Material Requirements and Mr. Baranowski's February 16 Memorandum re Reactor Products Supply and Demand - Document No. LXII-2681  
Noted with revisions. Staff will check with Commissioner Ramey. (CONG-AGMP&P)
18. AEC 783/35 - Letter to BOB re S. 422  
Noted.
19. AEC 783/36 - Proposed Letter to BOB re H. R. 2898  
Noted with a revision.
20. AEC 783/37 - Proposed Letter to BOB re S. 1042  
Noted.
21. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 199  
Noted. (PAR)
22. Staff Report on Hanford 200 Area Proposals  
Mr. Hollingsworth said a briefing will be scheduled next week. (AGMO-SECY)

\*\*\*\*\*

23. Personnel Item

To be discussed next week. (Rubin)

24. AEC 132/118 - Personnel Item

Approved. (PER)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

5:55 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Gen. Crowson \*  
Mr. Jasny \*\*  
Mr. Abbott \*\*  
Mr. Kelly \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 9, 10, 11  
\*\* Item 9  
\*\*\* Item 7

JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.  
CHAIRMAN

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA.  
CLAYTON P. ANDERSON, N. MDL.  
ALBERT GORE, TENN.  
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.  
BOHAE B. RICKENLOOPER, IOWA  
GEORGE D. Aiken, VT.  
WALLACE F. BENNETT, UTAH  
CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.  
JOHN T. CONWAY, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

UNCL. BY DOR  
NOV 86

CHET HOLIFIELD, CALIF.  
VICE CHAIRMAN  
MELVIN PRICE, ILL.  
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THOMAS G. MORRIS, N. MEX.  
JOHN YOUNG, TEX.  
CRAIG HOLMER, CALIF.  
WILLIAM M. BATES, MASS.  
JOHN B. ANDERSON, ILL.  
WILLIAM M. MCCULLOUGH, OHIO

# Congress of the United States

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

April 3, 1967

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

js 4/4/67

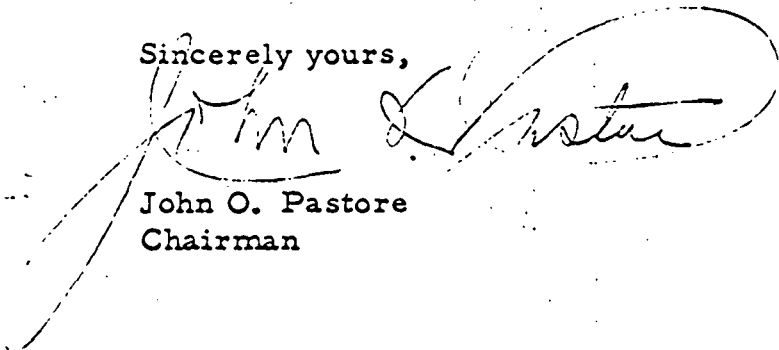
Dear Dr. Seaborg:

It is my understanding that during 1966 the Atomic Energy Commission approved over 200 Soviet and Satellite personnel for visits to or extended stays at United States national laboratories, universities, or conferences. In 1967, 12 additional Soviet and Satellite personnel have been approved to come to the United States for scientific or technical visits, as well as four Chinese Communist scientists who were invited to attend a conference at the University of Rochester.

It goes without saying that these individuals have not been authorized to have access to classified material. However, they would in the course of their visit or studies come in contact with United States personnel who have access to classified information. In this connection it would be appreciated if you would provide the Joint Committee with the details of how the AEC insures that individuals from Communist countries are precluded from gaining access to classified information during their stay in the United States.

It would also be appreciated if you would provide an up-to-date list of the number of Communist personnel who actually visited the United States in 1966 under AEC approval or are now in this country (as opposed to those who were invited) and indicate which of these are known to be connected with intelligence organizations of their respective countries.

Sincerely yours,



John O. Pastore  
Chairman

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

April 1, 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR

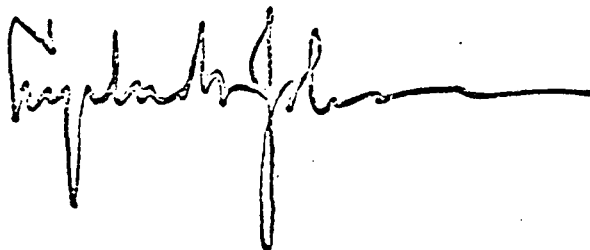
HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

Two years ago, I initiated Mission SAFETY-70 -- a program to reduce Federal work injuries and their costs 30 per cent by 1970.

Reports I have received indicate that a much more conscious effort to eliminate accidents is now underway.

That effort must continue. The need to attain -- and maintain -- the safest working conditions must be a primary goal of every Federal agency.

Accordingly, I request that each department and agency head, within the next 30 days again furnish me a report of the accident prevention efforts they are presently undertaking and their plans for the coming year. The report should include (a) actions taken during 1966, (b) specific accomplishments, (c) future objectives, and (d) identification of any areas of weakness and plans to overcome them.



APR 7 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Bob:

I was pleased to receive your thoughtful letter of March 27 regarding the future relations between ourselves and Euratom and the European Community. It goes without saying that I am in full agreement with the general premise of your analysis that as a monopolist we must in fact and in appearance be an intelligent one if we are to preserve for a reasonable period the monopoly which accords us so many political and economic advantages. The difficulty comes, of course, in the detailed implementation of this premise on which we all agree. I agree with many of the points you have made, but I believe it also important to realize that in our complex political system there are other points of view which must be taken into account if we are to maintain our ability to cooperate abroad.

As you pointed out, it has been our policy from the outset of the Atoms-for-Peace program to attach to the supply of our material the requirement of effective safeguards to provide assurance against its diversion to military purposes. This principle was accepted by Euratom and its Member States along with numerous other countries with whom we entered into agreements.

I agree with you that safeguards do not constitute the sole means of assurance that material which we supply will not be improperly used. In fact, I am inclined to believe that when dealing with our close friends the assurances provided by the safeguard system are hardly necessary so far as we ourselves are concerned. However, one of the principal purposes of safeguards is to provide assurance not only to a supplier of material but to the world at large that material supplied for peaceful purposes is not in fact being diverted to military purposes. My discussions with representatives of other countries convinced me that this problem is a real one and that safeguards are the most effective means yet devised to resolve it.



Euratom, in our agreement with it, has accepted the principle that safeguards should be technically effective and I therefore believe that we should have Euratom's wholehearted cooperation in helping to give effect to this principle even when, as is sometimes the case, this requires Euratom to assert an initiative with regard to its Member States. With this in mind, I was particularly pleased to note Commissioner Stassen's statement, in your telegram #4625, that safeguards was one field where Euratom Member States really had conceded supernational powers to the Commission. I believe it is most important that we continue to be able to say that Euratom's safeguards system is a technically effective one, and that its adequacy is not subject to arbitrary limitations imposed by one or two of its members.

I am in full agreement with the principle that we should not have to reassure our partners abroad that U. S. fuel supply will continue unimpaired if they sign the nonproliferation treaty. Unfortunately, as I understand it, a number of questions have been raised on this score by Euratom Member States, perhaps partly as a result of doubts which were raised in the Euratom Commission's analysis of the treaty, which was circulated to the Member States. Our reassurances as to supply have been given in response to these questions.

As occasionally occurs, it may appear that at least in some respects, U. S. support for a nonproliferation treaty containing a strong safeguards provision is in conflict with our support for European integration and for the institutions which give that concept real meaning. It is my personal belief that both of these U. S. policies spring from the same fundamental desire to bring about a more secure world order where both economic and social progress can take place much more rapidly than in the past. I am confident that if this identity of purpose on our part is properly viewed by the far-sighted and exceptionally able Europeans who provide the motivating force behind the Community, some aspects of our policy

which cause them concern may become more acceptable, and we can find common ground from which to take an important step toward a more stable world order which can only benefit Europe along with the rest of the world community.

Cordially,

Glenn T. Seaborg

The Honorable J. Robert Schaetzle  
United States Representative to  
the European Communities  
c/o American Embassy  
Brussels, Belgium

NSA:RON

Saturday, April 8, 1967 - Augusta, Georgia

Bill Jenkins, Milton Wahl, Julie Rubin, and I had breakfast together and then went to the Masters' Golf Tournament at Augusta National Golf Club. Ben Hogan shot a 66, with a 30 on the back nine, tying the course record. We had dinner at the Airport Continental Motel restaurant.

Sunday, April 9, 1967 - Augusta, Georgia - D.C.

Bill Jenkins, Milton Wahl, Julie Rubin, and I went to the Master's Golf Tournament. Guy Brewer won with 280, Jack Nicklaus was second. Hogan soared to 77 for a 290 total for the four rounds.

Julie Rubin and I flew to Atlanta on Delta Flight No. 423 (leaving at 3:30 p.m. and arriving at 4:30 p.m.) and on to Washington (Dulles Airport) on Delta Flight No. 106 (leaving at 5 p.m. and arriving at 6:30 p.m.).

Lynne returned to Cambridge this morning.

Monday, April 10, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:15 a.m. I met with Algie Wells to discuss his new position as Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel. Unfortunately, I just received a letter signed jointly by Charles Schultze and John Macy denying our request to upgrade Wells' position to level V on the Executive Administrative scale.

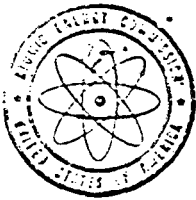
At 9:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 683 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I left my office to attend the opening baseball game in D.C. Stadium as the guest of General Pete Quesada - also Helen, Dave, Steve and Eric. There were 26 in the Quesada party including the James McCormacks and Joseph and Edwina Charyk. The New York Yankees won 8 to 0; Stotlemeyer was the winning pitcher, Rickert the losing pitcher.

The President left tonight for the Latin American Conference in Uruguay - it looked for a while as if my name might be on the list to accompany him in view of a call from the State Department.

Tuesday, April 11, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I received a telephone call from William Foster. He said he had just talked to Katzenbach about the possible release of the Lumb Report on "Safeguarding Special Nuclear Materials." (Introduction and Abstract of Recommendations attached.) He feels we should hold up on the release if it is possible. This doesn't mean that we shouldn't give the information to Euratom - the meeting is to be held on April 19th in Paris. I said in many ways this is an ironic situation where the AEC is trying to tighten its controls in order to prevent proliferation and has a report ready for issuance and the ACDA is asking the AEC to postpone the issuance of something so basic. Foster said he realizes this; he wants to release it because he thinks it is better to have it out, but in discussing it with top staff this morning, Katzenbach said that while he recognizes the suggested procedure (i.e., release of the Report) is best in the long run, he thinks the timing is so bad as far as the Euratom group goes that it might upset the apple cart.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

COPY NO. 2  
April 10, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 683

9:45 a.m., Monday, April 10, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D.C.

1. Mr. Water's March 21 Memorandum re Disclosure of Classified Information

Admiral Waters reported the response to the FBI will be sent today or tomorrow with copies to Dr. Walske, Chairman of MLC, and General Donnelly, DASA. Additional review of the PIC personnel will be scheduled. (S)

2. AEC 87/115 - Report of the Committee on Disposal of Multifamily Housing at Los Alamos

Approved. (GC)

3. AEC 901/228 - Visit to LASL by Czech National

Approved. (DIA)

4. AEC 901/229 - Visit to US CTR Facilities by USSR Nationals

Approved. (DIA)

5. AEC 783/38 - Proposed Letter to Charles Schultze, BOB, re Legislation Concerning Overhead Transmission Lines

Approved. (EAGM)

6. NTS Events (See General Crowson's April 7 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

7. AEC 1096/62 - Architect-Engineer-Management Services 200 BEV Accelerator  
The Commissioners requested a report. (AGMO)
8. Commissioners' Visit to Springfield, Illinois, April 12  
The Chairman requested briefing material. (AGMO)
9. JCAE Regulatory Hearings, April 19
10. April 6 Letter from Messrs. Schultze, BOB, and Macy, CSC, re Permanent Chairman of AS&L Boards Panel  
Commissioner Ramey will call Mr. Macy. (Ryan-SECY)
11. April 13-14 Visit of Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai, Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission  
A luncheon is to be scheduled. (DLA-SECY)
12. Use of the Commissioners' D. C. Office Dining Room for Official Luncheons  
Approved. (DLA-SECY)
13. Commissioners' Meeting with Sir Philip Baxter, Chairman, Australian Atomic Energy Commission, April 11, 10:30 a. m.  
Noted.
14. AEC Testimony for the April 13 Hearings on the NASA Safety Program  
Mr. Hollingsworth requested comments on the staff testimony. (CONG)
15. BOB Apportionment of \$1.5 million for Low Energy Physics Program
16. Report to the Joint Committee on Savings (\$20 million)
17. House Appropriations Committee Review of the ROVER Program

18. Reduction in AE Funds for the 200 BEV Accelerator

The Commissioners agreed to a reduction to \$7.5 million, subject to Commissioner Tape's concurrence. Dr. Robert Wilson is to be informed. (OC)

19. Letters to Senator Pastore on Budget Revisions

20. Letter to Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance re Weapons Production

21. Opening Statement for Appropriations Hearings, April 18

Mr. Abbadessa will circulate the testimony today and requested comments by close of business Wednesday, April 12. (OC)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:00 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. O'Donnell  
Mr. Bartels  
Adm. Waters \*  
Mr. Parks \*\*  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manger  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 1  
\*\* Item 2  
\*\*\* Item 7, 8

# REPORT OF THE ADVISORY PANEL

ON

## SAFEGUARDING SPECIAL NUCLEAR MATERIAL

### I. Introduction and Abstract of Recommendations

With the inception of the nuclear age, the foreign policy of the United States crystalized on the objective of limiting the number of nuclear powers. The Baruch Plan to control nuclear weapons and to assure that special nuclear materials would be used principally for peaceful purposes was submitted to the United Nations in 1946, though it was never adopted. The Atoms for Peace Program was conditioned on, and recognized the need for, assurances that the materials transferred under the program would not be diverted to military pursuits. The incorporation of safeguards requirements in bilateral agreements for cooperation, and the systematic transfer by the United States of its bilateral safeguards responsibilities to the International Atomic Energy Agency is consistent with this objective. The United States ratification of the Moscow Treaty of 1963, the so-called "Limited Nuclear Test Ban Treaty," was the lineal descendant of this policy objective. Thus it has been, and continues to be, a basic foreign policy objective of the United States to strictly limit the proliferation of nations with nuclear weapons capability.

The accelerating introduction of nuclear power on an economically competitive basis in this country and abroad during the last two years has resulted in dramatic forecasts of nuclear power growth during the next decade or two. While the benefits of abundant and economic nuclear power are many and generally well-known, this development will inevitably result in the availability of large quantities of special nuclear materials. If uncontrolled, nuclear weapons development and production programs could be initiated in many countries. By 1980, it has been forecast,<sup>9</sup> plutonium will be produced throughout the world at a rate of more than 100 kilograms a day. Such quantities of material contain the potential for production of a substantial amount of the world's electric power. Alternatively, however, they are sufficient for the daily production of many nuclear weapons.

While it is unreasonable and unrealistic to terminate the nuclear power program because of its potential for contributing to the spread of nuclear weapons, the forecast by-product production of plutonium makes it essential that an effective world-wide international safeguards system be established quickly.

There are obviously a number of ways for non-nuclear nations to obtain a nuclear weapons capability, e.g.,



- . the indigenous development of a technology capability;
- . the acquisition of materials or finished weapons supplied for such purpose by a nuclear power;
- . the theft of finished weapons components or assembled weapons; and
- . the diversion of materials developed in, or supplied for, peaceful application of nuclear energy.

Attainment of the objectives of the non-proliferation policy accordingly involves a multifaceted program of formal and informal understandings, including:

- . restricting the transfer of nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons technology to non-nuclear nations;
- . inducements to such nations to refrain from independently developing nuclear weapons; and
- . a safeguards program to protect against the diversion of materials to unauthorized purposes.

The safeguards program is designed to detect promptly, and thereby deter, diversions of special nuclear materials from peaceful programs to weapons applications. In the United States, the "safeguards" program is also expected to detect any diversion to

unauthorized purposes of military materials, weapons, and weapons components, at least until they are transferred by the AEC to the Department of Defense.

The objectives of the safeguards program, properly implemented, can compel nations seeking nuclear arsenals to follow more expensive, and therefore less attractive, routes to nuclear weapons than would be the case if plutonium, for example, were acquired for military purposes as a by-product of a civilian nuclear power program.

Safeguards programs should also be designed in recognition of the problem of terrorist or criminal groups clandestinely acquiring nuclear weapons or materials useful therein. Although some illegal groups are more likely to steal finished components or weapons than divert materials from peaceful programs, criminal organizations may be attracted to divert such materials if a black market develops, as it is likely to. It should be recognized that political and social restraints would not influence terrorist, insurrectionist or criminal groups. Therefore, criminal sanctions, e.g., fines and prison terms, are essential elements of an effective safeguards program.

An international safeguards program can help reduce tensions and perhaps contribute useful precedents for effective disarmament and other peace keeping arrangements.

The Panel recognizes that even if successfully put into practice on a world-wide basis, the safeguards program by itself cannot effectively assure that this country's non-proliferation objectives will be attained. Nonetheless, for the reasons discussed above, the safeguards program is worthy of the active support of all interested governmental agencies.

The Panel believes that the AEC generally has been responsive to its obligations, under the Atomic Energy Act, for safeguarding special nuclear materials. Over the past twenty years there has evolved a safeguards system applicable to AEC cost-type contractors which incorporates most of the essential elements for safeguarding special nuclear materials. The Panel notes that the AEC has recognized the need for modification of its safeguards program in the light of changing activities. The Panel generally concurs with the actions taken and contemplated.

The Panel has noted and recommends steps which the AEC can take to improve its programs. These recommendations are intended to promote a well coordinated, comprehensive safeguard system capable of coping with the rapid escalation in the distribution of nuclear technology and special nuclear materials.

## Recommendations

1. The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 and the Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955 should be modified to provide severe criminal penalties for unauthorized diversions of special nuclear materials and to provide rewards for information about such diversions. AEC regulations should require that these provisions be publicized and prominently posted at all installations handling significant\* quantities of special nuclear materials.

2. a. Responsibility for policy making and overseeing the safeguards program should be vested in a single AEC office at a level sufficiently high that it can efficiently and economically coordinate this nation's domestic and international safeguards program.
- b. An Interagency Committee composed of representatives of sufficiently high stature from the AEC and such agencies as the Departments of Justice, State, Defense, Commerce, Treasury - as well as the Central Intelligence Agency and Arms Control and Disarmament Agency - should be established to formally involve these agencies in the safeguards program.

\*As used herein, significant quantities of special nuclear materials refer to quantities in excess of 5000 grams of contained uranium 235, uranium 233, plutonium, or any combination thereof.

(At the Commission's request, the Panel transmitted on January 20, 1967, its specific and detailed suggestions for an organizational structure designed to achieve these objectives.)

3. All persons having access to significant quantities of unclassified special nuclear materials should have a clearance equivalent to "L" clearances which are used in the AEC Classified Information Access Program.

4. The AEC, in cooperation with its licensees, should develop minimum physical protection standards applicable to licensees for the safeguarding of special nuclear materials. These standards should take into consideration the strategic importance of special nuclear materials as well as their high dollar value.

5. There should be provisions made for a review by the AEC of the design and construction of facilities that handle significant quantities of special nuclear materials to determine their adequacy for safeguards purposes.

6. Criteria should be established for acceptable limits for shipper-receiver differences, materials unaccounted for, quantities discarded or lost, and maximum quantities of special nuclear materials permitted on inventory in forms unmeasurable or which can be measured only with a very large

error, with due regard for the quantities, form and accessibility of the materials involved. In the event these limits are exceeded, the AEC should require an investigation and report.

7. The quantities and forms of special nuclear materials handled should be principal determinants in establishing the safeguards program. There should be established minimum quantities below which no special safeguards provisions are made.

8. Increased emphasis should be given to systems of internal management control within all organizations handling special nuclear materials in order to minimize the risk of diversions to unauthorized purposes.

9. The United States should intensify its efforts to establish an effective universal safeguards system under the International Atomic Energy Agency. Toward this end the U.S. should encourage:

- a. Euratom and IAEA to arrange for appropriate surveillance by IAEA of the Euratom safeguards program, including active participation as appropriate in inspection of facilities;
- b. Voluntary acceptance by other nations, especially the major powers, of the IAEA safeguards inspections;
- c. The assignment by member nations of qualified personnel to the IAEA safeguards program for terms of at least five to seven years;

- d. International pooling through the IAEA of information regarding diversions (actual, attempted, or potential) of special nuclear materials to unauthorized purposes.
- 10.
- a. The AEC should continue the present safeguards policy as provided for in the US-Euratom agreement for cooperation until Euratom and IAEA agree to surveillance by IAEA of the Euratom safeguards system.
  - b. The AEC should improve its evaluation of the effectiveness of the Euratom safeguards program.
11. The AEC should increase its research and development effort on safeguards techniques and should encourage and support other national and international efforts to improve safeguards.
- 12.
- a. The United States should encourage the International Atomic Energy Agency and other interested nations to establish an International School of Safeguards to train inspectors, develop research programs, and accumulate and distribute information relating to safeguards.
  - b. There should be an independent review of the safeguards currently applicable to materials and weapons transferred to the Department of Defense under Section 91b. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

## II. Appointment and Charter

While seeking to implement its non-proliferation policy, the United States has encouraged the growth of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy. The nuclear power program has been a success in the United States and in a number of other nations, many of which have participated in cooperative nuclear development programs with the United States. The achievement of economically attractive nuclear power will inevitably result in increasing quantities of special nuclear materials. The general availability of large quantities of special nuclear materials, the likelihood of an increasing number of material enrichment plants, and the widespread competence in nuclear technology which will accompany economic nuclear power could facilitate the development of nuclear weapons capabilities in many countries.

With this prospect becoming imminent, the Atomic Energy Commission has undertaken a review of the safeguards program. In July, 1966, the Commission established an ad hoc Advisory Panel on Safeguarding Special Nuclear Material to conduct an independent review and appraisal of AEC safeguards policies and procedures for special nuclear materials used domestically and distributed by the United States internationally. The following were named to the Panel:



Ralph F. Lumb, Chairman

Director, Western New York  
Nuclear Research Center,  
Incorporated  
Buffalo, New York

Francis P. Cotter

Vice President, Washington Office  
Westinghouse Electric Corporation  
Washington, D. C.

Gerald Charnoff

Partner, Shaw, Pittman, Potts,  
Trowbridge & Madden  
Washington, D. C.

Paul Grady

Partner, (ret.),  
Price Waterhouse & Co.  
New York, New York

Ashton J. O'Donnell

Manager of Development  
Bechtel Corporation  
San Francisco, California

Louis H. Roddis, Jr.

President, Pennsylvania  
Electric Company, a subsidiary  
of General Public Utilities  
Corporation  
Johnstown, Pennsylvania

Fred H. Tingey

Manager, Operations Analysis  
Idaho Nuclear Corporation  
Idaho Falls, Idaho

Vincent C. Vespe,  
Executive Secretary

Director, Division of Operational  
Safety  
USAEC, Albuquerque Operations Office

Ralph G. Page, Secretary

Chief, Indemnity and Export Control  
Branch  
Division of State and Licensee  
Relations  
USAEC, Regulation

Their suggestion of accomplishing much the same thing is to have Schaetzel give the report to Euratom and the IAEA. They recognize it will leak, but this is all right. He commented that the Russians will be delighted with it because it supports their point of view. I said that basically everybody should be delighted with it because it is a move that we have to take. I told Foster I will see what I can do and asked how long they would want to hold it up, and he said until late April. He also asked about the Joint Committee and I said they already have a copy of the report, and we will merely tell them how we are handling it. I said we would let him know what we are able to do. I then mentioned to Foster that I had a meeting with Warren Heckrotte after his return from Geneva and that I feel he is not quite sure that the role he plays there is useful enough. Foster said they like him and want him there; the reason he isn't a complete member of their team is that they are carrying on meetings with key Russians on the bilaterals, and they have to play this particular phase very carefully. Otherwise, he was in attendance at everything. Foster said he has been extremely helpful on the nuclear safeguards and peaceful explosions aspects. I said I will explain this to Heckrotte.

At 10:15 a.m. I met with Sir Philip Baxter (Chairman, Australian AEC) and Frank Bett (Australian Atomic energy Attaché in Washington). At 10:30 a.m. the meeting was continued with Commissioner Nabrit, Bob Hollingsworth, Milton Shaw, and other staff. We discussed safeguards, nuclear power in Australia, cooperation in Plowshare with AEC experts to visit Australia and the visit of AEC medical isotope experts to Australia.



Signing of Agreement of Cooperation between the United States and Australia, U.S. Department of State, April 11, 1967

L to R: Sir Philip Baxter (Head of Australian Atomic Energy Authority), John Keith Waller (U.S. Ambassador to Australia), William P. Bundy (Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs), Seaborg

At 11:30 a.m. Commissioner Nabrit, Hollingsworth and I met with University of California Regent John E. Canaday and Vice President Earl Bolton to discuss University of California-AEC relationships which Bolton will oversee.

At 12:30 p.m. Canaday, Bolton, and I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club. We discussed the situation at the University of California and Clark Kerr's dismissal as President. Canaday said Kerr asked for the vote (for clarification of his status) that led to his dismissal.

At 3 p.m. I signed an extension amendment to the Australian-U.S. Agreement for Cooperation at the State Department, with Sir Philip Baxter, Australian Ambassador John Keith Waller, and William Bundy (Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs).

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

At 6 p.m. Helen and I hosted a reception for Sir Philip Baxter in the Diplomatic Quarters of the State Department. This is a good place for AEC affairs and we may do this more.

Pete returned to Cambridge late this afternoon.

Wednesday, April 12, 1967 - D.C. - Springfield, Illinois

At 10 a.m. Woodford McCool and I attended the Bond Drive Kick-Off Rally of the Interdepartmental Savings Bond Committee in the Department Auditorium (Constitution Avenue). Before the program, during a coffee hour, I had my picture taken with Larry O'Brien, Chairman of the 1967 Campaign, and Phyllis Diller, Honorary Chairman. Richard J. Murphy (Assistant Postmaster General), and Henry H. Fowler (Secretary of the Treasury), Glen R. Johnson (National Director of Campaign), Staff Sergeant Barry Sadler, O'Brien, and Phyllis Diller participated in the program.



Helping Launch the 1967 Share in Freedom Savings Bond Campaign, April 12, 1967

L to R: Bernard Schmid (Interstate Commerce Commission), Glen R. Johnson (Director of the Treasury Department's Savings Bond Division), Comedian Phyllis Diller, Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien (Chairman of the Campaign), Seaborg

April 11, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Civil Rights Aspects of 200 BeV Accelerator Location

I will attend meetings in Springfield, Illinois on April 12 to discuss open occupancy legislation in connection with location of the 200 BeV Accelerator at Weston, Illinois. Commissioners Habrit, Ramey, and Tape will also participate in the discussions. We will meet first with State legislative leaders and then with mayors of urban centers near the proposed accelerator site.

2. Federal-State Workmen's Compensation Program

AEC has for some time been concerned, along with other Federal agencies and state and private organizations, about the adequacy of state workmen's compensation laws in covering radiation induced injuries and diseases contracted by radiation workers in the atomic energy industry. In December 1965 the Commission, as the primary promoter for private peaceful uses of atomic energy, announced a joint Federal-State cooperative program to encourage states to incorporate in their workmen's compensation laws, at least for the radiation worker, some eleven standards developed by the Council of State Governments as important in adequately protecting workers generally.

To date some 42 states are analyzing their workmen's compensation laws to determine their consistency with the Council's eleven standards. Present information indicates that the laws in only four jurisdictions may meet all of these standards. Legislation has been introduced in 16 of the 49 state legislatures

presently in session which would incorporate one or more of the Council's recommendations in their respective workmen's compensation laws.

3. Project Gasbuggy Underground Nuclear Detonation

Information gained from the first sampling hole at the Project Gasbuggy site in northwest New Mexico has confirmed the suitability of the site for an underground nuclear detonation intended to stimulate natural gas production. Work is proceeding at this remote location aimed at detonating a 20-kiloton nuclear explosion 4,200 feet underground in late autumn of this year. This experimental project is being carried out by AEC and the Bureau of Mines in cooperation with the El Paso Natural Gas Company.

4. Visits by Foreign Atomic Energy Leaders

Sir Philip Barker, Chairman of the Australian Atomic Energy Commission, is visiting AEC Headquarters April 10-11 for discussions on recent developments in the power reactor and radioactive waste disposal fields, the Plowshare program, and International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. On April 11 Sir Philip will participate in the signing of the amendment extending the U.S.-Australian Peaceful Uses Agreement.

Dr. Gunnar B Anders, Director of Norway's Institute for Atomic Energy, visited AEC Headquarters on April 3 to discuss various aspects of the proposed Amendment to the U.S.-Norwegian Agreement for Cooperation in the Civil Uses of Atomic Energy. The present Agreement, which covers research and power activities, expires in June.

Dr. V. A. Sarabhai, Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission, will also visit Washington on April 12 and 13 to discuss matters of continuing mutual interest in the arms control and safeguards areas and the general nuclear energy field.

5. Visit to Richland, Washington Facilities

On March 29 I participated in the dedication at Richland, Washington, of the Donald W. Douglas Laboratories, commercial facilities of Douglas

United Nuclear, one of our contractors at our Hanford Project. I then participated with Senator Magnuson and other officials in a press conference.

Also while at Richland I was co-recipient with Mr. Owen Hurd, Managing Director of the Washington Public Power Supply System, of plaques from the American Society of Civil Engineers denoting the AEC dual purpose B-Reactor as an outstanding civil engineering achievement. This reactor produces plutonium and also provides steam to WPPSS for the generation of 800 megawatts of electricity. The reactor, which is presently operating at the 600-650 MWE level, produces more power than any other single operating nuclear plant in the world.

6. Congressional Hearings

- a. Commissioner Ramey and I testified at hearings on the AEC Regulatory Program held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, April 4-6. AEC's Director of Regulation and other officials also testified. These hearings are scheduled to resume on April 19.

The Joint Committee probed deeply into our program activities and was generally complimentary regarding our efforts in the regulatory field. Since 1954, when the Regulatory Program was established, the Commission has licensed the operation of more than 100 reactors of all types. These reactors have accumulated an aggregate operating history of some 575 reactor years without a fatality or serious radiation exposure.

It is expected that the recent increase in power reactor applications will tax the manpower capabilities of our regulatory staff. In addition, there are the complex considerations involved in locating larger plants closer to urban centers. I assured the Joint Committee, however, that we will meet the challenge of these technical and administrative problems so that the forward progress of the nuclear power industry can continue in an environment of safety in which the public and Congress can have confidence.

- b. AEC has been asked to testify on its safety program before the Subcommittee on NASA Oversight of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics. These hearings are intended to obtain information that will assist the Subcommittee in evaluating NASA's safety program at this time when the investigation is being conducted into the Apollo spacecraft accident. The Director of our Operational Safety Division will testify at hearings tentatively scheduled for April 13.
  
- c. On April 11 Commissioner Ramey is scheduled to testify before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Reorganization of the House Committee on Government Operations on a bill to establish a Commission on Government Procurement.

Respectfully yours,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith

I flew on Jet Star #12491 from Andrews Air Force Base to Springfield, Illinois (leaving at 12:30 p.m. and arriving at 1:30 p.m.) with Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit, Arnie Fritsch, Harry S. Traynor, John Erlewine, and Louis M. Groeniger. We were met by Dale Young (Assistant to Governor Otto Kerner). We drove by Lincoln's grave, his home and building in which he had his law office, on the way to the State Capitol. We met with Governor Kerner and then with the state legislative leaders - Senators W. Russell Arrington (President Pro Tempore of the Senate), Joseph R. Peterson (Majority Whip), Robert Coulson (Majority Whip), Thomas A. McGlooin (Minority Leader), Alan J. Dixon (Minority Whip), Representatives Ralph Smith (Speaker of the House), William E. Pollack (Majority Leader - left before the meeting), Merle K. Anderson (Majority Whip), Jack Walker (Majority Whip), John P. Touhy (Minority Leader), Clyde A. Choate (Minority Whip), and others. After I was introduced by Governor Kerner, I read a statement (copy attached) saying the Weston site is in jeopardy if the State of Illinois doesn't pass a fair housing law - this was followed by questions and discussion in which progress seemed to be made.

We then met with mayors from the Weston area - Arthur Theriault (Weston), Albert D. McCoy (Aurora), Arthur W. Swanson (Batavia), B. Richard Lindholm (Geneva), Karl F. Heimke (Wheaton), George Neumark (St. Charles), John M. Downs (West Chicago), Robert W. Leonard (North Aurora), and others. I again made my statement, followed by discussion. Then Governor Kerner and I held a press conference in the presence of Commissioners Tape, Ramey and Nabrit. This was followed by a similar television interview - questions were asked on the need for fair housing laws, reasons for the choice of Weston, the timing of congressional action; etc.

We returned to Andrews via Mats Plane (leaving at 5 p.m. and arriving at 7:35 p.m.).

Thursday, April 13, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from Barnaby Keeney (Chairman, National Endowment for the Humanities). Keeney said they are in trouble with Congress on their appropriations, which are going to be taken up by the full Committee next week. He said it would be very helpful if four or five scientists who are well known would send a supporting telegram, stating that scientists regard humane studies as essential to the progress and understanding of science and the education of scientists. He asked me to try to generate such telegrams to George Mahon (Chairman of the Committee), Julia Hansen of Washington (Secretary of the Committee), Frank T. Bow of Ohio (the senior Republican), Ben Reifel of South Dakota, and Carl Perkins of Kentucky. Each one should have the same wire, signed by all the scientists (although telegrams from the individual scientists would be all right, if some individuals so preferred). Keeney would like copies of the wires.

He suggested such scientists as Teller, Rickover, and Seitz. Keeney said he talked to Bob Morrison (Vice President in charge of Biological Sciences at Cornell University) yesterday, and he is going to contact the leading scientists on the National Science Board - Phil Handler (Chairman) and Jay Stratton. Also, Keeney may call George Beadle. He realizes that I, myself, could not send such a telegram; however, I said I would be happy to contact other scientists.

At 11 a.m. I placed a telephone call to Charlie Robbins (Atomic Industrial Forum). With reference to Arnold Fritsch's conversation with him regarding material for the ANS-AIF meeting in Chicago (at the time of the 25th anniversary



Statement of Chairman Seaborg

April 12, 1967

My colleagues, Commissioner Ramey, Commissioner Tape, Commissioner Nabrit, and I have come here today at the invitation of Governor Kerner to discuss with you what we believe to be a common interest and a common problem. The common interest to which I refer is, of course, obtaining from the Congress authorization and funds for the design and construction of the 200 BEV Accelerator Laboratory at the Weston, Illinois site. Although we have taken some substantial steps toward this objective, I must emphasize that we are a long way from its attainment.

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy has concluded its Authorization Hearings for this year but has not yet reported out with regard to the 200 BEV Accelerator Project. AEC is about to start similar hearings before the House Appropriations Committee and then, of course, debate will follow on the floors of both Houses of the Congress when the Authorization and Appropriations Bills are considered. Under consideration will be a request for authorization of some \$10 million for design work on the project. Although approval of these funds would permit proceeding with design, it would not constitute final authorization of the project. Such final authorization will be sought next Spring from the Congress assuming that design work proceeds according to schedule. At that time we can expect that the project will be again reviewed by the Congress in all its aspects.

I feel sure that all of us here are anxious that the design and construction of the 200 BEV Accelerator proceed just as fast as possible.

It is a formidable task even without continuing uncertainties regarding the location of the project. This leads me to our common problem -- discrimination in housing.

We have come here today because we believe that authorization and appropriation of the design monies for the 200 BEV project by the Congress this year and the construction authorization and appropriation of money for the project next Spring are endangered by the allegations of the existence of discrimination in housing in the site area and by the absence of legal means at either the State or local level to deal with the situation effectively. If this issue could be eliminated we believe that the chances of obtaining the authorization and attendant confirmation of Weston as the site for the project would be greatly enhanced.

There is no question in our minds but that the issue of housing discrimination will be debated when the AEC Authorization bill goes to the floor of Congress within the next few weeks. Those offering and defending authorization of the project will need all of the evidence of positive action to eliminate discrimination in housing they can obtain. Frankly, at the moment, the AEC has little to offer. The commitments sought from communities in the Weston area have failed to materialize. On the other hand the concern in Congress resulting from protests of civil rights organizations against location of the accelerator at Weston has not subsided. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy and the AEC recently have received new demands that an alternate site be named if Illinois does not enact an effective open occupancy law or the communities pass effective ordinances.

Even members of the Illinois Legislature have recently protested to the President against location of the Accelerator Project at Weston because Illinois has no effective open housing law.

With the exception of the Village of Weston, no community in the site area has enacted an effective open housing ordinance. None has even provided the AEC with commitment letters on nondiscrimination in housing. The record here will not be impressive to the Congress. There is still time for effective action at the State level and the local level and that is why we have come to brief you on how the situation looks.

In our judgment, enactment of an effective open housing law by the Legislature of Illinois would go a long way toward ending any question of change of location of the accelerator site. We are not in position to say what the Congress will do with regard to the 200 BEV Accelerator Project if such a law is not enacted.

The schedule for Congressional action being what it is you might ask if enactment of a State statute could come in time to affect the outcome of authorization for the project. As I have already indicated, we anticipate that Congress will consider this matter both this year and next. We hope that if there is reason to believe that the Illinois Legislature will enact an open housing statute at the current session, Congress may be willing to authorize the funds for continued design knowing that next Spring it will have the opportunity to study the matter again before authorizing construction. If the State of Illinois does not act this session, it probably will not have another opportunity before Congress considers the matter again.

You may also ask if it is actually feasible to move the site from the State of Illinois. Political issues aside, it certainly is feasible to move the site. Work is just getting underway on adapting the accelerator design to the Weston site. As you know, the Commission found that any of the final six sites under consideration was suitable for the project. The Commission certainly does not favor relocation of the site but if authorization cannot be obtained for constructing this important scientific project in Illinois, the matter of location may have to be reexamined.

Let us consider for a moment other problems that may be raised by the not unlikely situation of the Congress authorizing and appropriating design money this year on the basis that such action will provide an additional year to observe what the State of Illinois and the local communities do about open occupancy legislation. If the Legislature does not now enact an open housing statute and if the State proceeds with acquisition of the land for the project site it is going to face a real dilemma because of uncertainty as to whether Weston will in fact be the project site will continue until Congress acts again next year. Will the State actually acquire the land for the project site when doubts continue as to whether Illinois really has the project? If it does not acquire the land by next Spring what will be the Congressional reaction then when it considers final authorization of the project? How long can the AEC proceed with design of the Accelerator for the Weston site with there being uncertainties as to project location? These are hard but very real problems which could be all but put to rest if the discrimination in

housing problem could be eliminated this Spring by enacting an effective State statute or local ordinances or preferably both.

That concludes my initial remarks. My colleagues and I would be happy to attempt to answer any questions which you may wish to pose.

of the first nuclear chain reaction) next fall, I said I thought something along the lines he suggested is possible. I told him I would like to send him the complete tape (on voices from the past) as I had suggested; he can run it and then let me know what he thinks. I said it is possible to hear Ernest Rutherford's voice on the tape, which is unexpected, and that there is some humor toward the end of the tape. There are sections which relate to the 25th anniversary as well as sections that have to do with my comments and those of Segré. He would like to augment the invitation list by inviting people who were involved, but who were not at the CP-1 pile at the time of the critical chain reaction. He even mentioned television people.

I mentioned there will be two other occasions in Chicago in the fall; one, the 25th anniversary of the first weighing of plutonium which was September 10, 1942, on the fourth floor of the Jones Chemical Laboratory building, which will be held on Sunday, September 10th; and second, the American Chemical Society meeting on September 11th-12th, which will have a symposium on this same subject. At the meeting on the 10th, people who did or were connected with the first weighing will be there, such as Burris Cunningham, Louis Werner, etc. I said we might use some snapshots of the people involved which were taken twenty-five years ago on September 10th. He also mentioned slides for the AIF meeting. With regard to the meeting with their Board of Directors on October 6th, I told him I would bring this matter up with the Commissioners at our next meeting.

At 11:45 a.m. I called Dan Wilkes and arranged to get together with him on May 7th while I am in San Francisco.

The Chicago Tribune and the Sun Times ran headlines covering yesterday's visit to Springfield, Illinois, saying I gave an ultimatum demanding an open housing law or the 200 BeV Accelerator would not go to Weston.

At 12 noon I met with Vikram A. Sarabhai (Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission) to discuss the NPT.

At 12:30 p.m. I hosted a luncheon for Sarabhai in the Executive Chamber No. 3 of the Madison Hotel. It was attended by Sarabhai, L. K. Jha (secretary to Prime Minister of India Ghandi), Ambassador Nehru, Dr. P. Banerjee (Minister, Embassy of India), A. S. Chib (First Secretary, Embassy of India), Prakash Shah (Second Secretary, Embassy of India), Herman Pollack, Donovan Zook, William Foster, Charles Johnson, Congressman Chet Holifield, Congressman Craig Hosmer, John Conway, George Murphy, Commissioners Ramey and Tape and AEC staff. I gave a short talk on the importance of the NPT and U.S.-Indian cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, followed by talks by Holifield, Sarabhai, Foster, Hosmer, and Jha - this was a debate on Indian versus U.S. views on the NPT.

At 3:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Tim Branton, Public Relations Office of Westinghouse International, New York. He said he has on his desk an article, in Spanish, called "New Worlds in Atomic Energy," by me and he is about to send it to interested publications in Latin America, particularly Argentina. He asked if I could supply him with pictures to help illustrate the article, that is, if it is appropriate. I told him I would track the article down and would be in touch with him. He has a deadline of about a week, and I said he would hear from us before then. I think it is an adaptation of something I said or wrote.

At 3:30 p.m. I called Edward Teller and told him I have received a telephone call from Barnaby Keeney, former President of Brown University, who is now Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities. The Endowment is a new organization

created last year for the support of the humanities. It seems that their Appropriations Committee in Congress is giving them trouble. Barnaby would like to have a few scientists send telegrams to the Committee members supporting the program of the Endowment. Teller said to be able to do so he would have to know more about this program. I asked if he would like to call Barnaby, and he said he would rather see him, but if time did not permit that he would be willing to talk to him on the telephone. Edward will be at Livermore until the 21st, leaving on the 22nd for Columbus, Ohio, and continuing to Washington on the 23rd. I told him I will ask Barnaby to call him.

At 3:30 p.m. I called Frederick Seitz and told him about my conversation with Barnaby Keeney. Seitz said he would be glad to send out messages to a number of Academy people. I gave him a list of the people on the Committee.

I then called Barnaby Keeney and told him I had called Rickover earlier in the day, who doesn't want to send a wire but will talk to all the people involved here and maybe some others. His views are intermediate between Keeney's and mine, but I told Keeney that Rickover would be positive. I told him that I also talked with Edward Teller and he is unfamiliar with the whole thing. I gave Barnaby the home address and office telephone number of Teller and suggested he get in touch with him. I also told him about my call to Frederick Seitz.

I wrote to Lynne and to Pete to send them each a copy of the picture taken with President Johnson on August 1, 1966. I also wrote to my mother to tell her about my planned visit with her, and perhaps Jeanette and Ray and some of the Johnsons at her home on Saturday, May 8th.

At 6:15 p.m. I attended a reception by the Board of Trustees of the RAND Corporation at the Statler-Hilton Hotel - Henry S. Rowen, T. Keith Glennan, Edwin M. McMillan, Kermit Gordon, Charles Schultze, Newton N. Minow, Lauris Norstad, Kenneth S. Pitzer, Frank Stanton, Don K. Price, Charles Allen Thomas, William Webster, Jerry Tape and others.

At 7:30 p.m. I attended, at the request of Miss Hill, the Science Fair at Deal Junior High School where Eric had an exhibit on atomic structure.

President Johnson gave his remarks (copy attached) at the meeting of the American Chiefs of State at Punta del Este, Uruguay, today; he mentioned "exploring a Latin American regional program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

Friday, April 14, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. Commissioners Tape, Ramey, and Nabrit, AEC staff, and I met with Vikram A. Sarabhai (Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission), L. K. Jha, and Ambassador Nehru to discuss Indian versus U.S. views on the NPT. Sarabhai suggested a U.S.-USSR guarantee against nuclear attack on non-nuclear countries as a substitute for the NPT and I argued the inadequacy and difficulty of this approach.

At 11 a.m. I met with William Harrell (Vice President of the University of Chicago) and Philip Powers (President, Argonne Universities Association) to discuss the director for Argonne. First choice is Manson Benedict; other possibilities are Robert E. Connick, Robert B. Duffield, Winston W. Manning, Mike Ference, Harvey Brooks, and Robert L. Sproul.

decisions we have made together. And I am sure you will all wish to do the same.

NOTE: The President's statement was released in

Punta del Este following an informal but private session in the San Rafael Hotel. President Oscar D. Gestido of Uruguay served as chairman.

## 176 Remarks in Punta del Este at the Public Session of the Meeting of American Chiefs of State. *April 13, 1967*

*Mr. Chairman, fellow Chiefs of State, ladies and gentlemen:*

First, President Gestido, may I express, on behalf of my entire delegation, gratitude to you for the courtesy and generosity that Uruguay has offered her sister nations at this conference.

We have come to Punta del Este as the leaders of 20 governments—and as the trustees for more than 400 million human beings.

We meet in a city where, 5½ years ago, an alliance was formed—a pledge was made—and a dream begun.

Now we must measure the progress we have made. We must name the barriers that still stand between us and the fulfillment of our dream. Then we must put in motion plans that will set us firmly on the way toward the proud destiny that is our peoples' right.

We meet as friends, as neighbors, and as allies. Hundreds of years ago we were the New World. Now each of us faces the problems of growing maturity—of industrialization, of rapid urban growth, of sharing the opportunities of life among our people.

We no longer inhabit a New World. We cannot escape from our problems—as the first Americans could—in the vastness of an uncharted hemisphere. If we are to grow and prosper, we must face the problems of our maturity. And we must do it both boldly and wisely—and we must face them now.

If we do, we can create a new America—where the best in man may flourish in free-

dom and in dignity. If we neglect the planning, if we ignore the commitments that it requires—if our rhetoric is not followed by action—we shall fail not only the Americans of this generation, but hundreds of millions to come.

In unity—and only in unity—is our strength. The barriers that deny the dream of a new America are stronger than the strongest among us—acting alone. But they cannot stand against our combined will and our common effort.

So I speak to you as a ready partner in that effort. I represent a Nation committed by history, by national interest, and by simple friendship to the cause of progress in Latin America. But the assistance of my Nation will be useful only as it reinforces your own determination and builds on your own achievements—and only as it is bound to the growing unity of our own hemisphere.

As I have listened to the able and eloquent addresses of my fellow Presidents and Prime Ministers who have gathered here, and as I have surveyed the constructive suggestions that have been made, here are the tasks before us as I see it:

First, you will be forging a great new common market—expanding your industrial base, increasing your participation in world trade, and broadening economic opportunities for your people. I have already made my position clear to my Congress and my people: If Latin America decides to create a common market, I shall recommend a substantial contribution to a fund that will help



case the transition into an integrated regional economy.

Second, you will design, and join together to build, great multinational projects that will open up the inner frontiers of Latin America. These will provide—at last—the physical basis of Simón Bolívar's vision of continental unity. I shall ask my people to provide, over a 3-year period, substantial additional funds for the Inter-American Bank's Fund for Special Operations, as our part of this special effort. I have also asked the Export-Import Bank to give urgent and sympathetic attention, wherever it is economically feasible, to loans for earth stations that will bring satellite communications to Latin America, so that this great hemisphere can have the communications it so sorely needs.

Third, I know how hard you are striving to expand the volume and value of Latin American exports. Bilateral and multilateral efforts to achieve this are already underway. But as I made very clear only yesterday afternoon in our private session, we are prepared to consider a further step in international trade policy. We are ready to explore with other industrialized countries—and with our own people—the possibility of temporary preferential tariff advantages for all developing countries in the markets of all the industrialized countries. We are also prepared to make our contribution to additional shared efforts in connection with the International Coffee Agreement.

Fourth, all of us know that modernizing agriculture and increasing its productivity is an urgent task for Latin America—as it is for the whole world. Modernizing education is equally important. I have already urged our Government to expand our bilateral assistance in the field of agriculture and in the field of education.

Fifth, you are engaged in bringing to Latin American life all that can be used from the

common fund of modern science and technology. In addition to the additional resources we shall seek in the field of education, we are now prepared to join with Latin American nations in:

- creating an inter-American training center for educational broadcasting, and supporting a pilot educational television demonstration project in a Central American country that will teach the children by day and entertain and inform their families at night;
- establishing a new inter-American foundation for science and technology;
- developing a regional program of marine science and technology; and
- exploring a Latin American regional program for the peaceful uses of atomic energy.

Sixth, the health of the people of Latin America ultimately depends on everything we do to modernize the life of the region. But we must never forget that when children are not provided with adequate and balanced diets, they are permanently affected as human beings—and as citizens. Therefore, we in our country propose to increase our food program for preschool children in Latin America by tripling it, and substantially improve our school lunch program by doubling it in the year ahead. We are also prepared to set up in Latin America a demonstration center in the field of fish protein concentrates. We believe that this essential ingredient of a balanced diet can be provided at a much lower cost than has ever been known in our history.

Finally, I shall urge funds be provided to help establish Alliance for Progress centers at colleges and universities in the United States. Our partnership must be based on respect for our various cultures and civilizations. And respect is built upon knowledge. This new education program will offer new

opportunities for students and educators of your countries and of my country to understand each other and to work closer together.

Our discussions here are couched in the technical terms of trade and development policies.

But beyond these impersonal terms stands the reality of individual men, women, and children. It is for them—not for the statisticians and economists—that we have come here to plan, to dream and to work. It is for them—and especially for the young among them—that the hope and the challenge of this Alliance exists.

For them, we must move forward from this hour. Each of us present should engage in some introspection and ask ourselves what are we, ourselves, doing to build more schools, more hospitals, and more roads?

What are we doing to produce more food, and to take the steps necessary on our own initiative to see that this job is done?

What are we, ourselves, doing to develop more trade; to take on the hard problems in our own countries of tax reform and land reform, of creating new jobs and new economic opportunities for our own people whom we presume to lead; of cleaning out the red tape and acting with the sense of urgency that our times require; and, above all, providing action to carry out the record and following through on the plans we have made?

I pledge to you today that I will do all I can, in my time of leadership, to help you meet these challenges.

One of the first groups that I met with the first week I was in the White House, when I became President, was the ambassadors to Washington from Latin America. I called them to the East Room to talk to them about this program and their plans.

From that hour until this I have accel-

erated America's contribution to the hemisphere, by increasing substantially the flow of my country's funds—substantially increasing them by 35 percent the last 3 years over the preceding 3 years to this hemisphere.

I know what is at stake for you, and I know what is at stake for me and my country. More than that, I know what is at stake for Latin America.

We raised the total flow of funds. For the 3 years 1961 to 1964, it ran \$3,700 million. From 1964, 1965, and 1966, that \$3,700 million was raised to about \$5 billion.

I know that the demands are increasing, and the clock is ticking. I know that the dream of the new America will not wait. I know that most of you sense the same urgency—the same need for speedy decision and effective action in your own countries, as well as in mine.

So my fellow Presidents, I should like to conclude by speaking not only to you, but speaking to the young people of your countries who will follow you, the youth of our nations; to the students in the schools and universities; to the young people on the farms and in the new factories; to the labor unions; to the civil service of our governments—to all of those who are moving into their time of responsibility.

This is the way I would like to speak to them this afternoon; this is the message that I would like to bring to them:

All that has been dreamed of in the years since the Alliance started can only come to pass if your hearts and your minds are dedicated and committed to it.

It is our duty—we who hold public office and bear great private responsibilities—to create an environment in which you can build your part of the new America.

It is your duty to prepare yourselves now—to use the tools of learning, and the idealism

*Lyndon B. Johnson, 1967*

Apr. 14 [177]

that is your natural heritage, for the humane purposes that lie deep in our common civilization.

You cry out for change, for what President Franklin Roosevelt called a New Deal. And you do not want it imposed from above. You want a chance to help shape the conditions of your own lives.

You—the youth of the Americas—should know that revolutions of fire have brought men in this hemisphere, and in jungles half the world away, still greater tyrannies than those they fought to cast off.

Now, here in the countries of the Alliance, a peaceful revolution has affirmed man's ability to change the conditions of his life through the institutions of democracy. In your hands is the task of carrying it forward.

The pace of change is not fast enough. It will remain too slow—unless you join your energies, your skills and commitments in a mighty effort that extends into the farthest reaches of this hemisphere.

The time is now. The responsibility is ours.

So let us declare the next 10 years the decade of urgency.

Let us match our resolve and our resources to the common tasks—until the dream of a new America is accomplished and is a reality in the lives of all of our people.

Thank you.

NOTE: The President spoke at 1:07 p.m. in the Hall of the Americas at the San Rafael Hotel. His opening words referred to President Oscar D. Gestido of Uruguay, who served as chairman of the meeting.

At 12:45 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 684 (notes attached). We had a working lunch. We discussed a draft of a proposed letter from President Johnson to German Chancellor Kiesinger (copy attached) enlisting his support of the NPT.

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2269 (action summary attached).

At 3:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 249 (action summary attached).

Yoshie Kadota, my friend of UCLA days, came to stay with us as a house guest.

Saturday, April 15, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until about 1 p.m.

I wrote to W. Kenneth Davis, Chairman, Robert E. Wilson Award Committee, to support the nomination of Dr. Cranford H. Greenewalt, as the first recipient of the Robert E. Wilson Award in Nuclear Chemical Engineering to be given by the Nuclear Engineering Division of the American Institute of Chemists (copy attached).

Sunday, April 16, 1967

I worked on my talk, "J. Robert Oppenheimer: His Public Service and Human Contributions," to be given at the Oppenheimer Memorial Session of the American Physical Society on April 24, 1967, at the Sheraton Park Hotel, and on my talk, "Fast Breeder Power Reactors - A World Outlook," for the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Association in Canada on May 31, 1967. I read journals and worked on other AEC papers.

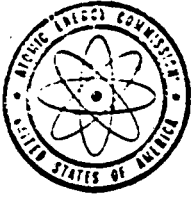
Dianne, Suki, and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, on the White Horse Trail, then on a cross trail to the Black Horse Trail and along this for a while and then back to the White Horse Trail and along this to our starting point.

Monday, April 17, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:40 a.m. I met with Austrian Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Carl H. Bobleter and Dr. Gerald Hunteregger (Counselor, Austrian Embassy) to hear about the Austrian offer to build a headquarters for the IAEA in Vienna. They already plan to do this for the UN Industrial Development Organization. The two headquarters would be in Danube Park.

I met with Dwight Ink to discuss the Committee Study of the BOB.

At 11:15 a.m. John Vinciguerra called me and said he will be sending up a memorandum regarding the inspection by the AEC of fuel fabrication facilities at NUMEC, NFS, and United Nuclear, and he wondered if it wouldn't be desirable for me to initiate this program by telephone calls from me, personally. I told him I would do this - calls to Zalman Shapiro (NUMEC), Charles Runion (Nuclear Fuel Services), and David Shaw (United Nuclear). Vinciguerra called back and asked that I make it clear that he will be following up with each of these companies to make the necessary arrangements. It should also be made clear that we will not need to add new people - we will utilize the AEC people who are at the chemical processing plants, converting them over to resident inspection responsibilities.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 14, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 684

12:45 p. m., Friday, April 14, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Proposed Letter to GAC Chairman Hafstad Commenting on Report of the 99th GAC Meeting

Approved subject to review by Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit. The Chairman will sign the letter tomorrow. (Fritsch)

2. October 6, 1967 Joint AEC-AIF Meeting

The Commissioners suggested exploration with AIF of the possibility of a meeting on October 9 instead of October 6. (Fritsch)

3. April 10 Memorandum from Robert E. Kintner, Secretary to the Cabinet, re May 1 Report to the White House on Administration Accomplishments

Noted. (AGM)

4. Congressman Rhodes' Request for Consideration of Employment for Dr. R. R. Roy

The Commissioners suggested staff give this matter appropriate attention. A response to Congressman Rhodes should move next week. (EAGM)

5. AEC Comments on Department of State-ACDA Letter re Placement of U.S. Nuclear Facilities under IAEA Safeguards

The Chairman will sign the letter tomorrow subject to Commissioners' comments. (Fritsch)

6. Mr. Schultze's April 13 Letter re Reprogramming of 1968 Funds for Naval Reactor Program

Noted.

7. Project CABRIOLET 1968 Reprogramming (See Mr. Abbadessa's April 14 Memorandum re CABRIOLET FY 1968 Reprogramming)

Commissioner Tape will call Mr. Spurgeon Keeny, White House staff. (Bartels-SECY)

8. April 10 Memo from Robert Kintner re Administration Record of Price Movement

Noted.

9. April 8 Letter from Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance re Dispersal

The Commissioners requested early staff action. (DMA)

10. April 7 Letter from C. D. Calsoyas, Acting Professor, University of California

The Commissioners agreed staff should respond. (AGMR&D)

11. Agenda for the Week of April 17

Approved. (SECY)

12. Commissioners' Visit to NR-1, April 21, 1967

Scheduled. (SECY)

13. Mr. Wells' April 14 Memorandum re Board Members for Future Hearings

Approved. (Ch., AS&LBP-SECY)

14. Oral Briefing on 200 Area Contract - Hanford

The Commissioners provided guidance for staff in their discussions with ARCO and DOW. (AGMO)

- ✓ 15. 200 BEV Accelerator Project--Possible April 21 Breakfast Meeting with Members of Congress

To be scheduled. (AGMO-SECY)

16. Oral Report on Discussions with URA re Staffing

Staff may proceed. The Commissioners are to be kept informed. (AGMO)

17. AEC 1246/3 - Contract Proposal Evaluation Panel Recommendation

Approved. Commissioner Ramey suggested careful attention to costs and subcontract arrangements. (DC)

18. AEC 843/48 - Letter from GE re Access Permits and AEC Evaluation Team Visit; Mr. Brown's April 11 Memorandum and Report on Gas Centrifuge Technical Evaluation Team dated April 5

Staff will meet with General Electric (and Allied Chemical representatives, if they desire) to discuss possible GE and/or ... Allied participation in the integrated AEC gas centrifuge program. Staff will attempt to find a basis for contracting with Electro-Nucleonics, Inc. The feasibility of an ENI report will also be considered. (AGM-AGMP&P)

19. AEC 1221/31 - Execution Data for CHOCOLATE Event

Approved. (DMA)

20. Mr. Labowitz's April 11 Memorandum to Commission re IAEA Safeguards on U.S. Facilities

Noted. (SAD)

- ✓ 21. Proposed Letter from the President to Chancellor Kiesinger

Staff may proceed on the basis of the Commissioners' comments. (SAD)

CROSS REFERENCE SHEET Document # 908273

TITLE OF DOCUMENT DRAFT LETTER from President To  
Chancellor Kiesinger  
4/14/67 5 pages

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Dick Koogle  
Name

August 27, 1986  
Date

76257 76261



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOS  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager.

DATE: April 14, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2269, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1967, 3:15 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:RH

## Commission Business

1. Briefing on Management Information Systems

Discussed.

2. AEC 377/24 - Amendment of Personnel Security Criteria to Include Use of Hallucinogenic Drugs

Approved . (GC/AGMA)

3. AEC 909/9 - Extension of Contract No. AT(30-1)-2098 with MIT

Approved. (DC)

4. AEC 773/22 - Hallam Nuclear Power Facilities - CPPD Claims

Approved . (DC)

5. AEC 751/377 - Pricing Policy re EURATOM Request for Additional Plutonium

The Commission agreed to the approach in paragraph 1.b. with the modification that the Euratom purchases from U.S. reactor operators are not to exceed 75 percent of the amount any single operator has available.

Commissioner Ramey requested further review of plutonium requirements.  
(IA/AGMPP)

6. AEC 111/68 - Review of AEC Security and Classification Policies and Practices

Deferred. To be scheduled as the first item of business at the Commission Meeting on Wednesday, April 19. (SECY)

cc:  
Commissioners

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: April 14, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

H.L.P.

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

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 249, FRIDAY, APRIL 14, 1967,  
3:20 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

Commission Business

AEC-R 30/75 - Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 30 and 32 to Exempt  
Spark Gap Tubes Containing Promethium 147

Approved. (RPS)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

RECEIVED BY DOE  
APR 15 1967

April 15, 1967

Dear Mr. Davis:

I am writing in support of the nomination of Dr. Crawford H. Greenewalt as the first recipient of the Robert E. Wilson Award in Nuclear Chemical Engineering to be given by the Nuclear Engineering Division of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

This nomination is based on his leadership in the wartime production of plutonium by the Du Pont Company.

I was in an excellent position to observe firsthand his role in this enterprise, and I can state unequivocally that he played the key role. He led the entire Du Pont effort, and made the key decisions concerning the construction of the plutonium production reactors and the chemical processes for the separation of the plutonium from the irradiated uranium and fission products.

I recall particularly his role in making the decision to utilize the bismuth phosphate process for the chemical separation plant at Hanford. This decision was made at the end of a day-long conference at the Metallurgical Laboratory on June 1, 1943, in which all of the pros and cons of the competing chemical processes were evaluated. In retrospect, it can certainly be said that it was the correct decision for the situation, and there is good reason to believe that the choice of the alternate chemical separation process might have led to failure.

I believe that Crawford H. Greenewalt is eminently qualified to receive the Robert E. Wilson Award.

Sincerely,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mr. W. Kenneth Davis  
Chairman, Robert E. Wilson Award Committee  
Bechtel Corporation  
22 Bush Street  
San Francisco, California 94119

At 12:50 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin at the Pot-O'-Gold.

At 2 p.m. I met, along with Julie Rubin, with Joseph V. Machugh (friend of Bernard Baruch). Machugh stated that shortly after publication of the original Baruch plan for the control of atomic energy, he wrote him expressing views suggesting that the plan would not work. He then expounded on the reason for these views, and in doing so introduced the importance of public relations to this subject. In further amplifying on his general remarks, Machugh introduced another of his ideas which he identified as an "achievement inventory" that had been suggested to President Kennedy during the early stages of the campaign prior to his election. We made copies of the papers Machugh referred to (copies attached).

At 3 p.m. I attended a meeting of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development in the Executive Office Building. The Vice President presided and those attending were: Margoliese (OST), Galler (Smithsonian), Morrell (BOB), Chuck Johnson (NSC), Fritsch, Hollomon (Commerce), Gaud (AID), Kohler (State), Pollack (State), Meeker (State), Boyd (Transportation), Nitze (Navy), Haworth (NSF), Shapley (NASA), Wenk (Marine Council), Cain (Interior), Levitt, Coulson (agency unknown), and many others. The Vice President began the meeting by welcoming Transportation Secretary Alan Boyd who is now a full-fledged member of the Council and by noting the favorable reactions received to date on the Council's report to the President and to the Congress. The Vice President then reported very briefly on his trip abroad indicating that Wenk had accompanied him and then turned the meeting over to Wenk to expand on the considerable interest shown in Europe on oceanography.

Wenk gave a short appraisal of his series of discussions abroad. He noted that in each case he covered the following: 1. discussed the U.S. initiatives being taken in marine sciences; 2. attempted to solicit the intentions and plans and programs of the foreign country in oceanography and 3. explored the possibilities of bilateral or multilateral cooperation in the marine sciences. As regards this latter point, it seemed a Pan-European approach, either under NATO or under a separate civilian organization similar to ESRO seemed at first brush the most practical way to proceed. The European requests of the U.S. in the oceanographic field generally centered in four areas: 1. the lease of vessels from our mothballed fleet; 2. the desire to train their scientists and engineers in oceanography here in the United States; 3. the hope of receiving assistance in establishing a European oceanographic data center; and 4. the desire to have made available to them the advanced marine technology existing in the U.S. Wenk concluded by indicating that this whole area of international cooperation with the Europeans and other foreign countries is one of the items being considered by the Committee chaired by State Deputy Under Secretary Foy Kohler, which would report its progress to date later in the meeting.

William Gaud then discussed the Food-From-The-Sea program for which AID is the cognizant agency. He reported that after AID obtained this assignment this past fall they created a "War on Hunger" office with an Assistant Administrator, Herb Waters, and under this office a Food-From-The-Sea bureau was set up under the direction of George Parman. In general, the Food-From-The-Sea program is in step with the schedule adopted by the Council last September. AID is proceeding with a meeting in May to select those countries in which demonstration programs will be pursued.

The Vice President, who had left the room momentarily to take a telephone call, returned and stressed the importance of involving the private sector - perhaps

<sup>meeting</sup>  
(These copies refer to a/with Joseph V. Machugh on 4/17/67.)

October 3, 1969.

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 69

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

You did it again. Pointed up four vital steps in the wake of the President's announcement of an atomic explosion in the Soviet Union. All your steps ring the bell, particularly "immediate steady mobilization" which fairly shrieks to be obviating.

My only apprehension about them is: HOW can we be sure of effective inspection or control? And, can an agreement be any more reliable than the integrity of all its signers?

I am not unaware of risks incident to non-control in such a vital field during a period of spreading, scientific knowledge and industrial know-how. But, until there is more convincing evidence of universal trustworthiness than has yet appeared, I see no other alternative than for us to aim to the best and aim to keep us far ahead as possible in the development of every conceivable character of defensive and offensive weapons.

To refresh your recollection and save you the time to locate my June 22, 1968, AI Statement, copy of it is attached herewith. I have found such intelligent sentiment in hearty accord with views expressed therein.

I hope it doesn't seem obstinate to say that I see no reason to alter the fundamental position taken in that Statement despite WHATEVER it is that the Soviets have accomplished. For, even if they have made substantial progress, which probably they have, still no agreement can be any stronger than its makers.

Furthermore, try as I may, I find it exceedingly difficult to dislodge my mind of a deep-rooted suspicion that the Soviets do not have as much as they would like the World and the USA to believe they have achieved. Remember Will Rogers' sage utterance: "America never lost a War - but never won a Conference"?

Added apprehension results from obvious exaggerations in the press and over the air following in the wake of the President's announcement. "We have A-Bombs"; "Soviets have caught up with the USA"; "Russia soon to turn out their A-Bombs on a mass-production basis"; Etc., Etc.

On a different but related subject - attached also is a Washington Herald editorial on approaching parity of production costs of crude shale oil and crude petroleum as a consequence of the Rifle, Colorado experimentation. Didn't you say something in your 1918 War Industries Board Report about: "The Allies virtually floating to Victory on a 'Sea of Oil'?"

It strikes me that Oil and the A-Bomb are major complementary elements of effective preparedness. The Rifle shale oil project gives promise of supplying all needed oil for this Nation from sources within our own boundaries. That would make us entirely independent of such vast but vulnerable sources as "Possibly the World's Largest Oil Fields," i.e., The Middle East.

However, unquestionably much remains to be done in the way of development in order to make such oil readily available. And such development requires time, perhaps a long time.

As of now, we do not have enough oil in our own land, particularly in the event of a sudden war emergency. Might not these very facts possibly inspire some "Orbitis-creators" to hasten the day of precipitation - HOW we can develop processes to obtain adequate quantities of that liquid gold to meet every foreseeable contingency?

I may be in New York City within the next few weeks. And there are a couple of other, related thoughts I should like to leave with United States Citizens No. 1.

With assurance of my continued high esteem and every good wish to you, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(signed) JOE HARRISON  
Joseph V. Harrison

The Honorable Bernard M. Baruch,  
3 East 66th Street,  
New York, N. Y.

JH:wb  
encls-2

1203 Decatur Street, N. W.,  
Washington 11, D. C.,  
June 21, 1945.

Re: BARUCH ATOMIC ENERGY PROPOSAL.

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. Baruch:

For the first time in our long association - I have reservations as to the written words of a Proposal of yours. Invariably, I have echoed your sentiments on economic and related matters. And, theoretically, I am wholeheartedly in accord with your views on Control of Atomic Energy. As basis for discussion of this incalculably important development, as well as clarification of certain imperfections - it is absolutely superb.

The analysis of the significance and potentialities of this unprecedented weapon of ours and the unfolding of a logical procedure for its control thru establishment of an International Control Authority - is masterful. Organization of the material, crispness and eagerness of the true Baruchian style leaves little, if any, room for improvement. It is a privilege, a pleasure and an educational experience, frightening though it be, to study that Address to the United Nations.

The tonal character of the Proposal itself is lofty. It is almost spiritual in approach. But that is precisely the point of my departure from complete agreement. Were we dealing with angels and not flesh and blood, with all the frailties to which mortals are heir - it might be different. But, we are NOT dealing with angels.

It is the human element. It is that factor of human nature which, thru the Centuries, has remained persistently and consistently unchanged, if not unchangeable - which bids us pause and reflect. Although I refrain from saying that I believe you are in error, I merely withhold concurrence with the written words - not the spirit of your Proposal.

The Affairs of Nations, I have heard it said, are but magnified reflections of the affairs of individuals. The identical thread runs thru them both, and the pattern is strikingly similar. What is true in the affairs of individuals likewise is true - on a more grandiose scale - in the Affairs of Nations.

One of the hardest lessons I ever learned, altho I recognized it long ago, is that when anyone does too much for another, the recipient not only fails to be duly grateful or appreciative but, actually, there is aroused latent hostility, sort of envy or jealousy. And such altruism, sneeringly has been called "Paternalism."

Never have I fully understood the meaning behind that lesson. The best I could construe is that, when one does too much for another, in effect, he monopolizes virtues involved, leaving none or few for the favored one. At best, that is unsatisfactory explanation. But the lesson itself is immutable.

You are most peculiarly aware of what happened when Disarmament occurred after World War I - when we sent many of our Ships of War and I read that other Nations submerged - blueprints. Yet, that noble gesture did not succeed in preventing World War II.

You also know the story of Shakespeare's King Lear who made that pre-dermise disposition of his Estate in order to make his daughters happy and to observe and enjoy their happiness during his own lifetime - only to learn that, after securing their inheritances, they treated their Father like a penniless and wretched fool.

Realists of the World respect - realism, just realism and only that. And, for one who does too much, to be an individual or a Nation; to be merely an "over-tinner" restaurant or barbershop; or a monstrous and unconscionable spendthrift - such conduct arouses something less than respect - even from recipients of that well-meant beneficence.

Agree we must that the World is steadily shrinking and that repercussions in any part of the Universe today are felt throughout the Globe with lightning-like rapidity. Agree also that our beloved Nations is a vital and foremost part of the modern World. That such power and responsibility which have become care - carry with them a moral obligation to contribute our share toward World Leadership - is something which cannot be denied. And true also is it that we must work toward a community of interest of all people everywhere.

But, why start with the most momentous development of all History? Why that not to like trying to stand an inverted pyramid on its apex? Could we not initiate our attempt to secure concord of action in a less vital sphere of conduct? Why not a "Pilot-plant" experimentation to see if such accord could be brought about in less significant spheres?

I heard the statement back in WWI days that if we had taken only a nibble instead of such an enormous bite, then that experiment might have resulted in greater success. Had a simple industry or two been selected and theorically tried out in the crucible of experience, perhaps a more enviable record of accomplishment might have been written.

In our present effort toward joint action on a World-wide basis, how about trying to stand that pyramid on its base and seek agreement in spheres wherein advantages are more uniformly distributed among Nations as a result of their own, independent efforts? For, agreements may be more successful and satisfactory when constituent Members have each - major contributions to make to the common cause, such as an knowledge of how to manufacture poison-gas for War purposes.

And just consider World Conditions today. To the reasonably prudent man, with vision and yet a healthy self-interest as well as desire to cooperate with fair-thinking people at home and abroad - are those Conditions conducive to inspiring voluntary surrender, practically one-sided surrender voluntarily - of a supreme advantage wrested legitimately from secrets of science thru painstaking study and profound research?



No, I am not certain that World Human Nature today has attained that stature of improved conduct wherein humility and magnanimity can blend into an harmonious result. That stage of near-perfection, I fear, remains in the dim and distant future, not now clearly discernible.

Furthermore, would Human Nature be any different in the personnel of the International Control Authority? Would Members and Representatives thereof cease to be subject to the same, burning desires - upon associating themselves with that exalted Tribunal? Or, would the same struggle we now observe raging throughout the World - merely be transferred to the Forum of the International Tribunal, there to emerge as Objective No. I: "To secure control of the Control Authority"?

Nevertheless, I commend you and feel from my heart that you have performed one more in a long line of distinguished services for the people of our Nation and of the entire World - in presenting to them all - a challenge which is breath-taking. You have given them a target at which to aim. Free and unimpeded discussion in the white light of a Public Forum - of principles involved and processes by which objectives may be attained - cannot but be fruitful - without the disclosure of actual secrets of Atomic Energy manufacture or the premature destruction of completely manufactured Atomic Bombs.

Such discussion may awaken in the hearts of all Humanity - recognition of the awfulness of the power unleashed in this unprecedented discovery and futility of attempting to control it. Is a world, isn't it a problem for - education of the World and its people, and not too suddenly at that? For, we must creep before we crawl, and crawl before we walk, and walk before we run. Isn't gradualness the key which opens the door to achievements which, if ajar too early but reveals unripened fruits of achievement?

Perhaps we should "hold our cards" for the present and temporarily, at least, retain the tremendous, scientific advantage we have gained. For, the World knows those secrets are safe in the hands of true Americans who are neither conquest-minded nor geographically imperialistic. And, in a World with profound respect for physical power, would we not have substantial bolster for World Leadership with which to guide a forward-looking spirit of decency and steady advancement of standards for all?

So, let us consider participation in and contributions toward more and wider education before injecting such exalted degree of magnanimity into World Councils. Let us reserve a Seat at the Council Table for the Creator - who is the Source of all wisdom and of all Justice. And let us not surrender voluntarily to irretrievable advantage - to an unready World in confusion and secrete our recent History proves us justified to guard until that time when the Millenium may draw even a wee bit closer to our time and an awakened World Conscience is prepared to inspire a genuine desire to share rights, privileges and responsibilities.

With assurance of my continued high esteem and all good wishes, I remain,

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) JOE MADRUGH  
Joseph V. Madrugh

...and his magnificent courage re-  
sponding an inspiration to his friends.

My dear Father and children Elizabeth,  
Lawrence, and James and sister Minna and  
Father Harold and all who are tied to Stan-  
ley Decker with the bonds of the flesh or of  
the heart.

We have gathered around the earthly re-  
mains of your beloved to speak a word of  
tribute and to find some vision of God's  
comfort.

In one of the psalms of sacred Scripture  
we read these noble lines: "Lord who shall  
ascend in Thy tabernacle? Who shall dwell  
upon Thy holy mountain? He that walketh  
uprightly and worketh righteousness and  
speaketh truth in his heart. . . . That hath  
no slander upon his tongue nor doeth evil to  
his fellow, nor taketh up a reproach against  
his neighbor. He shall never be moved."

The ancient psalmist was trying to define  
the ideal man: He must be a man who not  
only knows the truth but speaketh it in the  
privacy of his heart, a man whose sense of  
truth arises out of the very core of his being,  
a man who not only never stoops to slander  
but walks uprightly and works righteous-  
ness, a man whose sense of the truth of the  
heart is ever dedicated to the righteous serv-  
ice of his fellow man. That kind of man may  
move around in the worldly path and be  
doing many a task of life but beyond the  
event held there is the abiding stability of  
the sacred. He dwells in a holy mountain of  
noble meditation. He sojourns in a taber-  
nacle of the divine.

One always sensed that about our beloved  
Stanley, he did not stoop to slander be-  
cause he was too busy facing the truth of  
the moral challenge of the world. His bril-  
liant mind was to achieve the highest of  
academic honors but it was a mind that  
struggled with the legal framework of human  
law and human better and human rela-  
tions that makes for a free society. From  
the time when he attended a meeting of the  
bar at Lima, Peru, and he became inspired  
with the vision for the American continent  
of common citizenship and common market  
that would go beyond the unity of ancient  
civilization, that would achieve the higher  
unity of a new age of freedom; ever since that  
time he gave himself to many an act of  
simple goodness, from the reaching out with  
his hand to scholarships for some who  
needed to see deeper into the community we  
can't expect to bring many a device to bring  
new medical supplies to the healing of the  
sick.

Here was the goodness of man in all its  
rarity. Here was the noblest truth of man  
in all its intensity and charity. Here was  
the man who ever walked uprightly in the  
secret task of working righteousness, as be-  
hind the vision of the ancient psalmist. Here  
was the worthy man who sojourned in the  
tabernacle of the divine. Here was the noble  
soul who dwelt upon a holy mountain.

Let us all meditate in gratitude to God for  
the years he has shared with us, whereby he  
desires the witness of his noble heart to  
lift up the vision and to deepen all that  
makes for our fulfillment. All of you will  
in the quiet of your own prayers feel the  
truth of what he has meant for you. I will  
ever remember him for the dedicated family  
dedicated to a rabbi; for his radiant  
presence for his warm and kindly encourage-  
ment for all he shared in the walls of this  
sanctuary for the words of praise and the deep  
and joy of his prayer that transforms the  
walls of this building into a true sanctuary  
of the living God. For all of these each of  
us will ever be grateful.

The leaves have their time to fall, the  
flowers their time to fade, the stars their  
time to set. The time has come for the soul  
of our beloved to set into the great beyond.  
Let us now say of him as said our fathers  
through the ages: Borach Dayan Ha-emet:

...lived in the good God who sent this soul to  
live in our midst and now has taken him to  
his eternal nest. Zecher Tzedick Livrocho:  
The memory of the righteous is an eternal  
benediction. Amen.

## Achievements Inventory

### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. JOHN A. BLATNIK

OF MINNESOTA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, April 19, 1965

Mr. BLATNIK. Mr. Speaker, it  
pleases me to have included in the Rec-  
ord the splendid article by Joseph V.  
Machugh that appeared in the March  
issue of *Association Management*. The  
article reflects a creative and imagina-  
tive approach to the solution of signifi-  
cant problems. I believe the concepts  
he expresses are sound, meaningful, and  
realistic with potentially far-reaching re-  
percussions in both government and in-  
dustry.

The article is as follows:

#### ACHIEVEMENTS INVENTORY

(Note.—During World War II, the chair-  
man of a Federal agency was asked to ap-  
pear before a congressional committee to  
report on the agency's activities and achieve-  
ments. It was not to be a hostile inquiry,  
but rather a fact-finding session. The chair-  
man, believing he had built a commendable  
record of accomplishments, directed his su-  
pervisory staff to submit statements of their  
respective contributions to the overall record.  
Most of the resulting statements indicated  
(1) the staff did not know precisely what  
they had done; or (2) they did not know how  
to express themselves clearly; or (3) they  
had not done anything at all. After much  
emergency work, the chairman finally com-  
piled a record of his agency's activities and  
was prepared to go before the committee.

(Afterward, having learned a lesson from  
the last-minute effort, the chairman in-  
structed his staff to begin keeping a con-  
tinual record of achievements. From this  
emerged the concept of a "constant inventory  
of achievements." Joseph Machugh, author  
of this article, believes so strongly in the  
merit of the concept that for the past several  
years he has made it his personal campaign  
to urge its adoption among Members of Con-  
gress, Government officials, and business  
leaders. Because of the nature of the as-  
sociation executive's position, Mr. Machugh  
feels that the idea has particular value in the  
field of association management.)

(By Joseph V. Machugh)

"Resting on oars" while a race is in pro-  
gress is a luxury none can afford in today's  
fast-moving and keenly competitive society.  
All too often we strive valiantly to attain  
some goal and, on reaching a plateau along  
the way, we pause to bask in the reflection  
of what has been done.

Knaute Rockne's fighting Irish, once un-  
beaten for several successive seasons, faced a  
relatively weak team just prior to meeting  
their most formidable challenger. Rockne  
thought his presence was unnecessary that  
Saturday. Instead, he scouted the next op-  
position. The result was the upset of the  
season: Notre Dame was defeated by a medi-  
ocre team. Returning to South Bend, the  
players were fearful of what their famous  
coach would say. The wily Swede made no  
reference to their ignominious defeat as he  
pushed them through a week of hard prac-

tice but, when the players' suitcases—sub-  
mitted for inspection before leaving for the  
big game—were returned, on the inside of  
each was taped a copy of a local editorial:  
"Overconfidence Caused It."

#### UNIVERSAL APPLICATION

That lesson has universal application. Ex-  
pressed in other words: Half-way to objec-  
tives is no success at all. Continued effort  
is imperative if success is to be genuine and  
permanent.

How does one measure success? Perhaps a  
most convenient measure: *by achievements*.  
And what is an achievement? My definition:  
a significant job, well-done.

Achievement is a continuing process—like  
polishing brass aboard ship. If you have  
worthwhile goals, and you move toward those  
goals, that effort constitutes major achieve-  
ment. Goals, plus planning for their attain-  
ment, are part and parcel of your job as an  
association chief. Yet, what is the use of  
eminently desirable goals and superb plan-  
ning if those objectives are neither reached  
nor substantially approached?

It might be wise for every association  
executive to consider building what I charac-  
terize an "achievements inventory" and  
tell that achievements story to his member-  
ship—constantly. Association executives  
should be able at all times to enumerate,  
clearly and succinctly, their own achieve-  
ments. This is self-evident. Yet, in practice  
how many—without advance warning—  
could answer satisfactorily this question:  
Since assuming your present post, what have  
been your 10 most outstanding achieve-  
ments?

If an achievements inventory is deemed  
desirable, there are two best times to in-  
stitute it: first, the day after you begin as  
chief executive, and second, now.

#### WHO SHOULD BUILD THE INVENTORY?

Lack of objectivity is the most likely hand-  
icap for the achiever who would tell his  
own story. There is inherent ambiguity in  
self-appraisal; even mirrors do not repro-  
duce accurately. They reflect persons or  
objects in reverse instead of as they are.  
So, ideally, compilation and narration of an  
achievements inventory is a dual task, call-  
ing for cooperation and teamwork by those  
who do and those who tell about it. If  
best results are to ensue, the achiever  
achieves and the narrator compiles and nar-  
rates—imaginatively. Direction of inven-  
tory-building logically falls squarely on the  
shoulders of the narrator, under usual cir-  
cumstances.

Neither task exceeds the other in im-  
portance. One complements the other, al-  
though of course, doing must precede re-  
counting.

#### LOCATION OF ACHIEVEMENTS PROJECT

This writer is convinced that the only  
location for the compiler/narrator of an  
achievements inventory is in the office of  
the achiever, reporting directly to him. In  
an association, this would be, of course, to  
its chief executive. If there are construc-  
tive achievements, they are his accomplish-  
ments. If a bad record exists, blame will be  
his. In most associations, there must neces-  
sarily be delegation of authority to subor-  
dinates; but the chief executive must in-  
evitably accept final responsibility for suc-  
cess or failure.

#### HYPOTHESIS

Assume this hypothetical situation: an  
association executive is engaged in a vast  
maze of emergency and routine activities,  
in the midst of which budget limitations re-  
quire the dismissal of a longtime aid who  
has not carried his weight. The disgruntled  
aid is aware of a vulnerable spot in the  
association's public image and tips off the  
trade press, leading, at the most inopportu-  
ne moment, to a smear charge that dam-

Answers to that charge may take weeks to prepare. We all know that answers to charges often appear on back pages to be read by few, while the original charge received wide circulation. The result is severe damage all around.

#### PURPOSE SERVED BY AN ACHIEVEMENTS INVENTORY

A fully operative and continuing achievements inventory would serve these purposes:

1. It would enable an association chief to answer promptly and adequately any inquiry, friendly or hostile, into significant aspects of association activity emanating from official, public, or private sources. This includes answering charges promptly in the next issue of the press, before hostile sentiment can crystallize.

2. Such self-examination and soul searching would enable association errors to be found and corrected quietly without undue publicity or reprimand.

3. Even if no major error were disclosed, planning and efficiency of association activities would improve, outweighing the relatively modest expense of inventory building and maintenance.

4. It would provide ready, abundant, and valuable source material for policy statements and speeches by the association chief or by members who need reliable, factual information around which to construct their speeches.

5. It would establish a more satisfactory relationship with the association membership, generating enthusiastic support and greater willingness to pay regular dues.

#### HOW TO DO IT

The mechanics of inventory building fall readily into two separate but related parts: (1) short range and (2) long range. The objective of the first is to ascertain as quickly as possible 20 or 25 outstanding achievements and to organize an account of them simply, briefly, clearly, and convincingly. The longer project would involve a similar compilation, along with a study of the functions, structure, purposes, problems, and future needs of the association.

The initial period might best be spent examining association charts, major breakdowns of functions and responsibilities, annual and other significant reports and in personal discussions with the more active staff subordinates. Only with the help of such persons could the compiler secure the information needed for the inventory. Without such cooperation, efforts to build an effective achievements story are doomed to failure.

During both projects, care should be taken to analyze the nature and substance of every activity submitted for consideration as a major achievement. Is it an achievement? Why? Is it significant? Why? Where does it belong in order of significance? Why? Where is the documentation and proof of its significance? Is it challenge proof?

A vast part of most associations' activity is aimed at developing or maintaining a good public image. An achievements inventory aims straight at that same target. The whole concept is designed to improve the association's overall effectiveness, no matter how well the job has been done in the past, and remember, execution is the end product and by far the most important aspect of the inventory process.

One warning: Do not search too anxiously for accomplishments where they don't exist or where their merit is slight. Get only the wheat and ignore the chaff.

A wise course to pursue is to conduct a pilot experiment to determine if a more lasting project should be adopted.

Almost any association, regardless of size, might find value in the general use embodied in an achievements inventory project.

It is a better job as an association executive, as well as provide that inner satisfaction stemming from recognition of having made an enduring contribution to the success of your association.

In summary, an achievements inventory is a means of maintaining a record of accomplishments. It is useful to both the association and its chief executive. The latter should always give credit to the association. For, if he is responsible for those results, his membership will know it (if he's kept them informed)—and modesty will strengthen his standing among members.

Yet, like that brass-polishing job aboard ship, the tasks of an association chief are endless, and there will always be still more to do tomorrow. Nonetheless, continual effort is the secret of lasting success, and it is measured in achievement.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., January 23, 1965.

To Whom It May Concern:

Joe Machugh's "Achievements Inventory" deserves thoughtful consideration by the management community. It is the product of a lifetime of energetic pursuit of a goal—devising a system of orderly tabulation of man's achievements as a means of realizing man's fullest potential.

Joe Machugh has devoted the best years of his life to perfecting the "Inventory of Achievements," and it behooves all of us to spend sufficient time to realize its value to the business world.

Sincerely,

BOB WILSON,  
Member of Congress.

Mr. JOSEPH V. MACHUGH,  
Achievements Inventory,  
Key to Success,  
Washington, D.C.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., February 2, 1965.

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH, Esq.,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOE: For several years I have had keen interest in the concept of an "achievements inventory" which you have urged constantly be adopted and implemented in both the legislative and executive branches of the Federal Government.

I am delighted to record my commendation of your most recent adaptation of the foregoing concept in "Achievements—Key to Continuity of Success."

It is my reasoned conviction that the principles and underlying thoughts of your achievements approach would be invaluable for every Member of the Congress and executive in the Federal departments and agencies who desire to leave a lasting record of their official activities. I am also confident the concept has comparable application in every area of private industry activities.

The best of good wishes to you in this unremitting effort truly in the public interest.

Sincerely yours,

W. J. BRYAN DORN,  
Member of Congress.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,  
Washington, D.C., February 1, 1965.

JOSEPH V. MACHUGH, Esq.,  
Washington, D.C.

DEAR JOE: For several years I have been familiar with your "achievements inventory" concept. I know that you have discussed this matter at length with innumerable Members of the Congress and at Cabinet level as well.

Your current article, "Achievements—Key to Continuity of Success" reflects a creative and imaginative approach to the solution of significant problems. I believe your basic concepts are sound, meaningful, and realistic, with potentially far-reaching repercussions

in governmental activities and in private industry. They are essential to orderly conduct of business which requires careful thought about details and the long-range record of what has been accomplished.

I feel confident that implementation of the achievements concept in either or both of the above areas of activity will blend into modern, managerial concepts—leading to most effective contributions to the success of any organization, executive or legislative, whether on the National, State, or local scene.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,  
JOHN A. BLATNIK,  
Member of Congress.

#### Presidential Inability and Vacancies in the Office of the Vice President

#### SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN R. SCHMIDHAUSER

OF IOWA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 13, 1965

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union had under consideration the bill (H.R. Res. 1) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency and to cases where the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office.

Mr. SCHMIDHAUSER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to add my voice in support of House Joint Resolution 1. In my opinion, this proposal is the soundest means for providing for the orderly and democratic succession to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States in case of the death or disability of the President of the United States.

Further, this proposal would define within the framework of the Constitution, the powers and the duties of the Vice President upon the death or disability of a President. I also feel that this proposal adequately safeguards the return of the powers and duties of the Presidency to the President who has seen in his wisdom to relinquish these powers and duties due to a disability.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, I feel that this proposal would maintain the fine and traditional concept of our American system of government by providing for the recommendation of the Vice President by the President, and the approval of both Houses of the Congress if a vacancy were to occur in the Vice-Presidency.

#### CHANGE OF RESIDENCE

Senators, Representatives, and Delegates who have changed their residences will please give information thereof to the Government Printing Office, that their addresses may be correctly given in the Record.

#### CONGRESSIONAL DIRECTORY

The Public Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, may print for sale, at a price sufficient to reimburse the expenses of such printing, the current Congressional Directory. No sale shall be made on credit (U.S. Code, title 44, sec. 150, p. 1965).

## PUBLIC RELATIONS — "THE WAVE OF TOMORROW"



A close and penetrating appraisal of World Conditions today — with whatever degree of objectivity is possible at this time — might reveal, among other major forces at work, a certain, strong under-current in the affairs of men all over the Globe. That tide, as unmistakable as it is subtle, is moving definitely in the direction of giving more thought and more consideration to the "People of the World" — to their desires, their interests and their demands.

At first blush, such a statement might be challenged as directly contrary to known facts — when one recalls the increase of dictatorship control and particularly the constant growth of ares and people behind the "Iron Curtain." Yet, upon reflection — even in Soviet Russia itself — there is loud and repeated *profession* of interest in the humble, little folks who, in the aggregate, make up the populations of all Countries. How often that word — PEOPLE — recurs in Soviet phraseology. New Governments set up in Countries where the Communists have come to power are called: "Peoples Government." Furthermore, such Lands are said to have been liberated, meaning that residents therein have been "made free."

Whenever they mention — The World Class Struggle — on which the Communists dwell at great length — despite intermittent soft-pedal of such emphasis for temporary, psychological reasons — the phrase: "People of the World" permeates their vocal and written comments like the basic theme in a popular musical composition.

And "We of the West" also make frequent use of the term, speaking proudly of: "People of the FREE World." To paraphrase the immortal words of Benjamin Franklin on the occasion of signing the Declaration of Independence: "We must all stand — or fall together" — in view of the almost inevitable onslaught to be directed against us by Rulers of People behind the Iron Curtain. Does not our Constitution start: "We the People?"

All of this reference, all of this thinking and all of this consideration (or professed consideration) accentuates sharply the destined role of the general public in the future course of the World and of its inhabitants. Accordingly, if the general public constitutes the central core of life today — does it not follow logically that Vox Populi or Voice of the People — though perhaps now not much louder than a stage whisper — will surely come into its own before very long?

So also, in view of the indisputable fact that the wishes, interests and demands of the people everywhere are rising in importance steadily, if slowly, is it not reasonable to assume that Public Relations, the art or profession of dealing successfully with the general public, is due for tremendous expansion? May not the general public be likened to a physical giant — who does not yet know his own full strength — or upon whom awareness of vast power is but gradually dawning?

The Iron Curtain, too, has a destiny — that of ultimate disintegration. For, it contains within itself the seeds of its own destruction because of the faulty foundation on which its superstructure rests, i.e., force, fear and falsifi-

cation. Any such Governmental System, however well organized and disciplined, breeds both resistance and rivalry — which invariably first weakens the fibers of the System, then lowers its efficiency and finally loosens the hold on its People. Sooner or later, that System is bound to collapse — bringing down with it those who also failed to build on a rock-like foundation without which no enduring structure can be erected.

When that C-Day (Collapse Day) arrives and people all over the face of the Earth once more are at liberty to express and follow their own, natural inclinations — WHAT A HARVEST OF OPPORTUNITY — for all who have learned how to please others, to win their friendship, their respect and their confidence — and how to deal with them as dignified individuals and groups of truly free, independent, fellow-creatures — all the People of the modern World.

It would seem to be a fair and rational conclusion that Public Relations, not just reckless or aimless publicity for publicity's sake — but soundly-conceived, intelligently-executed and molded to the needs and nature of the particular subjects involved — will play increasingly important roles in all our activities, Governmental as well as Private, in the days, months and years lying just ahead.

No man, nor Official of any Company or of Government, truthfully can say of Public Relations: "We have all of that we need." This area of activity is akin to the horizon. It is similar to a target or goal, something at which one always aims but never quite attains. Dickens' lovable and unforgettable character in *Oliver Twist* points in the right direction — with the Hungry Wail's poignant plea: "Please, sir, I want some more."

The wisest and most far-seeing Americans today and those unquestionably who will be Our Future Leaders — in Government and in Industry alike — are not Officials choosing now to rest on their oars but rather those who keep an open door to their minds with: "Welcome on the Mat" for new ideas about how to improve their present Public Relations.

As a result of weighing the respective merits of such new proposals and incorporating into their own Programs the more progressive and useful suggestions — those Officials will reap rewards, recognition and satisfaction surpassing even the wildest flights of their imaginations or of any reasonable expectations.

Truly — Isn't Public Relations — "THE WAVE OF TOMORROW"?

through financial incentives. The Vice President further suggested that AID consider the use of P.L. 480 funds available in various countries for use in market development. The Council also discussed the two press releases made by the President during the Punta del Este conference on oceanography, one dealing with marine technology in general, and the other with FPC. Both press statements suggested a regional approach. The Vice President commented that this then requires that we get something underway in a tangible sense to back up the President and not "study the matter to death."

The Vice President then turned to the Department of State and noted that two committees had been established under the Council, one chaired by Leonard Meeker, considering the legal aspects of oceanography and the other chaired by Kohler, which examined the broader foreign policy aspects. Kohler then discussed the ad hoc committee he chairs which he indicated had only about a one-year life and whose assignment was to literally come up with new ideas, new thinking, and new suggestions. One of these suggestions Kohler indicated was the question of international preserves which Meeker then proceeded to discuss in greater detail.

Following Meeker's presentation which closely paralleled the excellent staff paper on the subject, the Council approved the recommendation to the President of 1. the U.S. taking the initiative to establish such international preserves, 2. as a first step, the three preserves discussed in the paper were to be suggested, and 3. that the U.S. proceed with appropriate international arrangements, preferably a treaty to secure acceptance of these preserves. The Vice President suggested that the U.N. should be involved in some sense in this program and Meeker said he hoped to get an endorsement of this proposal from that body. The Vice President felt this important to many countries, since oceanography is the "poor man's space program." He felt that we should give special attention to oceanography in the U.N. - perhaps by including a marine science representative in the State Department staff at the U.N. It was generally decided that no publicity be given to this decision at this time. When an announcement would be made it should be carefully coordinated.

Kohler then briefly summarized the increased cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR in fisheries development and turned the meeting over to Britain to give a detailed presentation which again followed closely the staff paper prepared for the meeting. In response to a question by the Vice President, it was indicated that all cognizant agencies of government had cleared the proposed relaxation of restrictions for USSR fisheries research vessel visits. Stanley Cain, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, wished to add Juneau, Alaska, and Newport, Oregon, as potential ports of call, and it was agreed that these two ports will be added to the four suggested in the staff study if there were no agency objection. Hollomon raised the political question of reciprocity from the Soviets for this relaxation and after much discussion of this political issue, the Council approved the recommendation of the State Department with the proviso that appropriate congressional consultation and checks be made prior to proceeding any further.

The Vice President concluded the meeting by discussing the recent turn-down by the State Department of the Soviet request to purchase Star-III. He noted that this came about because of the DOD's views against such a sale. However, the Vice President felt that this should not be treated as an isolated instance. He recognized that the U.S. has a five-year lead in marine technology and that future requests for the supply of our advanced technology - both from friendly countries and from nonfriendly ones - would be forthcoming. The Vice President

said that while he had favored this sale of this oceanographic vessel, he accepted the outcome, and then recounted briefly the details that had gone into the decision. First, he noted the technology involved in the construction of the vessel, and second, its potential military uses by the Soviets once they had procured it. Kohler noted that a simple 'turn-down' of the sale on security grounds was the easiest solution and also was the most understandable one to the Soviets. Kohler, like the Vice President, was concerned with the remaining more general problems of cooperative bilateral or multilateral programs where vessels like the Star-III would be used, but perhaps in circumstances where the vessel would remain under U.S. control.

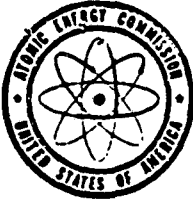
The Vice President felt this whole area would have to be a matter of continued Council consideration. He noted that in the Star-III case much of the so-called classified technological information is available to the public in unclassified reports.

In an off-the-record session, in closing the meeting, the Vice President discussed the congressional impact on this decision and particularly the views of Admiral Rickover. In an extremely articulate and kind fashion the Vice President recounted his early support for Rickover but questioned whether the approaches of a decade ago are still to be the approaches of a decade from now. The Vice President recounted vividly his discussions with both the Dutch and the Italians where the U.S. was asking for their assistance in a wide spectrum of fields while they in turn were asking U.S. assistance in only a few narrow areas, the predominant one of which was the supply of a nuclear submarine for the Dutch and the supply of nuclear fuel for the Italians for their maritime vessel.

Attached is a copy of a letter to William Foster, ACDA, which was dispatched today, regarding safeguards in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. On March 28, 1967, the Commission in an Information Meeting had requested the letter be rewritten. A similar letter was sent to Secretary Rusk.

Tuesday, April 18, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:45 a.m. I called Zalman Shapiro of Nuclear Materials & Equipment Company. I told him that although I feel he has some familiarity with our program which is being initiated to increase the capability of our domestic safeguards, I wish to call it to his attention. One of the recommendations of the ad hoc committee headed by Lumb is to place resident inspectors in some of the processing facilities, and I said I want to explore with him the possibility of doing this at NUMEC. I said this would cause minimal interference with his work. He asked if this is a pilot experiment or if it would be generally instituted throughout the industry. I told him it would be both; that initially we would have about three such firms participating, but later I expect this to branch out into the international field. I told him that his firm is so unique and represents what the field is going to be like that I feel it would be one of the most fruitful sources for us to begin with. He said he would be happy to cooperate. I advised that Vinciguerra will be in touch with him to follow up on the procedure. He extended an invitation to me and the Commissioners to visit their plant and see, first hand, the complicated processes and get a feel for the difficulties of instituting the safeguards systems. I told him I want to do this because places like his are unique and I feel I should see his plant. He advised me that they closed an agreement yesterday with Atlantic Richfield and they are now officially a subsidiary of Atlantic Richfield.



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

APR 17 1987

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 85

Dear Bill:

In the interest of taking a positive step which would help overcome the opposition of some of our allies who are nonnuclear weapon states to the acceptance of a nonproliferation treaty which would provide for mandatory IAEA safeguards on their nuclear activities, we have considered the possibility of offering the IAEA the opportunity to safeguard a broad range of U.S. peaceful nuclear activities. We have concluded, after consulting the owners and operators of some of the principal facilities which would be included in the offer, that such an offer will be generally supported by the major industrial and utility concerns involved in the domestic civilian power program.

It is our intention in making this offer to rely upon the voluntary cooperation of the U.S. nuclear industry in implementing it, and our consultations have given us confidence that this cooperation will be forthcoming. These consultations, while quite broad, could not, of course, include each company now engaged in civilian atomic energy activities, or all those who might become so involved in the future. If it becomes necessary in a few instances to rely on the Commission's regulatory powers to require the participation in the inspection system by specific companies, the Attorney General would have to determine whether the Commission's current authority extends to requiring a licensee to open his facilities to inspection by an organization other than the Commission or other U.S. agencies. If not, some clarifying legislation might be necessary to ensure enforcement in the unlikely event that the Commission's authority in this field were challenged.

Two additional factors we have in mind with regard to the domestic situation relating to the offer are:

- (1) It would not, in any way, interfere with or displace the control activities which the U.S. itself applies to its own facilities to account for nuclear material used or produced in them. In fact, the inspections of the IAEA would constitute a useful confirmation of our own safeguards, as they are doing now at the facilities we have placed under IAEA safeguards.

- (2) The IAEA safeguards would not apply to any classified or military activities, or to any "mixed" facilities where inspection would result in access to any military or classified work. As a result, there would be no compromise of classified information or interference with our military program.

It is our understanding that such an offer, if it is found in private consultations with our allies to promote acceptance of mandatory IAEA safeguards, will be made contingent upon the following conditions: (a) entry into force of a nonproliferation treaty, to which the U.S. is a party, which contains a provision for mandatory safeguards on nuclear activities of nonnuclear weapon countries and (b) that such countries will in fact be safeguarded as provided for in the treaty. In our discussion with representatives of the industry, we have indicated that it will probably be three or four years before these conditions will be met.

We suggest that Department of State, ACDA and AEC jointly develop the statement of the offer for use at the Eighteen Nation Disarmament Conference.

I am sending a similar letter to Mr. Rusk.

Cordially,

  
Chairman

Honorable William C. Foster  
Director  
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Chairman (2)  
Commissioner Johnson  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape



At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Jack Hallatt at the Metropolitan Club and then walked with him afterward, where he took some pictures near the White House. His wife Beth is a daughter of my high school chemistry teacher and she was a friend of mine during college days at UCLA.

I received a telephone call from Acting President Harry Wellman, University of California, Berkeley. He invited me to join the Regents of the University of California when they meet at Los Alamos on April 28th. California Governor Ronald Reagan will be there that morning, and many of the Regents will be there also. I said I didn't think there was much chance of being there since I have engagements here for both the nights of the 27th and 28th of April. I said that I plan to be in the Bay Area the week of May 7th, and will visit the Livermore Laboratory on May 8th, and asked if he thought there would be any chance of the Governor or some of the Regents visiting there at the same day. Wellman said he didn't know, but suggested that I call the Governor myself which I said I would do and let him know. I gave him a quick run-down of my schedule while on the coast.

At 2:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert W. Black of the Boeing Company, Seattle, Washington. He said he had taken the liberty of excerpting my speech at Howard University for use in a thought-provoking type article for their management publication, "Management Prospect." They would like to have me byline it. I told him I thought it would be O.K., but I wanted him to know that several other organizations are excerpting it. Since their publication and audience is strictly "internal" Boeing, he feels this won't matter. He will drop me a note enclosing what he plans to use.

I recorded a taped interview on peaceful uses of nuclear energy, the Red China danger, the growth of nuclear power, etc., for William Greenwood of National Educational Radio.

At 3 p.m. I called Governor Ronald Reagan, Sacramento, California, and told him that Acting President Harry Wellman of the University of California, Berkeley, had called me to invite me to visit Los Alamos on the 28th of April at the time he and the Regents will be there. Although I will not be able to join them on that date, I invited the Governor to visit Livermore when I will be there on May 8th, or May 9th if that would suit him better. He said that he has a trip planned for May 8th, and May 9th is shaping up into what looks like a rough day and he feels he should be in his office. He said he was sorry, but he knew there would be other opportunities. I assured him there would be, and said that if I could change my schedule of the 28th of April, I would be at Los Alamos.

At 3:05 p.m. I received a telephone call from Charles Young (UCLA). He called to tell me of a function in which I might be interested in participating. The University of California has a program which has been going on for nearly three years with the University of Chile. It is a very broad, cooperative program which is funded basically by the Ford Foundation. All of the campuses of the University are involved, but most of the participants are at Berkeley; it involves faculty members spending time in Chile, etc. I said I was familiar with it as a sort of State of California thing. Chuck said they have worked very hard toward the development of the physical sciences at the University of Chile, and largely as a result of their involvement there has been created a faculty of science. Through the cooperation of the AEC, they were able to give the University of Chile the old Crocker cyclotron which was on the Davis campus. It has now been installed and it will start operating in June. At the same time they will be having their annual Joint Committee meeting of which UCLA Chancellor

Franklin Murphy is the Chairman and Young the Vice Chairman. They will have a symposium on low energy physics and he invited me to go with them to Chile to participate in the program as a representative of the Atomic Energy Commission and the University. The dates are June 6th and 7th. Franklin can't attend the meeting, but Chuck will be there from the 5th through the 9th of June. I told him I wouldn't be able to accept since I am giving the commencement address at Wooster College on June 5th. However, since I expect to be in Santiago exactly a month later, perhaps I could relate to this. He said he would send me information. I suggested he not mention my visit to Chile in July until about the time of his visit in June.

At 7 p.m. I spoke at the opening of the D.C. Science Fair in the D.C. Armory. I was introduced by Miss Sandra Bettist. Dave accompanied me. Dave won Honorable Mention and second place in photography for his exhibit on reptiles and amphibians.

At 8 p.m. Helen and I attended a dinner in honor of Dr. Vikram A. Sarabhai (Chairman, Indian Atomic Energy Commission) (black tie) at the Indian Embassy given by Ambassador and Mrs. Nehru. Among those present were Congressman and Mrs. Chet Holifield, Congressman and Mrs. Craig Hosmer, Dr. and Mrs. Jerry Tape, Jim Ramey, Mr. and Mrs. William Martin, Congressman Richard L. Ottinger, the Mahoneys, Mrs. Ymelda Dixon (Washington-Star columnist, whom I sat next to).

The offer to place U.S. peaceful nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards was sent to Euratom countries today as an inducement for them to sign the NPT.

Wednesday, April 19, 1967 - D.C.

The Washington Post ran an unjustifiably critical editorial of AEC yesterday in connection with uranium miners lung cancer cases (copy attached).

At 9 a.m. I called Secretary John Gardner, HEW, regarding the publicity on the uranium miners, and asked if he doesn't think it would be a good idea to have a meeting called of the Federal Radiation Council to consider new standards. He said he would be glad to do this.

At 9:05 a.m. I called Dave Shaw (President, United Nuclear Corporation - reached in Santa Fe, New Mexico) in connection with our domestic safeguards program. I said that our Ad Hoc Committee (the Lumb Committee) recommended that we try to secure the cooperation from certain segments of the nuclear industry to have resident inspectors at some of their operations. We are thinking of asking two or three companies for their cooperation, and in particular, I said I was approaching him regarding United Nuclear and their Hematite, Missouri, plant, to aid us in this pioneering project in the field of nuclear fuel cycling. I said we would like to have Vinciguerra call him (Shaw) and explore with him the feasibility of such an undertaking. Shaw said he would be glad to talk to Vinciguerra - in fact, he will get in touch with Vinciguerra tomorrow on Friday since he (Shaw) is in travel status and not easily reachable by phone - but his main concern is about the cost that would be involved. I said we will try to do this in such a way that it doesn't cost them any money.

*W.P. Post*  
**AEC Death Mines** 4-18-67

A death warrant for perhaps 1150 uranium miners has in effect been signed by the Atomic Energy Commission, the sole purchaser of uranium in this country. Only two loose ends remain to be tied up. First, the miners must be told; the study predicting their death from lung cancer, caused by radiation exposure in unsafe mines, is still a secret document within the Federal establishment. Secondly, the miners must die; lung cancer is usually not detected for 10 or 20 years so that will take some time.

In truth, a good many more than 1150 uranium miners may expect to die of lung cancer, since the radiation standards in effect today, although improved, remain feeble. Moreover, the standards being considered by the inter-agency Federal Radiation Council, a creature of the AEC, are widely regarded as inadequate, even in the unlikely event that they were to be enforced. They are "weak," one internal Government paper states, for the reason that to toughen them "would reflect badly on this (HEW) and other departments for previous failure to act." In addition, "some mines would be shut down and some miners put out of work." That the possible alternative to unemployment is death evidently has not been considered.

Not only the AEC but the Departments of Labor, Interior and HEW, and the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy have over the years found the flimsiest pretexts of jurisdiction, cost and security to avoid their responsibilities to the miners. Existing, internationally accepted radiation standards should be adopted at once. The Federal Government must guarantee the payment of compensation claims to cancer-stricken miners, or their widows. Not one miner should be allowed to work for one more day in an Atomic Energy Commission death mine.

At 9:30 a.m. I had a photograph taken with Al Little and the General Manager during presentation of a Certificate of Appreciation to Al in connection with his leaving to take an Urban League job in New Jersey.

At 9:35 a.m. I gave Stan Schneider his ten-year pin in a little ceremony.

At 12:30 p.m. I had a birthday lunch with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, and Jim Threlkeld at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation cafeteria (top floor) on 17th Street.

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Dr. John Margrave of Rice University, Houston, Texas. He reminded me that at one of the Welch Foundation Board meetings when the matter of allocating some \$100,000 to the Natural Museum of Houston was discussed, I asked that the Director contact me about the Museum exhibits in chemistry. He said he expects to be in Washington next Monday along with Dr. Poe and would be glad to talk with me if I wish. He said he has an appointment with Ted Sherburne of Science Service on Monday afternoon. He said that he talked with Harvey White, Director of the Lawrence Hall of Science, about two weeks ago. I told him I thought it would be sufficient for him to tell Sherburne of my interest, but that I would like to look at the package before definite plans are made.

At 2:10 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 685 (notes attached). Atlas Corporation wants the AEC to cancel their obligation to deliver uranium at \$4.85 per pound in 1967-70 in connection with the stretchout of delivery imposed by the AEC. I requested the preparation of early responses to letters from New York Governor Rockefeller and Senator Robert Kennedy, dated April 12, 1967, soliciting the AEC contract to supply irradiated meat to the Army (copies of the two letters are attached).

At 4:50 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 232 (notes attached).

At 4:55 p.m. I received a telephone call from Barnaby Keeney. He advised me that Rickover has been very effective in helping him with his budget. He said he hasn't heard from Teller, and he doubts that he will write him. He is inclined to let things stand now. I told him I would convey his thanks to Rickover.

At 5 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2270 (action summary attached).

At 6:30 p.m. I attended the birthday reception given by the Federal Bar Association at the National Lawyers Club for Paul Gantt (Chairman, AEC Board of Contract Appeals).

Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, and Yoshie gave me a birthday party with cake and presents (three neckties, a pen, also underwear from my mother) at dinner tonight.

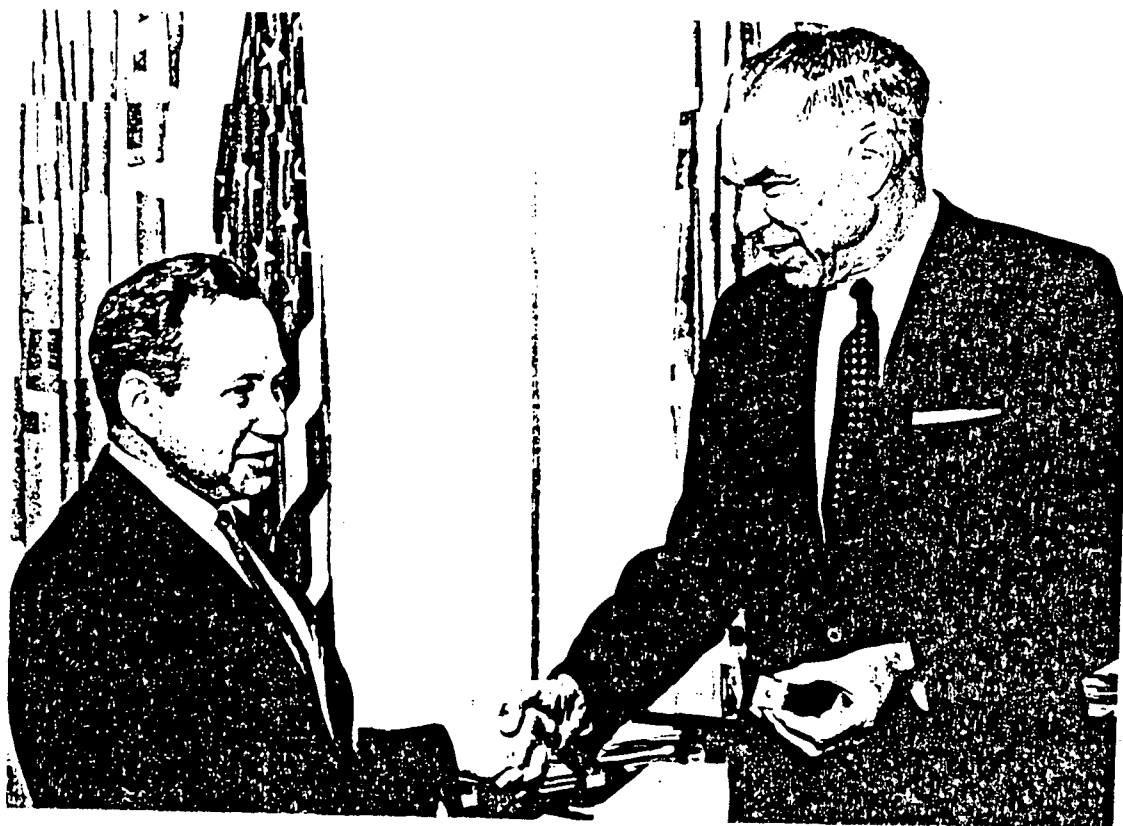
Thursday, April 20, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:15 a.m. I met with Dick Smyser (Editor of the Ridger). We discussed the cybernetic age, the future of Oak Ridge, the future of the AEC, etc.

At 11 a.m. I called Charles Runion of Nuclear Fuel Services with respect to our program to initiate safeguards in a number of nuclear facilities in the fuel fabrication and chemical reprocessing field, and told him we would like to



Presentation of Certificate of Appreciation to Al Little, April 19, 1967  
L to R: Hollingsworth, Little and Seaborg



Presentation of Ten-Year Pin to Stan Schneider, April 19, 1967  
L to R: Stan Schneider and Seaborg



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
April 19, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 685

2:10 p.m., Wednesday, April 19, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Proposed Letter to Secretary Nitze

Approved as revised. (Fritsch) *staff is re-drafting*

2. Proposed Letter to Senator Pastore re Food Irradiation Program

Approved. (Fritsch) *dispatched 4/20/67*

3. Mr. Marshall's April 14 Memorandum re Possible Violations of Security

Noted. (C)

✓ 4. Senator Robert Kennedy's April 12 Letter re AEC Contract to Supply Irradiated Meat to the Army (See also Governor Rockefeller's April 12 Letter re Isonuclear Corporation Proposal)

*(Responses dispatched on April 24)*  
The Chairman requested preparation of early responses. (ID)

5. Commission Review of FY 1969 Budget Estimates

Scheduled for September 5, 6, 7, 8, 14, 15, 1967. (SECY)

6. Vacation Schedules

7. Ambassador Tuthill's Cables re Assignment of AEC Representative to Brazil

The Commissioners agreed an AEC representative should be assigned to Rio de Janeiro. (EAGM)

8. Chairman's Visit to Rio de Janeiro

The Commissioners agreed Ambassador Tuthill should be informed the Chairman may be able to make a July 1967 visit and staff should be sent down for preliminary ground work. (DLA)

9. Deputy Secretary Vance's April 15 Letter re MK-3 Program, and AEC 1201/50 - Proposed Weapons Budget Amendments

Noted and approved with revisions in the letters. (OC)

10. Proposed Letter to Governor Kerner re Open Occupancy Legislation

Not to be sent. Staff will discuss informally with the Governor's staff. (AGMO)

11. Commissioners' Luncheon Meeting with the Illinois Delegation April 26, April 28, May 1, or May 3

To be scheduled. (AGMO-SECY)

12. AEC 1143/58 - Douglas United Nuclear and J. A. Jones Use Permits at Richland

Discussion with the staffs of Senators Jackson and Magnuson is to precede transmittal of the letter to Mr. Douglas. (AGMO)

13. Uranium Mines Problem

The Chairman has suggested to Secretary Gardner, HEW, an early meeting of the Federal Radiation Council. Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit will discuss this matter with the Washington Post editorial writer and the Commissioners requested preparation of statistics on other mining operations, an outline of task force studies, a chronology of actions, etc. (AGMP&P-AGMO)

14. Chairman's Discussions with Messrs. Shaw, Shapiro, and Runion re Resident Inspection Program

15. AEC 20/199 - Atlas Corporation Request for Relief from AEC Commitments  
Staff is to discuss further with the Atlas Corporation. (RM)  
Gas Centrifuge
16. Gas Centrifuge  
The Commissioners will consider this matter further on Friday, April 21. (AGM)
17. AEC 843/49 - Letter from Allied Chemical Corporation re Extension of Access Permit and Visit of AEC Evaluation Team  
Noted.
18. AEC 733/41 - Proposed Letter to BOB Regarding H. R. 6731  
Noted.
19. AEC 965/6 - Letters from ICRD Staff Regarding Italian Request for Nuclear Fuel  
Noted.
20. Meeting of the Deputies, 4:30 p.m., April 20  
Commissioner Tape will attend.  
  
\* \* \* \* \*
21. Executive Personnel Appointment  
Approved. (PER)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

4:50 p.m.



PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

\* Item 9  
\*\* Items 10 -15  
\*\*\* Items 15, 16  
\*\*\*\* Item 15

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Gen. Crowson \*  
Mr. Derry \*  
Mr. Sparks \*  
Mr. Erlwine \*\*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*\*  
Mr. Faulkner \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary



UNCL. BY DCA  
NOV 88

STATE OF NEW YORK  
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER  
ALBANY

NELSON A. ROCKEFELLER  
GOVERNOR

April 12, 1967

Dear Glenn:

It is my understanding that the Iso Nuclear Corporation of New York City, in response to an Atomic Energy Commission invitation to industry, is submitting a proposal for Federal participation in an irradiation facility for the sterilization of meats. If the Iso Nuclear Corporation is selected for Federal participation in this project, the company intends to construct the irradiation facility at the Western New York Nuclear Service Center, at West Valley, with the cooperation of the New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority.

I would like you to know that, in carrying out this project, the Iso Nuclear Corporation will have the full cooperation and support of the State of New York and the local communities involved in assuring that the project will be completed successfully and fulfill its intended purpose in accordance with Atomic Energy Commission objectives.

As you know, Cattaraugus County, in which the project would be located, is included within the geographical area affected by the Appalachian Regional Development Act and the project will contribute substantially to the purposes of that Federal statute.

Dr. Glenn Seaborg

-2-

April 12, 1967

I hope that the Commission, in its evaluation of the proposals it will receive for the irradiation facility, will give every appropriate consideration to the proposal of the Iso Nuclear Corporation.

Sincerely,

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

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

# United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 12, 1967

UNCL. BY DES  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I would like to call to your attention a proposal of ISO Nuclear Corporation and Morrell Company on an AEC contract to supply irradiated meat to the Army.

Mr. Loeb, president of ISO Nuclear Corporation, came to my office to discuss this project and pointed out the benefits that this project would bring to New York State and to the Federal government.

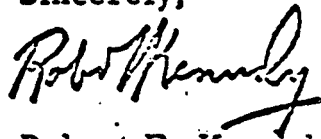
In particular, he emphasized that the ISO Nuclear plant would locate its facility on the New York State Atomic and Space Development Authority reservation near Buffalo, New York should it receive the contract from the Atomic Energy Commission.

As you know, New York State has taken a lead in establishing a favorable climate for nuclear activities of this type, and is looking for clients at its reservation near Buffalo.

I would appreciate it if you would insure that ISO Nuclear Corporation receives the consideration it merits in its proposal for a meat irradiator project.

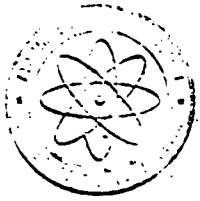
My best wishes.

Sincerely,



Robert F. Kennedy

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



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

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NOV 86

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 232

4:50 p. m., Wednesday, April 19, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's April 17 Memorandum re Request for Hearings in "Acts of War" Rule Making Proceedings

Approved with an addition. (ADRA)

2. April 20 Resumption of JCAE Hearings on the Regulatory Program

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

5:00 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. McCool

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Dir/Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: April 20, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2270, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1967, 5:00 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2260, 2261, 2262 and 2263

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC 947/3 - Proposed Amendment to Agreement for Cooperation with Norway re Civil Uses of Atomic Energy; and  
AEC 947/4 - Supplement to AEC 947/3

Approved.

Commissioner Johnson requested a briefing by staff on the long-range implications of such agreements. (IA)

3. AEC 1244/2 - Legislation to Revise Status of Director, Military Application

Approved. (GC)

4. AEC 532/72 - Special Analytic Study No. 67-6, CTR Research Program

Approved.

The Commission requested staff focus their study on areas not covered by last year's report, emphasizing especially Section IV of the proposed outline in the Appendix. (R)

5. AEC 111/63 - Review of AEC Security and Classification Policies and Practices

Discussed.

The Commission requested staff papers and/or briefings as discussed.  
(AGYA/S/C)

April 20, 1967

6. AEC 695/27 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper III  
AEC 695/28 - Supplement to AEC 695/27 - Recommendations by  
Manager, ORO, on Operating Plan & Charges for  
Separative Work  
AEC 695/29 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper IV  
AEC 695/30 - Supplement to AEC 695/27 - Briefing for BOB

Discussed.

The Chairman requested staff prepare a chart comparing the four methods of arriving at the discussed possible price. (AGMPP/P)

To be rescheduled. (SECY)

7. AEC 328/35 - Declassification of U-235 Production Rates and  
Gaseous Diffusion Plant Capacity

Deferred. (SECY)

8. AEC 151/103 - Joint AEC/DOD Nuclear Weapons Classification Guide; and  
AEC 151/104 - Appendices "B" and "C" to AEC 151/103

Deferred. (SECY)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

include Nuclear Fuel Services as one of the firms to participate. He said they would give us their whole-hearted support. I told him that Vinciguerra will be calling him to follow up on the procedure from here on.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot-O'-Gold with Julie Rubin, followed by a walk to the Washington Monument and back.

At 2:30 p.m. the Commissioners and I met with Frank Spedding (Director of Ames Laboratory) in a regular meeting to discuss his program and problems.

Commissioners Nabrit and Johnson and I met with J. W. Sedden (Division Vice President, New Products Development, 3M Company) and Frank A. Steddt (Attorney) to hear of their plans to sue the AEC because of patent infringement (of their patent on carbon-coated fuel particles) by AEC contractors.

We learned today that Senator John Pastore wants to exclude the \$10,000,000 A&E for the 200 BeV Accelerator from our authorization bill in absence of a fair housing law in Illinois.

At 5:05 p.m. I called Congressman Melvin Price and told him that I heard a disturbing story about the possibility that A&E money for the 200 BeV Accelerator won't be included in the authorization. Mel said that Pastore's idea is to deny funds for planning and design. Mel doesn't want to antagonize Pastore by arguing with him, but he has talked to Holifield and thinks he has convinced Chet to talk to Pastore. Mel says that Pastore "is scared to go on the Senate floor because of the reaction of the civil rights group," and asked him (Price) whether there will be any trouble in the House, and he said no. Mel said Pastore even wants to include language delaying the appropriation until there is further consideration given to the site. No decision has been made yet by the Committee; Price told Pastore he definitely could not agree to this; however, he realizes that the Committee could go along with Pastore. I said that Governor Kerner would like to meet with the Illinois delegation but the earliest he seems to be able to make it is May 3rd. I said this is very late. Price said he called the Governor, but in his absence, talked to Gene Graves and he told Graves of his conversation with Pastore; he told him that the situation is bad, and that there had better be some action in Illinois. Price said he will call the Governor and urge him to come to Washington earlier.

At 5:10 p.m. I received a telephone call from lawyer David Ginsburg. He called to say that he is leaving the country this afternoon, and he just wanted to check in with me to tell me that he will be in touch with me within a week or ten days with regard to the desire of the French Atomic Energy Commission, on behalf of the French government, to obtain appropriate recognition of the French work on atomic energy. I told him I will be in the office for the first week of May but I will be out of town the second week. I told him I have lived through this matter from the beginning, and I am not sure at all that they have the case they think they have. He said they feel they do and wish to proceed. I told him I would be glad to see him.

At 5:20 p.m. I received a telephone call from William D. Carey (BOB). Carey said he was in London last week at a conference, where he met Dalyell, a Labor Member of Parliament, who is on the House of Commons Committee on Science and Technology. Dalyell (Pronounced "D. L.") will be in Washington the week of May 22nd and he told Carey that he would like to meet with me. I said I would be happy to see him, and that week, except for Friday, May 26th, would be fine. It was left that Carey's secretary will call my office to set up a time.



I wrote a letter of condolence on the death of her husband to Mrs. Charles E. (Elizabeth) Smith (copy attached).

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a reception for George Mercer (Secretary, Royal Society of Arts) and other Society fellows at the National Academy of Sciences.

Friday, April 21, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 686 (notes attached). We discussed the salary offer to Manson Benedict as Director of Argonne - we agreed on \$45,000 with an extra \$5,000 to be paid out of the AUA overhead fee.

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2271 (action summary attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot-O'-Gold with Stan Schneider, followed by a walk to the Washington Monument and back.

Commissioners Ramey, Johnson and Nabrit visited NR-1 work at Groton, Connecticut, today.

At 1:50 p.m. I was filmed in a spot for a Nuclear Materials Management Motion Picture - an extract from my British Nuclear Energy Society lecture last October.

At 2:40 p.m. I met with Dr. A. I. Yermakov and Dr. D. P. Ivanov, working at Princeton on the thermonuclear program under our US/USSR Exchange Program. They said the U.S. work is twice as efficient as their USSR work. Abe Friedman, Mel Abrahams, and Amosa Bishop were also present.

I sent a memorandum to the President requesting an increase of weapons construction funds for ORNL, Rocky Flats, etc. from \$32,000,000 to \$100,000,000 in view of new demands of the Poseidon program, etc.

At 5:45 p.m. I called Albert Crewe, Director of ANL. I advised him that we are planning to have a symposium on safeguards that will be emphasizing the technical aspects and where papers will be presented on prevention of diversion of special nuclear materials. I asked if he would be willing to have this symposium held at Argonne; that we have in mind the dates of June 26th and June 27th. I said I think probably 50 to 100 people would be in attendance. He said he sees no reason why this wouldn't be all right; if we would let him know officially the dates, etc., he will see that the proper people get to work on it. I told him that probably Vinciguerra will get in touch with him.

At 7 p.m. I attended a reception and dinner at the Alibi Club, hosted by Alfred M. Gruenther (for Bill Foster, who has returned to Geneva) of the ACDA General Advisory Committee - John J. McCloy (Chairman), Roger Blough, John Cowles, George B. Kistiakowsky, Anderson McGee, Ralph E. McGill, Maurine Neuberger, Herman Phleger, Isidor I. Rabi, Troy V. Post, and Stephen J. Wright (Executive Director of the United Negro College Fund).

There was an interesting discussion by McCloy and Gruenther of experiences in Germany right after the war and the career of Stimson with Presidents from Taft to Truman, etc. Phleger asked if I would be interested in the Presidency of the University of California, so he could propose me, and I was noncommittal.

April 20, 1967

Dear Elizabeth:

Helen and I were heartbroken to learn yesterday of the death of Chuck. It is difficult for us to imagine that this might have happened. Our hearts go out to you at this time.

As you know, Chuck was my dear friend over the years, starting soon after he joined the Berkeley faculty. He was a great help to me, perhaps more than anyone knows, during my term as Chancellor at Berkeley. And he never lost an opportunity to get in touch with us during his many visits to Washington in order to bring us up to date on the unfortunate happenings at the University.

He was a wonderful friend of the University of California. He loved the University dearly and served her well during all the years of his association with her.

Helen and I can only hope that your realization of the high esteem in which he was held and of his many accomplishments will be of some small comfort to you at this time.

With affection,

Signed: Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mrs. Charles E. Smith  
12 W. Clay Park  
San Francisco, Calif. 94121

GTS:MJ  
Smith  
Sp. Occ.



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

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NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
April 21, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 686

9:10 a.m., Friday, April 21, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Groundbreaking Ceremony for the Hittman Associates Building, Baltimore, Maryland, May 12

Commissioner Johnson will attend. (O'Donnell-SECY)

2. Commission's April 20 Letter to Secretary Nitze re Admiral Rickover

3. Joint AEC-AIF Meeting, 4:00 p.m., October 6, 1967, Washington, D. C.

Scheduled. (IP-SECY)

4. Laboratory Directors Meeting, July 8 and 9, 1967, Yardarm Hotel, West Hampton, Long Island, New York

Commissioners Tape and Johnson plan to attend. (AGMR&D-SECY)

5. Status of Negotiations on the Non-Proliferation Treaty (See also AEC 226/368-Revised Text and Interpretation of Draft NPT)

The Chairman requested a check on the timing of the release of the SNM report. (SAD)

6. 200 BEV Accelerator Project

Commissioner Tape is to discuss with Mr. John Conway, Executive Director, JCAE, today. Staff will discuss with Governor Kerner's office the possibility of an early meeting of the Illinois delegation with the Commissioners. (AGMO)

7. April 15 Letter from John Conway, JCAE, re Questions in Connection with Testimony at Regulatory Hearings held April 4 and 5, 1967

The draft reply will be circulated to the Commissioners. (ADRA)

8. Mr. Kratzer's April 20 Memorandum re Annual Meeting of USAEC/AECL in Montreal

Approved. All Commissioners plan to attend. The Chairman requested comments on his speech for the May 31 luncheon. (DIA-SECY)

9. April 19 Letter from Senator Russell re Cancellation of AEC Presentation at Jones County, Georgia, School

The Chairman requested preparation of an early response. (Asst. to GM)

10. Congresswoman May's April 11 Letter re Ecology Reserve on the Hanford Reservation

Staff will prepare a response for Commissioner Johnson to discuss with Congresswoman May. (AGMO)

11. AEC 696/149 - ACRS Report on Hanford N-Reactor

Mr. Bloch said this matter will be discussed with the Commission prior to the staff discussion with the ACRS in June. (AGMP&P-ADRA)

12. Agenda for the Week of April 24, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

13. Commissioners' Visit to MINUTEMAN Site

To be scheduled for Commissioners Ramey, Tape and Johnson. (DMA-SECY)

14. AEC 1096/4 - Draft Negotiated Contract - Universities Research Association, Inc.

Discussed and to be rescheduled. (AGMO-DC)

15. Uranium Mines Problem  
Staff will draft a charter for a Labor, Interior, HEW, and AEC Committee. (AGMC)
16. AEC 901/231 - Participation in AEC-Sponsored Conference, Richland, Washington, and Visit to Health and Safety Laboratory, New York, by Czech National  
Approved. (DIA)
17. AEC 23/62 - For Kohler Letter Regarding Exports to France  
To be revised. (DIA)
18. AEC 809/97 - Grant of Research Equipment to Mexico  
Staff may proceed. (DIA)
19. AEC 783/42 - General Manager's April 19, 1967 Letter to BOE  
RS, 10351  
The Chairman suggested the Commissioners' comments be addressed to staff by Monday. (GC)
20. AEC Comments to Judiciary Committee on the APA Bill  
In response to Commissioner Ramey's query, Mr. Hennessey said draft comments will be circulated to the Commissioners. (GC)
21. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 201  
Noted. (PIA)
22. Commissioner's Report on Status of Budget Amendment for Weapons  
Production
23. Staff Analysis of Weapons Production Problem  
Commissioner Johnson requested the report be delivered to him today if possible. (DCM)

23. Executive Personnel Item

The Commissioners determined an appropriate salary level.  
(EAGM-SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

10:55 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Erlwine \*  
Mr. Smith \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 14 and 15  
\*\* Item 14  
\*\*\* Items 16, 17, 18

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : Edward J. Bloch, Acting Gen. Mgr.

DATE: April 21, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

E.J.B.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2271, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1967, 11:10 A.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Commission Business

1. AEC 843/42 - Proposed Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private Restricted Data"

Approved, as revised.

Part 26 is to be revised to reflect the changes requested by the Department of Justice. The Commission noted there would be a 45 day period for public comment following publication of the proposed regulations in the Federal Register. (GC)

2. AEC 843/46 - Supplement to AEC 843/42

Discussed.

The Commission requested AEC 843/46 be revised in accordance with discussion at the meeting and rescheduled at an early Meeting. (C/SECY)

3. AEC 151/103 - Joint AEC/DOE Nuclear Weapons Classification Guide; and AEC 151/104 - Appendices "B" and "C" to AEC 151/103

Approved. (C)

4. AEC 695/27 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper III;  
AEC 695/28 - Supplement to AEC 695/27 - Recommendations by Manager;  
OMB, on Operating Plan and Charge for Separative Work;  
AEC 695/29 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper IV; and  
AEC 695/30 - Supplement to AEC 695/27 - Briefing for BOB

Discussed.

April 21, 1967

The Commission requested the attachment to the April 21, 1967 memorandum from the Assistant to the General Manager for Program Analysis be revised in accordance with discussion at the Meeting and rescheduled for discussion at an early date in conjunction with Commissioner Remy's April 20, 1967 memorandum. (AtcomPA/SECY)

4. AEC 528/35 - Declassification of U-235 Production Rates and Gaseous Diffusion Plant Capacity  
Deferred. (SECY)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Remy  
Commissioner Tapp  
Commissioner Naylor  
Commissioner Johnson



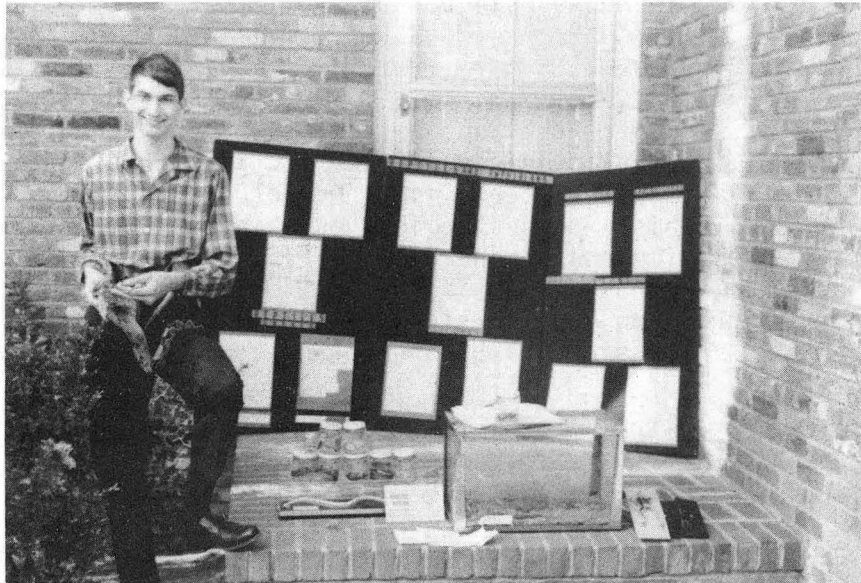
Saturday, April 22, 1967 - D.C. - Home

I worked at the D.C. office until noon.

At 12:30 p.m. I took John Rasmussen and his 15-year old twin daughters, Nancy and Jane, to lunch at the Black Steer restaurant on 17th Street. Then we took a walk, sightseeing, as far as the Museum of History and Technology and returned.

I took a hike with Scott Luria and Suki on the White Horse Trail in Rock Creek Park.

I read AEC papers, worked on my speech, "The Proliferation of the Peaceful Atom," to be given at the 24th Annual National Conference of the American Public Power Association in Denver, Colorado, on May 11, 1967, and also worked on my testimony for Monday's hearing before the House Appropriations Committee.



Dave Seaborg with his science project, at home, April 22, 1967

Sunday, April 23, 1967

At 10 a.m. I presided over a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Science Service at the headquarters at 1719 N Street, N.W. Present were Athelstan Spilhaus, Wallace R. Brode, Bowen C. Dees, Henry Allen Moe, Harlow Shapley, Allen V. Astin, Leonard Carmichael, O. W. Riegel, Gordon B. Fister, John Troan, Ludwell Denny, and Edward W. Scripps. Our main business was the budget and how to overcome the deficit by raising funds through government agencies and private foundations. Officers were re-elected for next year. The meeting was followed by a catered lunch in the building.

I watched on television the San Francisco Warriors beat the Philadelphia 76ers, 117-109, in the fifth NBA game for the basketball championship.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I had a reception and buffet dinner at our home for our friends of the National Academy of Sciences here in Washington for the annual meeting. About 60 people came. I walked Alvarez to Connecticut Avenue and he told me about his trouble with McMillan about using some of his people now on AEC work on his NASA balloon project - McMillan had called me on Friday to describe this differently, that Alvarez was demanding a portion of the Radiation Laboratory budget for his NASA project.

Monday, April 24, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I testified before the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Committee on Appropriations in defense of the AEC FY 1968 budget with Congressmen Michael J. Kirwan, Jamie L. Whitten, Thomas G. Morris, John J. Rhodes, John W. Davis, and Howard W. Robison present. They questioned me on ROVER, the Meson Facility, lung cancer of uranium miners, the FFTF and fast reactor program, the reason for our large increase over FY 1967 of \$400,000,000. Whitten gave most of the trouble, pressing us on our decision to withhold educational films from Coffeenville schools in Mississippi because of noncompliance with the Civil Rights Act.

I sent letters to Congress amending our weapons budget by an increase of \$68,000,000 for facilities for Poseidon, etc.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch in the office with Arnie Fritsch.

At 1:30 p.m. I met with Berkeley Appreciation of Excellence in Youth winners - Ronald Kelly (Elmer Kelly's son - Scholastic Achievement), Sue Magilligan (Creative Achievement), Monica Donovan (Volunteer Service) and Mrs. T. K. Tanabe (chaperon). Pictures were taken and I gave them copies of my books and AEC pamphlets.



Visit of "Appreciation of Excellence in Youth" winners of Berkeley California,  
April 24, 1967

L to R: Mrs. T. K. Tanabe (Chaperone), Sue Magilligan, Monica Donovan, Ronald  
Kelly, Seaborg

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

At 3 p.m. I called Edward Teller (Boston, Massachusetts) and told him that Barnaby Keeney would like to know to whom he sent the telegrams regarding appropriations for the National Endowment for the Humanities. He said they went to the Chairman and the Senior Republican - which would be George Mahon and Frank T. Bow. To be 100% sure, he said we might check with his secretary, Miss Phillips.

April 24, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Civil Rights Aspects of National Accelerator Laboratory

- a. On April 12, Commissioners Mabrit, Ramey, and Tapp accompanied me on a visit to Springfield, Illinois, where we met with Governor Kerner, Illinois legislative leaders, and mayors of towns in the Weston area where the proposed National Accelerator Laboratory is to be located.

Both the Governor and I expressed concern over the lack of effective open housing commitments from the Weston area communities. We told the mayors and the legislative leaders that there was a similar concern in Congress and expressed the judgment that enactment of an effective State open housing law by the Illinois General Assembly would go a long way toward allaying these concerns.

The value of local open housing ordinances was stressed both as indicating support for a State law and as interim measures until a State law is enacted. Prompt action was urged by the Commission and the Governor.

- b. Governor Kerner is convening a meeting this week with the Illinois Congressional delegation here in Washington to discuss open occupancy legislation and ordinances as these relate to the placement of the National Accelerator Laboratory at the Weston site. The

other Commissioners and I plan to take part in the meeting.

2. Meeting With Idaho Officials

Commissioner Johnson met in Idaho Falls on April 11 with Idaho Governor Don Samuelson and the State's newly appointed five-man Nuclear Energy Commission to discuss various activities which might be undertaken by such an organization. Commissioner Johnson's activities during his three-day visit included a meeting with more than 100 eastern Idaho business, labor, and government leaders and an inspection of facilities at our National Reactor Testing Station. In the past few months, the Idaho Congressional delegation and local leaders have expressed concern and have made numerous inquiries about AEC's future level of effort at the Idaho installation.

3. Meeting of Desalting Study Group

The Mexico-U. S. - International Atomic Energy Agency Desalting Study Group held its third session in Mexico City April 3-7. The Commission was represented by Commissioner Rency. This study group is responsible for making a preliminary examination of the technical and economic practicability of a dual-purpose nuclear power plant designed to produce fresh water and electricity for the arid U. S.-Mexican regions of Arizona and California and Sonora and Baja, California.

At the third meeting, the study group considered a two-phase program for the area. The first phase would cover work based on existing technology leading to a large power-desalting plant in the mid 1970's. The second phase would involve a large-scale program to fulfill water and power requirements of the area through 1995.

The study group's report is scheduled to be submitted to the Mexican and U. S. governments within one year.

4. UK Scientists Visit for Polaris Discussions  
(CONFIDENTIAL)

Several senior scientists from the United Kingdom, who have responsibility in the field of nuclear weapons, will visit Washington April 27-28 to discuss plans for additional cooperation in the UK Polaris Program with the Department of Defense and AEC.

The group includes Sir Solly Zuckerman, Scientific Advisor to Her Majesty's Government; Sir William Penney, Chairman, UK Atomic Energy Authority; and Sir William Cook, Scientific Advisor, Ministry of Defence.

As a result of discussions between Secretary McNamara and UK Secretary of State for Defence, Denis Healey, it was decided to make information available to the UK concerning hardening of their Polaris warhead and missile, and information on penetration aids. The purpose of the meeting on April 27-28 is to discuss the program in summary and to agree on organizational arrangements for detailed transmission of information.

5. First Nuclear Power Plant in South Central Region of U. S.

Middle South Services, Inc., of New Orleans has announced that an 800-1000 MWe nuclear plant will be constructed on the Middle South Utilities System at a site not yet designated in Arkansas, Louisiana, or Mississippi. Commitments have been made to buy the reactor from Babcock & Wilcox with initial operation planned for late 1972. This is the first power reactor announced for any part of the South Central region of the U. S.

6. Congressional Hearings

- (a) On April 19 Commissioner Roney testified before the Subcommittee on Executive and Legislative Administration of the House Committee on Government Operations on a bill to establish a commission on Government Procurement. The reaction to the testimony was favorable.

- (b) The JCAE held hearings on the AEC Regulatory Program in the morning of April 26. Further hearings on this program will be scheduled at a later date.
- (c) AEC FY 1968 Appropriation Hearings by the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Appropriations Committee started on April 24 and are scheduled to run through April 26. The reaction to my opening statement and our initial testimony was favorable.
- (d) AEC was scheduled to testify April 13 on the AEC Safety Program at hearings before the House Subcommittee on NASA Oversight, but this appearance was cancelled. A written statement will be supplied for the Subcommittee's consideration.

7. Upcoming Personal Commitments

On April 25, I will take part in the dedication of the new Nuclear-Chicago Corporation laboratory and manufacturing facilities at Des Plaines, Illinois. This is one of the leading companies in the nuclear instrumentation field.

On the evening of April 25, I will preside at the Nuclear Power Session of the 29th Annual Meeting of the American Power Conference in Chicago. The Conference will run from April 25 to April 27 and will devote several of its sessions to nuclear activities.

Respectfully submitted,

*Clenn T. Seaborg*

Clenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bradley Smith

I received letters from Reginald A. Hubley (publisher of Nucleonics) and Joseph H. Allen (President, McGraw-Hall Publications) saying they are discontinuing publication of Nucleonics. (Copies of the two letters are attached.)

At 5 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 687 (notes attached).

Attached are the letters responding to Governor Rockefeller and Senator Robert Kennedy's April 12th letters regarding participation by Iso Nuclear Corporation in a pilot meat irradiator project. Also attached is a copy of a letter to John Conway from me responding to his April 3, 1967, letter regarding the Deuterium Corporation's request to construct a heavy water plant in Rumania.

Tuesday, April 25, 1967 - D.C. - Chicago, Illinois

I flew with Julie Rubin and John Erlewine to Chicago on United Airlines Flight No. 375 which left at 8:35 a.m. and arrived at 9:35 a.m. We were met by Kenneth Dunbar, Manager, Chicago AEC Operations Office, who drove us out to Weston for a look at the site for the 200 BeV Accelerator. Then we went to the Nuclear-Chicago Laboratory in Des Plaines where I participated in a ribbon-cutting ceremony, using Pu-238 to accumulate ionization to effect the break, with Governor Otto Kerner, John G. Searle (Chairman of G. D. Searle and Company), and John Kuranz (Senior Vice President of Nuclear-Chicago Corporation) - press and television representatives were present. I then had a news conference with Governor Kerner. Questions were on the Weston fair housing problem - there were many television cameras, and I saw it on television later. Following this we toured the laboratory and plant with Kerner, Kuranz, etc. We then went to Henrici's Ballroom at the O'Hare Inn to a reception and a luncheon. Joe Katz, Stephen Lawroski, and Bill Herald were among those present. After the luncheon I spoke on "Two Partnerships for Nuclear Progress." Then I held another press conference with representatives of television channels for CBS and ABC present, plus radio and newspaper reporters. The questions again concerned the fair housing problem. I gave no ultimatum but explained congressional concern.



John Kuranz, Seaborg and Governor Otto Kerner at the Nuclear-Chicago Laboratory on day of Dedication, April 25, 1967



# MCGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS

A DIVISION OF MCGRAW-HILL, INC.

330 WEST 42<sup>ND</sup> STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

REGINALD A. HUDLEY, PUBLISHER  
NUCLEONICS  
NUCLEONICS WEEK  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

April 21, 1967

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D. C. 20545

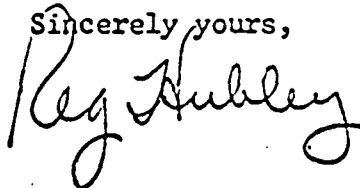
Dear Dr. Seaborg:

The change concerning NUCLEONICS explained in Mr. Allen's attached letter is being announced to the NUCLEONICS staff 9:30 Monday morning, April 24. Mr. Allen's letter will be mailed to a number of industry and government people on Monday.

We wanted you to be the first outside of McGraw-Hill to be informed of this change. Bob Adamson and I had hoped to have a visit with you on Tuesday, but I find this is not possible. We will be visiting with Dr. Fritsch, Mr. Ramey, and others. I would like to arrange a convenient date with you for a later meeting.

We appreciate the cooperation that we have enjoyed with you and your staff for many years, and look forward to its continuance under the auspices of NUCLEONICS WEEK and SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH.

Sincerely yours,



RAH:rs  
Att.

# McGRAW-HILL PUBLICATIONS

A DIVISION OF MCGRAW-HILL, INC.

330 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10036

DECL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

JOSEPH H. ALLEN  
PRESIDENT

(212) 671-2222

April 24, 1967

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
1717 H Street  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

NUCLEONICS magazine, published by McGraw-Hill, has played a long and significant role in the use of the atom in many industries. With your support, it has contributed to the applications of nuclear energy in specific industries by reporting the news and developing technologies.

Nuclear power is on the rise as a major new energy source for the generation of electricity. Estimates of the Atomic Energy Commission indicate the nuclear share of the energy market will rise from less than one-tenth of one per cent at the present time to 22-30 per cent of the total electrical energy supply by 1980.

Other markets that NUCLEONICS has been covering closely over the years are the uses of atomic energy in maritime transportation, water desalting, medicine, preservation of foods, and space propulsion.

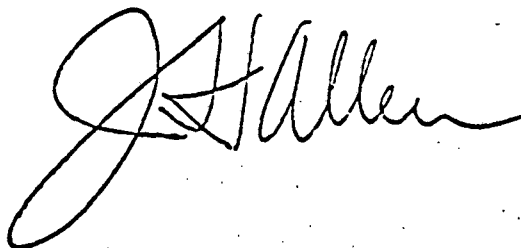
As we have moved out of the experimental period, it is now clear that each segment of nuclear activity and interest has become important in its own right, and each has become intimately related to established technologies. Subscribers and marketers have naturally and gradually shifted their identification to specific industries, rather than to a unified coherent nucleonics market. We, therefore, have made the decision to cease publishing NUCLEONICS as a separate magazine, effective after the June, 1967 issue, and to serve our readers and our advertisers by strengthening the coverage of nuclear developments in our "market-directed" publications already involved in the field.

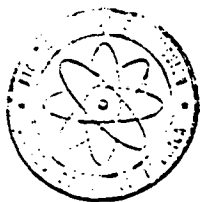
Beginning with the June issues, the McGraw-Hill magazines ELECTRICAL WORLD and POWER will increase their reporting and coverage of news and technology of large-scale nuclear energy. ELECTRICAL WORLD will inaugurate a "Nuclear Power News" department. POWER will have a new department, expanding and intensifying its coverage of nuclear energy. Other of our publications, such as SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH, will cover nuclear developments for their respective fields. We hope you will favorably consider these specific industry and functional magazines for carrying on your nuclear marketing efforts.

NUCLEONICS WEEK will continue as the weekly nuclear newsletter incorporating the name and heritage of NUCLEONICS. For fast-paced reporting of national and international nuclear developments, NUCLEONICS WEEK will continue to be the primary information medium for the specialists in the field.

We appreciate the support of our industry, subscriber and advertiser friends who have helped make it possible for NUCLEONICS to provide a valued publishing and editorial service for the past 20 years. We look forward to being of greater use to the nuclear field via more precise and efficient emphasis by several McGraw-Hill publications on the increasingly important applications of the atom.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "J. Allen". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned below the typed name "Very truly yours,".



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

COPY NO. - 2  
April 24, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 687

5:00 p. m. . Monday, April 24, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Today's Hearings on AEC Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1968
2. General Counsel's April 20 Memorandum on Gas Centrifuge Announcement

Noted.

3. April 20 Letter from Schultze (BOB) re Programming of 1968 Funds for Project PLOWSHARE

Staff will discuss with BOB the last sentence of Paragraph 3.  
(OC)

4. April 21 Letter from Paul Thompkins, Federal Radiation Council, re Guidance for the Control of Radiation Hazards in Uranium Mining

Noted.

5. Joint Committee Hearings May 9 on Radiation Protection of Workers in the Nuclear Energy Program

Commissioners Ramey, Nabrit and Tape will plan to testify, depending upon the hearing schedule. Mr. Bloch said AEC staff will discuss with the Joint Committee staff on Wednesday the preparation for the hearings.  
(CONG)

6. Commissioners' Breakfast Meeting with the Illinois Delegation, 8:30 a. m. Friday, April 28, House Speaker's Dining Room

Scheduled. (AGMO-SECY)

7. April 21 Letter from Reginald A. Hubley, Publisher, NUCLEONICS Magazine, and April 24 Letter from Joseph H. Allen, President, McGraw-Hill Publications

Noted.

8. AEC 719/58 - Loan of Irradiators to Support International Food Irradiation Programs

Approved. (DIA-ID)

9. AEC 610/73 - Centrifuge Information to be Made Available to AIF Study Group

Discussed. To be rescheduled Monday, May 1, 1967. (EAGM-SECY)

10. AEC 809/98 - Deuterium Corporation's Preliminary Proposal for Construction of Heavy Water Plant in Rumania

Approved. (DIA)

11. NTS Events (See General Crowson's April 21 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

6:00 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*  
Mr. Friedman \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

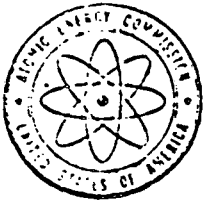
DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manger  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 4, 5, 6

\*\* Item 9

\*\*\* Item 10



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

APR 24 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

Dear Governor Rockefeller:

Thank you for your letter of April 12, 1967, regarding a proposal by the Iso Nuclear Corporation to the Atomic Energy Commission for participation in a pilot meat irradiator project. The Iso Nuclear Corporation has indeed submitted such a proposal. It is one of many which we have received in response to an invitation by the Atomic Energy Commission.

I note your assurance that, if selected, the Iso Nuclear Corporation will have the full cooperation and support of the State of New York and local communities in carrying on the project.

You may be assured that Iso Nuclear Corporation will receive every appropriate consideration. We shall notify you promptly when the contract is awarded, expected to be early in June.

I appreciate your interest and support.

Cordially,

(Type) *Chairman*

Chairman

Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller  
Governor of New York  
Albany, New York



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

APR 24 1967

Dear Senator Kennedy:

Thank you for your letter of April 12, 1967, calling my attention to a proposal by the Iso Nuclear Corporation to the Atomic Energy Commission for the participation in a pilot plant meat irradiator project, jointly sponsored by the AEC, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Defense.

The proposal is one of many which we have received in response to an invitation issued by the AEC.

I am well aware of the efforts of New York State in establishing a favorable climate for nuclear activities. You may be assured that Iso Nuclear Corporation will receive every appropriate consideration. We shall notify you promptly when the contract is awarded, expected to be early in June.

I appreciate your interest and support.

Cordially,

(Signature) Gerald I. Block

Chairman

Senator Robert F. Kennedy  
United States Senate



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

APR 24 1967

Dear Mr. Conway:

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was informed by Mr. Hall's letter of March 28, 1967, that the Deuterium Corporation had requested a Commission determination under section 57 b of the Atomic Energy Act concerning transmittal of a proposal to construct a heavy water plant in Rumania. The purpose of this letter is to reply to a number of questions posed by the Committee in your letter of April 3, 1967.

In addition to answering these questions, before the Commission takes action on this matter, we would intend to consult with the Joint Committee in greater detail. The Department of State wishes the opportunity to join us at that time and we would hope this meeting could be arranged in the very near future.

The enclosure contains the answers to specific questions of your letter.

Sincerely yours,

(Handwritten signature)

Chairman

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

Enclosure:  
Questions and Answers on subject  
proposal.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS CONCERNING POSSIBLE TRANSFER  
OF HEAVY WATER AND HEAVY WATER PLANT TO RUMANIA

1. (a) Your letter implies that no classified information would be contained in the Deuterium Corporation's preliminary proposal. In what way will the AEC be able to satisfy itself that this is the case?

ANSWER: The AEC Divisions of Classification and Production have reviewed a copy of the Deuterium Corporation brochure entitled "Heavy Water for the World" and a document entitled "Preliminary Proposal for Supplying the Heavy Water Requirements of Rumania" (these two documents constitute the entire preliminary proposal) and have determined that they do not contain Restricted Data or other classified information.

- (b) Assuming that the Commission grants the exception under clause (2) of 57 b requested by the Deuterium Corporation, and assuming further that Deuterium Corporation's proposal is accepted by Rumania, would the construction of such a plant involve any classified information or Restricted Data?

ANSWER: The Commission in 1956 declassified all information on the production technology of heavy water. Therefore, construction of such a plant would not involve any classified information. (The JCAE was advised of this action by letter dated December 10, 1956.)

2. (a) Is an agreement for cooperation between the United States and Rumania required before either classified or unclassified information of the kind likely to be included in the Deuterium Corporation proposal can be transferred from the United States to Rumania? What of the transfer of heavy water itself, and equipment specially designed for the production thereof?

ANSWER: The transfer of classified Restricted Data information to another country can only be carried out under an agreement for cooperation pursuant to Section 144 of the Atomic Energy Act, as amended. However, the proposal does not contain any classified information and no agreement for cooperation would be needed for transfers of unclassified information. Heavy water and equipment specially designed for its production may be also transferred in the absence of an agreement for cooperation.

- (c) If the answer to (a) above is negative, does the Commission believe that the Atomic Energy Act should be amended to make heavy water and equipment specially designed for the production thereof exportable only pursuant to an agreement for cooperation, given the potential significance of this material from a military standpoint?

ANSWER: In view of the cautious policy followed by the Atomic Energy Commission, and the Executive Branch generally, in its dealings with other countries with respect to atomic energy matters, no further legislation would appear to be advisable. Section 57 b and the restrictions contained in Part 110 of the AEC regulations provide basic protection applicable to

cooperation with Soviet bloc countries. In addition, the Export Control Act and CCCOM procedures supply additional assurance of careful consideration of each case in the light of restrictive criteria. Moreover, it is the policy of the AEC, as indicated in the present case, to consult with the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy before taking action in matters of this nature involving sensitive transactions with the Soviet bloc.

3. (a) Is heavy water on the Title I list of the Battle Act Control Lists? If so, in which category (A or B) does it appear?

ANSWER: Heavy water is a Title I, Category B item appearing on the Battle Act Control List as Item #1705. The definition reads as follows:  
"Deuterium and compounds n.e.s., mixtures and solutions containing deuterium, including heavy water and heavy paraffin, in which the ratio of deuterium atoms to hydrogen atoms exceeds 1:5000 by number."

- (b) Please furnish the same information requested above with respect to equipment and plants specially designed for the production of heavy water.

ANSWER: Plants and equipment specially designed for the production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide are included as Item #1112 on the Battle Act Control List as a Title I, Category B item.

4. Is heavy water on any of the CCCOM Control Lists? What of plants or equipment specially designed for the production of heavy water? If so, what is the effect of their inclusion on such list?

ANSWER: Heavy water is included on the International Atomic Energy COCOM List as Item #5 and is defined in the same manner as the Battle Act List item. The definition, "Plant and equipment specially designed for the production and/or concentration of deuterium oxide," is contained in the International COCOM Embargo List as Item 1112. The effect of their inclusion on such lists is to preclude exports of these commodities to Sino-Soviet bloc consignees by COCOM member countries unless an exception is concurred in by all participating countries of COCOM pursuant to an exceptions request made by one of the member countries.

The export of heavy water to the bloc for reactor purposes is contemplated both in the COCOM List and Battle Act list by the addition of the "sympathetic consideration" note to the nuclear reactor embargo definition (AE-86 & 1286 of the Battle Act List) which permits exports of the initial charge subject to IAEA safeguards, and by the addition of an administrative exceptions note to AE-5 and 1705 for subsequent shipments of heavy water.

5. (a) Would international safeguards apply to the heavy water to be transferred to Rumania by the Deuterium Corporation?

ANSWER: The amounts of heavy water under consideration (500 tons and 1000 tons) require the application of safeguards as a condition of sale under current AEC policy. In the event the United States should decide to sell to Rumania the heavy water required for its power reactor program, or consent to its sale to other COCOM members, this would be done only on the condition that IAEA safeguards be applied to the heavy water so supplied and to any reactors making use of this heavy water.

(c) Would international safeguards apply to the heavy water produced in the plant to be constructed under the Deuterium Corporation's proposal?

ANSWER: The answer to this question is similar to (a) above. In the event the United States were to agree to the sale of this heavy water plant, this would be done only on the basis that IAEA safeguards be applied to the heavy water and to any reactors making use of the heavy water produced by the plant.

Rubin and I were driven to Sherman House (Erlewine returned to Washington). I attended a reception in the Gold Room and had dinner with American Power Conference evening forum speakers and panel members. I sat next to Jules Gueron. Then I presided in the Grand Ballroom over the forum on "Nuclear Power - the Next Decade of Development." I made the introductory remarks and introduced individually in sequence the four speakers, Jules Gueron, W. Bennett Lewis, Peter W. Mummery (U.K.) and Milton Shaw. I introduced the panelists - Ray Balent (AI), William J. Clapp (President, Edison Electric Institute), J. R. Dietrich (Combustion Engineering, Inc.), D. V. Kelly (PG&E), R. E. Kettner (Consumers Power), T. G. LeClair (General Atomic), J. C. Rengel (Westinghouse Electric Corporation), William H. Rowand (Babcock & Wilcox Company), and George White (G.E. Company) - and they asked questions of the speakers.

I spent the night in the Sherman House.

Wednesday, April 26, 1967 - Chicago, Illinois - D.C.

Julie Rubin and I flew to Washington on American Airlines Flight No. 284 (leaving at 8:45 a.m. and arriving at 11:25 a.m.).

I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch in the office.

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2272 (action summary attached). The Commission finally approved today the following U-235 prices, etc., \$26 per Kg separative work, 0.20% tails, 5% interest charge. The Commission requested a staff analysis of a letter from the Vice President dated April 20, 1967, regarding the proposal by John Finney (copy of Vice President's letter is attached).

Thursday, April 27, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:30 a.m. I talked at the American Physical Society Symposium on the History of Fission Physics in Sheraton Hall of the Sheraton Park Hotel. I talked on "Chemistry and Fission," using tapes of Hahn's 1955 Berkeley talk and my 1945 Quiz Kids and Watson Davis' tapes on the discovery and naming of americium and curium. Otto Frisch, John Wheeler, John Dunning, and Herb Anderson also spoke.

After the Symposium, Commander Russell G. Herron (U.S. Navy Missile Center, Point Mugu, California), my Master's degree student at Berkeley, spoke to me to say he and other Democrats want me to run for Governor of California.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Metropolitan Club with Harvey White and Robert LeBaron. We discussed the Lawrence Hall of Science - Harvey wants me to be the Director, replacing him when he retires next year.

At 4 p.m. I presided at the Lawrence Awards Ceremony at the Carnegie Institution, 1530 P Street, N.W. The five recipients were: Mortimer M. Elkind (NIH), John M. Googin (Oak Ridge), Allan F. Henry (Bettis Laboratory), John Rasmussen (RL), Robert N. Thorn, and Murray Gell-Mann (Caltech), held over from last year. I made personal presentations to Elkind and Rasmussen. Commissioners Ramey, Tape, and Johnson, and L. R. Hafstad made the presentations to the other four. This was followed by a reception. Pictures were taken before, during, and after the ceremony.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr. DATE: April 27, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary Approved: R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2272, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1967, 3:15 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. AEC 1249/2 - NTS Operations

Approved. (AGMO/MA)

2. AEC 695/29 - Enriched Uranium Production Planning - Paper IV  
(See also AEC 695/27, AEC 695/28, AEC 695/30, AEC 695/31 and  
AEC 695/32)

Approved.

The press release should note the Commission's declassification action with regard to U-235 production rates and gaseous diffusion plant separative capacity. The release is to be circulated for Commission attention. (AGMP&P/P)

3. AEC 328/35 - Declassification of U-235 Production Rates and  
Gaseous Diffusion Plant Capacity

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested appropriate revisions to the proposed press release with regard to diffusion plant output and those areas of plant operation which will remain classified. The release is to be circulated for Commission attention. (C)

April 27, 1967

4. AEC S67/129 - Proposed DOD Nuclear Weapons Dispersal Plan

Approved.

The Commission requested a briefing. (MA)

Information Items

- ✓ 1. April 20 Memorandum from the Vice President re Proposal by John Finney (Reply dispatched May 19, 1967).  
The Commissioners requested a staff analysis. (ACMP&P/2/IA)
2. April 24 Letter from L. H. Roberts (Woodward and Fendiller) re Study of Lung Cancer Among Uranium Miners  
Noted. (CS)
3. Proposed Letter to JOAE re Publication of 10 CFR Part 26  
Approved. (GC)
4. AEC S43/51 - Gas Centrifuge Information to be Made Available to V. V. Abajian, ENI. (Also: Proposed Letter to Mr. John Newgard, ENI)  
To be rescheduled for Monday, May 1, 1967. (SECY)
5. AEC 1192/32 - AVCO-EVERETT Research Laboratory Proposal (HIPAC)  
Noted. To be rescheduled for Monday, May 1, 1967. (SECY)
6. AEC 994/37 - Forecast Demand Studies for Radiation Application  
Staff will obtain individual concurrences from the Commissioners.  
(ID/SECY)
- ✓ 7. Proposed Letter to Deputy Under Secretary of State Fov Kohler  
Staff will obtain individual concurrences from the Commissioners. (IA/SECY) Dispatched May 3.



R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr.  
Action Summary of Meeting 2272

-2-

April 27, 1967  
(Revised April 28, 1967)

8. AIC 783/42 - Proposed Letter to BOB re Comments on S.1050  
Noted. (CN)
9. General Advisory Committee Reception and Dinner, May 1, 1967  
(See Secretary's April 26 memorandum)  
Noted. (SECY)
10. Richard E. O. Tompkins Award Ceremony, April 27, 1967  
(See Secretary's April 26 memorandum)  
Noted. (SECY)
11. General Manager's Oral Report on the Rover Program  
Staff will develop an alternative program for Commission consideration. (SMS)
12. Mr. Sherman's April 26 memorandum re ABC Title VI Compliance Administration  
Staff recommended consideration of alternative 5b. (AGY)
13. Realism Lecture for SMS  
Staff will discuss further with the Joint Committee and Admittal Kickover. (IA)
14. Establishment of Interdepartmental Committee to Study Problems in Uranium Mines  
For discussion after response from the Department of Labor and ERM. (AGYO)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Kamy  
Commissioner Page  
Commissioner Neff  
Commissioner Johnson



THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

April 20, 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 88

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Glenn T. Seaborg  
Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission

FROM: The Vice President *JFM*

Please see attached a memorandum prepared by John Finney of The New York Times during our recent European trip. I know there are a lot of problems concerned with the proposal, but I do believe it deserves some serious consideration.

If there is any chance of following through on this, I would appreciate your asking the Commission officer responsible to contact Ted Van Dyk of my staff, who will follow for me on this end. The more I look over this memo, the more intriguing it becomes.

I have taken the liberty of sharing a copy as well with Secretary Rusk.

April 4, 1967

UNCL. BY DGE  
NOV 88

Dear Mr. Vice President:

In perhaps a presumptuous way, let me cast an idea into the intellectual stew that you so superbly concoct. The idea is basically this:

Along the lines of Comsat, turn over one of our gaseous diffusion plants to international ownership.

Such a step, it seems to me, would have the following advantages:

1. relieve the non-nuclear ~~xxxx~~ countries of their concern over dependence upon the nuclear power for enriched uranium fuel. As you may discover in Euratom, this is a real concern and in my opinion is the one valid argument behind the complaints that in a non-proliferation treaty the non-nukes may be relegated to a second-class status in atomic technology.

2. establish the principle of international controls, since a corollary of such international ownership would be that the products of a gaseous diffusion plant would be subject to international control by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

3. provide an inducement to other countries not to develop their own capacity for producing enriched uranium. For example, the Dutch and Germans would have no economic reason to pursue their development of the gaseous centrifuge process-- a currently worrisome development-- if they knew they could obtain enriched uranium at favorable prices from an internationally owned diffusion plant.

4. provide an incentive for purchase of u.s. type atomic power plants using enriched uranium as fuel. At this point there is an understandable reluctance on part of many nations to purchase u.s. type plants if the fuel over a 20-40 year period is dependent upon the whim and prices charged by u.s.

5. provide a peaceful, cooperative use for at least one of our costly diffusion plants. At this point, if you dig behind all the AEC's obfuscation, I think you will ~~discover~~ discover we have enriched uranium coming out of our ears. In fact, my understanding is that we are getting enough enriched uranium out of the obsolete weapons we scrap to meet the needs of new weapons.

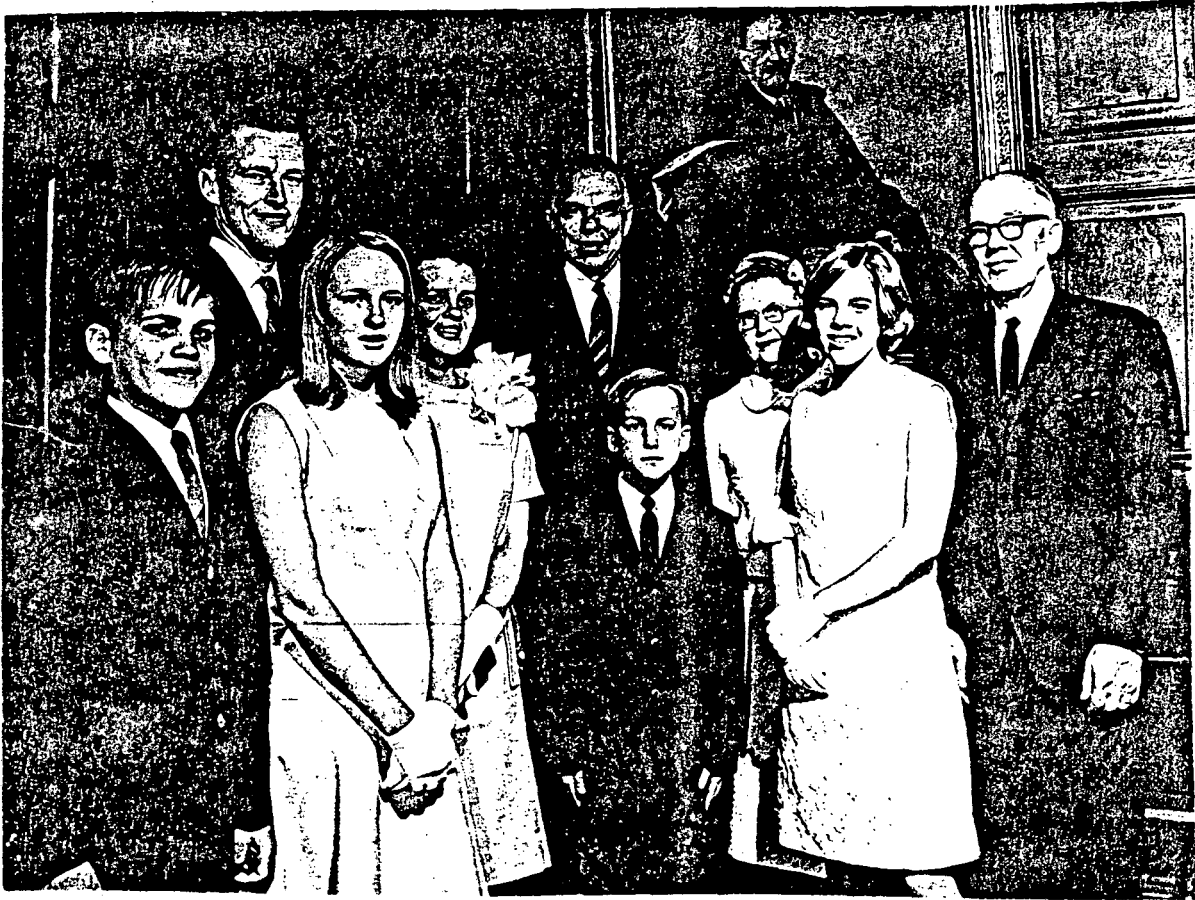
This is obviously a major proposal and one which cannot be advanced without clearing it with all the interested parties in our government. I suspect the idea would also run into opposition from the AEC, which has some vested interests in the current arrangements. But the AEC is currently considering with the Atomic Industrial forum-- an industrial trade group-- the idea of private ownership by u.s. firms of one of the gaseous diffusion plants. And if we can contemplate private ownership, I don't see why we can't broaden our horizons a little and consider international ownership.

But even in advance of such inter-agency clearance, I don't see why you couldn't raise the question of whether the europeans-- if they raise objections about dependence upon u.s. for fuel supplies-- would be happier if there were international ownership of one of our gaseous diffusion plants.

Perhaps my wife is right and I should stick to being a reporter. But this idea fascinates me and I wanted to pass it along to you. I would be glad to discuss it with you in greater depth.

Sincerely,

John W. Finney



E. O. Lawrence Memorial Award Ceremony, Carnegie Institution, April 27, 1967

L to R (back): John O. Rasmussen, Seaborg, and Colonel John O. Rasmussen (John's father); (front): David, Nancy, Mrs. Louise Rasmussen, Stephen, Mrs. Hazel Rasmussen (John's mother), Jane.

I started to go to a black tie dinner given by John Foster on the SEQUOIA for Bill Penney, Solly Zuckerman and the U.K. team, but since Penney didn't come (due to sickness) I withdrew and Commissioner Tape went ahead and did the honors for the AEC.

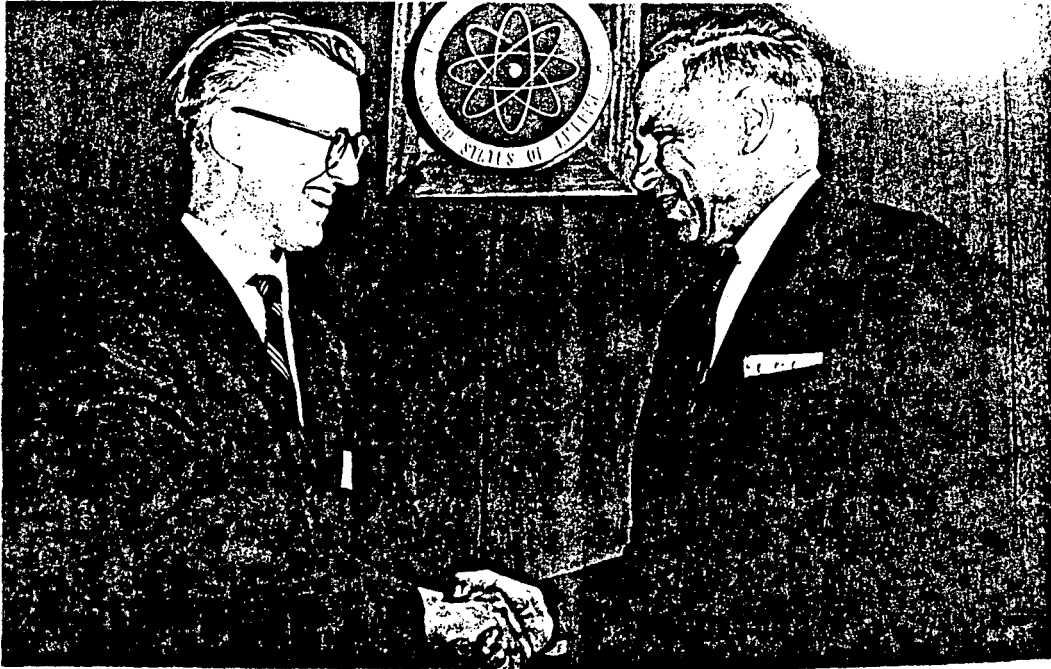
Friday, April 28, 1967 - Germantown

At 10 a.m. I had a briefing on the artificial heart program by Spofford English.

At 11 a.m. I received a telephone call from Adrian Fisher. At their staff meeting today he mentioned the Lumb report and he was asked to ask me if I could give Euratom an advance look at this report of about two days before it comes out. I said I didn't remember it being critical to Euratom, but I thought we could do this. He said the boys at Las Vegas seem to have announced a decision on BUGGY. I told him I had seen it in the paper but I didn't know what happened.

April 27, 1967

E. O. LAWRENCE MEMORIAL AWARD CEREMONY, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION



John O. Rasmussen (Senior Staff Member, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory and Chemistry Professor, University of California, Berkeley) and Seaborg



L to R: Allen F. Henry (recipient), James Ramey, Murray Gell-Mann (recipient, 1966), Wilfrid Johnson, Gerald Tape, Robert N. Thorn (recipient), John O. Rasmussen (recipient), Seaborg, Mortimer M. Elkind (recipient), and John M. Googin (recipient)

At 11:30 a.m. I spoke at an outdoor meeting to AEC employees urging them to buy savings bonds, including the new Freedom Share, during the forthcoming campaign. On stage with me were Woodford McCool (Campaign Manager who introduced me), Bob Hollingsworth, and Harold Price, and savings bond girls, Rosemary Byrne (the General Manager's office), Margo Bridgers (Secretariat) and Claudia Williams (Regulatory office).

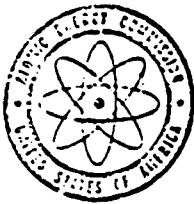


Chairman's Bond Rally, Germantown, April 28, 1967

L to R: Robert E. Hollingsworth, Claudia Williams, Rosemary Byrne, Seaborg, Margo Bridgers, Harold L. Price

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with Frank Baranowski, Arnie Fritsch, and Julie Rubin to learn from Baranowski about various new programs (such as uses for Cf-252, new ideas for gaseous diffusion plant barrier material, neutron induced lasers, etc.) at our laboratories.

At 1:50 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 688 (notes attached).



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

COPY NO. 2  
April 28, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 688

1:50 p.m., Friday, April 28, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown

1. Agenda for the Week of May 1

Approved. (SECY)

2. April 27, 1967 Pending Business (Operational)

Commissioner Ramey requested target dates be established. (AGMA)

3. Role of the Laboratories (Draft Memo)

Commissioner Johnson mentioned his draft and the Chairman suggested it be circulated to the Commissioners. (SECY)

4. Discussion of Gas Centrifuge Program

Commissioner Johnson requested early discussion. (AGM-SECY)

5. Chairman's May 12 Speech, Commonwealth Club, San Francisco, California

The Chairman requested comments by Tuesday, May 2. (Fritsch)

6. Chairman's May 31 Luncheon Speech, Canadian Nuclear Association, Montreal, Canada

To be circulated. (Fritsch)

7. AEC 343/12 - Harold Green Access Request

Approved with a revision suggested by Commissioner Tape. (SECY)

8. AEC 1221/33 - Execution Data for Scotch Event and Use of Cavity Radius as Containment Criterion

The letter to Dr. Hornig will be sent, with a copy to Mr. Walt Rostow, White House, and the Commissioners requested a briefing on Monday. (DMA-Fritsch-SECY)

9. AEC 1192/32 - Avco-Everett Research Laboratory Proposal (HIPAC)

To be rescheduled Monday. (SECY)

10. AEC 549/10 - Proposed Letter to Chairman, MLC, re Declassification of Plowshare Information

The letter is to be reviewed with Commissioner Tape and the General Manager said staff will discuss with Dr. Walske prior to transmittal. (PNE)

11. Mr. Traynor's April 26 Memorandum re AEC Title VI Compliance

The Commissioners approved alternative 3(b), page 6, for early discussion with the Department of Justice. The Chairman plans to call Congressman Whitten next week. (Asst. to GM-GC)

12. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 202 (Revised)

Noted. Commissioner Ramey requested information on the Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation. (PAR-RDT)

13. AEC 1143/58 - Douglas United Nuclear and J. A. Jones Use Permits at Richland

Approved as revised. (AGMO)

14. Oral Report on Isochem Proposal

15. Mr. Kratzer's April 28 Memorandum re Report of Leak in Canadian CANDU Reactor

16. Mr. Brown's Meeting Today with Messrs. Berg, Newgard, and Abajian



17. Dr. Reichardt's April 27, 1967 Memorandum - Limited Distribution  
Commissioner Ramey queried AEC receipt of research reports.  
(DIA)
18. Commissioner Johnson's Meeting this morning with Senator Church to Discuss the NRTS, Idaho
19. Governor Kerner's Meeting this morning with the Illinois Delegation re 200 BEV Accelerator
20. Federal Radiation Council Meeting, 10:00 a.m., May 4, re Uranium Mines  
  
Commissioner Nabrit will attend:
21. Joint Committee Hearings May 9 re Radiation Exposure and Lung Cancer in Uranium Mine Workers  
  
The Commissioners requested circulation of proposed testimony.  
(CONG)
22. Establishment of Inter-agency Committee on Uranium Mine Worker Problem  
  
Secretary of the Interior Udall will discuss with the Chairman at a breakfast meeting next week. Responses from Secretary of Labor Wirtz and Secretary of HEW Gardner are pending.
23. Admiral Rickover's Testimony, Monday, May 1, House Appropriations Committee  
  
Commissioner Ramey will call Admiral Rickover re his proposed response to questions on AEC patent policy. (GC)
24. Oral Report on Staff Meeting with Joint Committee Staff to Discuss Italian Request for SNM for Critical Experiments

25, Plutonium for EURATOM

The General Manager discussed briefly EURATOM's request for a delay in submission of legislation. In response to Mr. Hennessey's request, the Commissioners agreed the proposed legislation on total enrichment services for EURATOM should proceed separately. (GC)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

3:00 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Bloom  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Traynor \*\*  
Mr. Ferguson \*\*  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 13 and 14

\*\* Item 11

At 2:30 p.m. I met with the Task Force on Core Cooling - William K. Ergen (ORNL - Chairman), Louis Baker (ANL), Eric Stephen Beckjord (Westinghouse), Salomon Levy (GE), David L. Morrison (Battelle), and Robert E. Wascher (B&W) - to get a briefing on their forthcoming report, which will cause some excitement.

I called Secretary of Interior Udall and Secretary of Labor Wirtz, who agreed, and Secretary of HEW Gardner, who was reluctant, suggesting the four of us get together early next week preparatory to the JCAE hearings on May 9th on the uranium miners lung cancer cases.

At 4:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 250 (action summary attached).

At 4:25 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2273 (action summary attached).

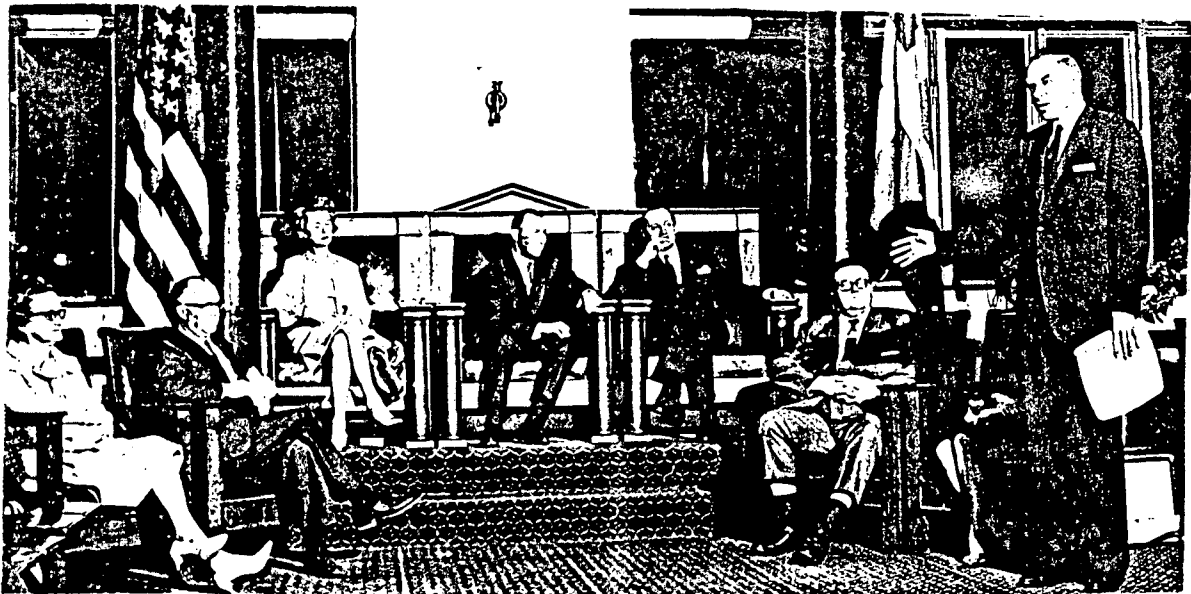
At 7:45 p.m. as a guest of Science Service, I attended the black tie dinner of the White House Correspondents Association at the Sheraton Park Hotel. This was preceded by a Science Service reception. Entertainment was by Victor Borge and Petula Clark. President Johnson spoke, first humorously, and then seriously about Vietnam. I thought Borge went a little too far in making the President the butt of his humor before he came and after he left. Present at our tables were Ann Ewing, Caryl Haskins, Jerry Tape, Ed Welsh, Ed Wenk, Ted Sherburne, Wilbur Cohen, Dorothy Shriver, Fleming, Warren Kornberg, Leland Haworth, Barbara Culliton, Senator Joseph M. Montoya, and others.

Saturday, April 29, 1967 - D.C.

I worked at the D.C. office until about 3 p.m.

I had lunch with Jerry Tape at the Pot O'Gold.

I read proof of my article, "History of the Synthetic Actinide Elements," for Actinides Reviews (subsequently published in 1967 by the Elsevier Publishing Company - Amsterdam).



Vasa Order Drott Lodge Meeting, April 29, 1967

l to R: Mrs. Algot Swanson, Algot Swanson (Pennsylvania District Master, Akron, Ohio), Mrs. de Besche, Henry Nelson (Lodge Chairman), Ambassador Hubert de Besche, Gene Carlson (Chairman of Trillingen Lodge, Baltimore), Mrs. Gene Carlson, Seaborg

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 81

TO : E. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: May 1, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 250, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1967,  
4:20 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

*Original signed  
W. B. McCool*

SECY:ST

Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 2/47

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. APC-R 30/76 - Amendments to 10 CFR Parts 51 and 52 - Increase in Capacity Limit for Tritium in Self-Luminous Aircraft Safety Devices

Approved. (RPS)

3. APC-R 10/55 - Amendment to Part 40 - License Periods for Material's Licenses

Approved. (RL)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tapp  
Commissioner Harbit  
Commissioner Johnson



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOR  
NOV 88

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: May 1, 1967

FROM : W. S. McCool, Secretary

Approved: R.E.H.  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT:

ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2173, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1967, 4:25 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMAN TOWN, WASHINGTON

SECRET

Commission Business

1. Minutes of 1503A and 1503B Conference  
Approved. (SECRET)
2. 400 152/215 - PROCESSION VEHICLE; and  
400 152/217 - ASSASSINATION TO 400 152/215  
Discussed.  
The Commission requested meetings be held with the JMW and Federal Power Commission.  
Commissioner Namy requested an analysis of the legislative record of the anti-trust aspect of this matter. (GC)
3. 400 1509/3 - Commission Division of Road Placetas Materials  
The Commission approved your recommendation. (ED)
4. 400 102/45 - Special Analyze Study No. 67-5; Bureau Order in the  
Physical Education Program  
Approved, subject to comments by Commissioners Gipe and White. (M/SECRET)  
The Commission is to be kept informed on the progress of the study.  
Commissioner Namy requested the study include appropriate emphasis on the Commission's role as the overall agent for basic physical research. (R)
5. 400 102/119 - Report of the Division of Inspection  
Discussed.

cc: Commissioners

At 7:30 p.m. Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne and I went to a special meeting of Drott lodge of Vasa Order of America in the IOOF Hall at which Ambassador Hubert de Besche (Sweden) presented me with a copy of the film, "Galaxy of Elements," in which I appeared as I was filmed at Studsvik in September 1962. I gave a few words of thanks, mentioning the role of the Swedes in discovering elements, as a response. During the evening Steve and Dave had an interesting exchange of jokes with Ambassador de Besche. Refreshments were served after the film showing and the meeting.

#### Sunday, April 30, 1967

At 1:30 p.m. Helen and I attended the dedication of the Beverly Farms Elementary School in Potomac, Maryland, where I spoke on "Elementary Education and the Real World," as a dedicatory address. My appearance was arranged by Stan Schneider. George K. Goldsmith, Principal of the School, and Clifford K. Beck, President, Board of Education (and with the AEC), participated in the "acceptance" of the building. After the ceremony we visited Stan and Renee Schneider in their nearby home.

Suki and I took a hike in Rock Creek Park, north on the White Horse Trail, starting at Oregon and Nebraska Avenues, and back.

I worked on my speeches for the American Public Power Association's 24th Annual National Conference, "The Proliferation of the Peaceful Atom," to be given on May 11, 1967, in Denver, Colorado; the Commonwealth Club of California; "A New Look at Nuclear Power," to be given in San Francisco, California, on May 12, 1967; and the General Advisory Committee dinner on May 1, 1967. I also worked on my article for Amerika (U.S. publication in the USSR), and my article for the Encyclopedia of the Chemical Elements, "Transuranium Elements."

Monday, May 1, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 689 (notes attached). The Commission decided to support research on the HIPAC of the Avco-Everett Company, to award a Tamden Van de Graaff Accelerator to Ohio University, and defined the gas centrifuge economic information to be given to the study group.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from Secretary Gardner (HEW). He called with further regard to our conversation on April 28th concerning the uranium miners' problem, saying his people advise him the matter of workmens' compensation would be wholly a Labor Department matter and they (HEW) wouldn't have too much to say. He asked if this is my impression, and, if so, do I think they need to be represented at the meeting. I told him my impression is the same as his, and the only reason I think the four of us (Interior, Labor, HEW, AEC) should get together with the BOB is to prepare for the Congressional hearings on May 9th, so that we would be coordinated, but I would meet with the other two (Interior and Labor) if he didn't want to attend. He then mentioned the establishment of radiation-levels. His people have come up with a level of about one-third of the level we are thinking of, and he wondered if there is anything we could do about this before the meeting. I told him if we adopt the higher level, we would also indicate an effort to work toward the lower level at the earliest possible time. He said this is fine; they will go into the meeting recognizing that we have a difference of views.

At 10:30 a.m. I received a telephone call from Walt Rostow. He called to say that we were cleared to proceed with the planning of CABRIOLET and BUGGY, with no commitment, and no announcement. He then said he understood the announcement had already been made on BUGGY. I told him we have made no announcement, although I have seen it in the paper. I said I will try to find out what happened.

At 11 a.m. I met with the General Advisory Committee (all present). I brought them up to date on the 200 BeV Accelerator, the NPT, the uranium miners exposure problem, the FY 1968 budget, Plowshare, our decision to cut off private work on the gas centrifuge and the price set by AEC on uranium separative isotope work.

At 11:50 a.m. I had a photograph taken with three AEC Government Girl Marchers for Savings Bonds.

At 12 Noon I presented the AEC Citation to Dr. John C. Bugher in a ceremony in the Commission Meeting Room - Mrs. Bugher, Lauriston Taylor (National Academy of Sciences), H. J. Gomberg, and many AEC staff were present. I then hosted a luncheon for Bugher in the Commission dining room - the Bughers, Taylor, Gomberg, Bob Hollingsworth, Russell Poor, Charles Dunham and the Commissioners were present.

At 5:15 p.m. I met with William Myers (Chairman, Board of Directors, City of Los Angeles Metropolitan Water District) along with Julie Rubin. Myers stated that the purpose of his call was to review with me his organization's nuclear related activities. Prior to starting the discussion, he informed me that Edgar L. Kanouse has been selected as the new General Manager. He indicated that there was considerable interest in this position (\$44,000 annual salary) and that my name had been suggested for consideration as a possible candidate. Myers stated that MWD would be desperate for power by 1972, and in view of the difficulties encountered at Malibu, they are paying increasing attention to the MWD desalting project. They are still hopeful of doing something at Malibu and will continue to



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

COPY NO. 15  
May 1, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 689

9:45 a. m., Monday, May 1, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Commissioner Nabrit's report on the Opening of the AEC Exhibit, Ankara, Turkey, April 28, 1967
2. Interdepartmental Committee to Study Uranium Mine Problems-- Breakfast Meeting, Tuesday, May 2

The Chairman said Secretary Gardner, HEW, will not attend but Secretary Wirtz, Department of Labor, Secretary Udall of the Department of the Interior and Mr. Sam Hughes, BOB, will. He suggested the attendance by a representative of the Office of Science and Technology, and requested development of a briefing paper. (Fritsch-AGMO)

3. AEC Citation Ceremony and Luncheon Today
4. April 27 Letter from Congressman Erlenborn re Open Occupancy Laws

Noted.

5. April 28 Letter from Howard G. Maines, National Classification Management Society, Inc., re Third Annual Seminar July 19-21, 1967

Commissioner Ramey and Mr. Charles Marshall will plan to attend. (C)

6. Mr. Brown's March 28 Memorandum re Acceleration of the AEC Gas Centrifuge Program

The General Manager reported briefly on staff meeting with G. E. and Allied last week. This item will be rescheduled for further consideration. (AGM-SECY)



7. AEC 867/130 - Proposed Reply to DOD re Dispersal Request  
Approved as revised. (Fritsch-DMA)
8. AEC 843/51 - Gas Centrifuge Information to be Made Available to V. V. Abajian, ENI  
Approved. (AGM-AGMP&P)
9. AEC 610/73 and 610/74 - Centrifuge Information to be Made Available to AIF Study Group  
Approved with revisions. (AGMP&P)
10. AEC 1200/2 - Selection of Low Energy Physics Accelerator Proposal  
Approved. (R)
11. AEC 1221/33 - Execution Data for Scotch Event and Use of Cavity Radius as Containment Criterion  
Approved. Staff will brief Commissioner Ramey this afternoon. (DMA)
12. AEC 1192/32 - Avco-Everett Research Laboratory Proposal (HIPAC)  
Approved. (R)
13. Mr. Walt Rostow's (White House) call to the Chairman re Presidential Action on Projects CABRIOLET and BUGGY
14. Announcement on Project BUGGY  
The Chairman requested a report. Mr. Walt Rostow, White House, is to be informed. (AGM)
15. AEC Nuclear Rocket Program  
Staff may proceed. (SNS)

16. AEC 1211/3 - Status and Funding of Implantable Power Sources for Circulatory Support Systems

Noted. Commissioner Ramey requested information on Dr. Teller's consultant relationship and on the Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation. Staff will also brief Commissioners Ramey and Johnson. (ID)

17. AEC 1029/55 - 1966 Solar Eclipse and Cosmic Ray Expedition Film

Noted. The film will be scheduled for viewing at the Commissioners' convenience. (DMA-SECY)

18. AEC 89/60 - Alien Participation at LRL-Berkeley, Ames Laboratory and BNL

Noted with revisions. (DIA-SECY)

19. Commissioners' Meeting with the General Advisory Committee today

20. Commissioner Ramey's Meeting with Mr. William A. Myers, Chairman, Los Angeles Power and Water Commission, yesterday

Commissioner Ramey suggested the Chairman see Mr. Myers today or tomorrow. (Fritsch-Ryan)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

10:55 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Bartels  
Gen. Crowson \*  
Mr. Winter \*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

\* Item 7

\*\* Items 8, 9



527

100th GAC Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 1-3, 1967  
Clockwise: Stephen Lawroski, Jane H. Hall, Howard G. Vesper, Duane C. Sewell, Lawrence R. Hafstad, Samuel M. Nabrit, James T. Ramey, Seaborg, W. E. Johnson, Gerald F. Tape, R. E. Hollingsworth, Anthony A. Tomei, Edwin L. Goldwasser, John C. Bugher, Manson Benedict, William Webster, and Norman F. Ramsey



100th GAC Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 1-3, 1967

Standing (L to R): William Webster, Howard G. Vesper, Edwin L. Goldwasser, Norman F. Ramsey, Jane H. Hall, Lawrence R. Hafstad, Stephen Lawroski, Manson Benedict, and John C. Bugher; Seated (L to R): Gerald F. Tape, James T. Ramey, Seaborg, Samuel M. Nabrit, W. E. Johnson and R. E. Hollingsworth

pursue this project, although they were disappointed with the recent decision. With regard to the MWD project, they are confident of obtaining the necessary appropriations but are not as certain on the geology supporting the project. As a possible backup for their power requirements, they are considering a coal-fired station using available coal from the Mojave Desert. Southern California Edison is urging them to take a 20% interest at a cost of about \$50 million in a major coal-fired station in the Mojave area, but they are more interested in ownership and control of their own facilities. Myers stated that the coal-fired station appears very close to being competitive with a nuclear station, such as Malibu or the MWD project.

I questioned Myers statement that coal would be competitive with nuclear power in the 1500 MWe stations, such as has been planned for MWD. Myers promised to send me a Brown & McDonald report showing their evaluation of this project. Myers stated that in discussions with Southern California Edison, the latter wanted to limit consideration of purchase of a nuclear plant for MWD to GE and Westinghouse, while his company wanted to include B&W and Combustion Engineering to assure effective competition. They are also urging Brown-Bovari to bid on the turbine for the same reason. In closing the discussion, Myers asked me when I thought breeders might be coming along. I indicated that the 1,000 MWe size plant with high breeding gain would not be available until the 1980s.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a dinner at the Carnegie Institution of Washington, commemorating the 100th meeting of the GAC. The nine present GAC members and husbands and wives, Duane C. Sewell, and Anthony A. Tomei and nine former members and wives - Philip H. Abelson, Jesse W. Beams, James B. Conant, Warren C. Johnson, Willard F. Libby, I. I. Rabi, Cyril Stanley Smith, John C. Warner, Hood Worthington - and Commissioners Johnson, Nabrit, and Tape, Bob Hollingsworth, and wives, were present (copy of seating arrangement attached). I spoke in a reminiscent mood on the history of the GAC, with anecdotes, and played tapes of the voices of Oppenheimer, Fermi, Warner, McMillan and myself.

Tuesday, May 2, 1967 - D.C.

At 8:15 a.m. I met at breakfast in Secretary of Labor Wirtz' dining room with Secretary Wirtz, Esther Peterson, Secretary of Interior Udall, Buckley, Sam Hughes (BOB), Robert Mitch (OSI), and John Erlewine to discuss the uranium miners lung cancer problem. Wirtz was rather emotional in his approach and says he is considering closing all uranium mines under his Walsh-Healey authority, or issuing a standard of a 0.3 working level immediately without further study. I tried to convince him to adopt a more reasoned approach - we all want to solve the problem. We will coordinate our testimony before the JCAE for the May 9th hearing.

At 9:40 a.m. I met, along with Abe Friedman and Julie Rubin, with Jules Guéron (Director General, Euratom) and Curt Heidenreich (Euratom Representative, Washington). Guéron was making a courtesy call to review his activities since we were together in Chicago on April 25th. Guéron stated he had visited Argonne and Oak Ridge and had a very fruitful discussion with the AEC staff in Germantown yesterday. He noted the molten salt project and the HFIR at Oak Ridge, as well as waste disposal activities, as representing impressive work. There was some brief discussion on being able to accommodate very large sized (multi-thousand MWe) reactors on the power grids in Europe. I asked Guéron how the Euratom nuclear power reactor projects were running. He stated that the older ones are doing fine, but certain problems have been encountered, such as that involving the CENN

SEATING ARRANGEMENTS FOR GAC DINNER COMMEMORATING 100th GAC MEETING  
MAY 1, 1967, CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON, 8:00 p.m., MAY 1, 1967

TABLE A

Mr. Seaborg  
Mrs. Webster  
Mr. Hafstad  
Mrs. Seaborg  
Mr. Webster  
Mrs. Hafstad

TABLE B

Mr. Nabrit  
Mrs. Benedict  
Mr. Wigner  
Mrs. Nabrit  
Mr. W. C. Johnson  
Mrs. Wigner  
Mr. Benedict

TABLE C

Mr. Tape  
Mrs. Abelson  
Mr. Smith  
Mrs. Tape  
Mr. Goldwasser  
Mrs. Smith  
Mr. Abelson  
Mrs. Goldwasser

TABLE D

Mr. Hall  
Mrs. Beams  
Mr. Conant  
Mrs. Hall  
Mrs. Conant  
Mr. Beams

TABLE E

Mr. W. E. Johnson  
Mrs. Worthington  
Mr. Rabi  
Mrs. W. E. Johnson  
Mr. Vesper  
Mrs. Rabi  
Mr. Worthington  
Mrs. Vesper

TABLE F

Mr. Tomei  
Mrs. Ramsey  
Mrs. Lawroski  
Mrs. Tomei  
Mr. Sewell  
Mr. Ramsey  
Mr. Lawroski

TABLE G

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mrs. Libby  
Mr. Bugher  
Mrs. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Warner  
Mrs. Bugher  
Mr. Libby  
Mrs. Warner

April 25, 1967



100th GAC Meeting, Washington, D.C., May 1-3, 1967

Robert Hollingsworth, Philip H. Abelson, Mrs. Stephen Lawroski, Helen Seaborg and Mrs. Warren Johnson

project. Friedman advised that they were meeting with Commissioner Johnson following the discussion with me as Guéron had not met our engineer Commission member as yet.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Ted Sherburne, Warren Kornberg, and Frank Startwell at Science Service and we discussed the status of Science News. I pointed out the desirability of using the Board of Trustees more, for example, in editorial writing capacities. We also discussed the desirability of giving our attention now to improving the news syndicate service.

I then continued the meeting alone with Sherburne and discussed the following topics: 1. I discussed with Sherburne Dorothy Schriver's position, as the Board of Trustees had requested me to do. We discussed the possibility of her heading the youth activities, and the alternate possibility of hiring someone else to do this. Another possibility is that she continue her overall position of second in command, perhaps with a title such as Associate Director. Sherburne said he would think about this.

2. I asked him to prepare for me a talking paper so that I could talk to Chairman Donald Burnham of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation with respect to their increasing their amount of support for the Science Talent Search.

3. We discussed various steps that should be taken with respect to fundraising. I suggested that he and Dorothy Schriver set aside an hour or two each day to work on the material for this, giving it first priority. RCA is going to be approached through Allen Astin. I said I would be willing to approach the Ford Foundation for a large general grant on the order of a million dollars. I told Sherburne about my conversation with John Kuranz last Tuesday in Chicago, and suggested he write Kuranz asking for a general grant on the order of \$100,000 to support Science Service activities.

4. We discussed dates for the forthcoming meeting of the Executive Committee, and I suggested such dates as May 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, or June 6th, 7th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, or 15th. 5. I told him about my forthcoming meeting with Theodore Granik and Holifield this afternoon. Granik wants me to participate with former Science Talent Search winners in television programs.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Secretary of the Navy Paul A. Nitze. Nitze said he had come to see me to talk about my letter of April 20, 1967, suggesting the reappointment of Admiral Rickover as Director of the Division of Naval Reactors (copy attached). Nitze said he has problems with this due to the rank and insubordinate and outrageous behavior of Rickover. He showed me some recent testimony of Rickover before congressional committees, in which Rickover had attacked the officials in the Department of Defense, and by inference, the Executive Branch. Rickover seemed to be urging the Congress to keep the Executive Branch in its place because it was trying to usurp the powers of Congress. Rickover also ridiculed the studies regarding nuclear-powered ships being made in the Department of Defense, and demanded that such ships be built despite these ridiculous studies. Nitze said that Rickover's behavior has caused morale in the Navy Department to be at an all-time low.

I pointed out that Rickover has had an amazing unparalleled success in the incredibly difficult field of nuclear submarine reactors, and that it would be a serious step to replace him. Nitze recognized this, but said it is a matter of



APR 20 1957

Dear Paul:

Admiral Rickover's current recall to active Navy duty to continue as head of the joint AEC-Navy nuclear propulsion program expires in a few months. Therefore, I am writing this letter at this time to reaffirm the Commission's strong desire that Admiral Rickover remain on active duty in direct charge of the naval nuclear propulsion program as Director, Division of Naval Reactors, with the same duties, responsibilities and authority he now has. I know you have on several occasions expressed a similar desire.

I have recently discussed this matter with Admiral Rickover, and have determined that he is willing to continue in his present assignment.

At a recent executive hearing on the Atomic Energy Commission authorization request, members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy noted that Admiral Rickover's current appointment will soon expire. The Committee members wanted to know what steps were being taken to insure that Admiral Rickover will be continued in his present position. The Commission representatives agreed to take the initiative in pursuing this matter with you.

We think it is very important that the steps necessary to assure Admiral Rickover's continuation in this assignment be taken as quickly as possible, so as to avoid any conjecture to the contrary that might otherwise arise.

Would you please advise me what steps are necessary and what the Commission can do to help.

Cordially,

(Signed) Elia I. Scovry

Chairman

Honorable Paul A. Nitze  
Secretary of the Navy

balancing this against his outrageous and demoralizing behavior, and where the net benefit lies is in serious doubt. I pointed out that Rickover's support in Congress is nearly unanimous, but Nitze said that perhaps Senator Russell has his doubts. Nitze told me about a study they are making which proves that nuclear-powered escort vessels are inferior to conventionally-powered escort vessels for nuclear-powered aircraft carriers, and said he will give me a copy of the report when it is available - in about a month. I expressed surprise and doubt about the findings of this study. We left it that Nitze will continue to consider the Rickover dilemma. I indicated that it is useful to me to have his point of view, but that I am not sure I agree with him.

At 4 p.m. I met with Congressman Chet Holifield, Theodore Granik (Producer, "Youth Wants to Know") and Alvin Yudkoff (Silvermine Films, Inc.) in Holifield's office in the Rayburn Building. Granik had developed with Holifield the idea of a series of taped radio and television shows that would be given on a series of stations with which Granik is somehow affiliated, apparently in connection with his "Youth Wants to Know" program. He gave me some material that pertains to this. The idea would be that high school science students, perhaps chosen from the Science Talent Search winners, would be featured, and I would be involved with them for a part of the discussion in each program. The method of funding is not very clear, and apparently they are thinking of going to Westinghouse for help because Westinghouse funds the Science Talent Search. I said I would be glad to cooperate in such a venture, and apparently Granik will get in touch with me sometime in the future.

About 5:15 p.m. I had a conversation with John Conway about the picture I saw on the Hill that was taken in the Old Supreme Court Chamber, showing me testifying. Conway is hoping to get me a copy of that picture, probably through Fred Schwenger, head of the U.S. Capitol Historical Society. There will likely be a charge for the picture.

At 5:20 p.m. I met first with Chet Holifield alone, and then we were joined by John Conway and Ed Bauser. I told Holifield about the meetings I have been having with Secretaries Wirtz and Udall in connection with the uranium miners lung cancer situation, and that we are trying to correlate our testimony for the May 9th hearings before the JCAE. I indicated to Holifield that there is some feeling that the JCAE must share some of the blame for the situation. Holifield said that Pastore has insisted on the hearings, and that Price (who will chair the hearings) and the other members of the JCAE are quite understanding about the situation as it is developing. I told him about Secretary Wirtz' consideration of possibly closing all uranium mines immediately until the health standards were met.

After Conway and Bauser arrived, we also discussed the implications of a standard of the 1.0 working level, as compared to a 0.3 working level. We discussed the situation with respect to the siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator at Weston, as complicated by the open housing situation. Holifield said he doesn't agree with Senator Pastore's stand on this, and that he would go so far as to introduce a separate bill in the House that would include the A&E money for the 200 BeV Accelerator, if Pastore doesn't include it in the JCAE's authorization bill. Holifield agreed there should be a meeting with Pastore about this question, and the time of 10 a.m., May 10th, was set for a meeting involving Pastore, Holifield, Price, Tape, Wilson, Ramsey and Smyth.

In the course of the discussion involving Conway and Bauser, the date of May 16th

was set as the date for mark-up of the AEC authorization bill. Conway said the main problems, in addition to that of the 200 BeV Accelerator, were with SNAP-8, the \$750,000 for uranium exploration, the need for more operating money for SLAC, and the need for more money for various aspects of the weapons program. I reminded them that I will be in San Francisco next week, and told them that Ramey would testify at the hearings concerning uranium miners on May 9th.

Wednesday, May 3, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I called Congressman Jamie L. Whitten (Mississippi), to inform him we have looked into the matter of the films which have been requested of us by the Coffeerville School District in Mississippi (about which he has made a protest due to our holdup of them) and we are going to make them available to the District pending a hearing.

He said this thing is about to break; he has had petitions from nine delegations who handle money for the HEW. I said we have offered Coffeerville an opportunity for a hearing and we hope they will request one. He feels we should not leave the initiative with them; that we should require them to have a hearing. He feels there is a lot of difference of opinion on this, and that this all is a deadly serious business; something can pop. His suggestion to me was that the AEC send the films to Coffeerville saying, "we are looking into the status of it and are sending the films pending further determinations." He says they have no money to hire a lawyer and he is representing them because he is their Congressman. By and large, he feels this is representative of what is happening in many places. The President, himself, sent Gardner, Howe and one other person, up to see him about a week ago and they talked for an hour and a half. He said this conversation didn't resolve anything, but it indicated the seriousness of the situation.

He said he appreciated my call, and again said if we write the Coffeerville School District, leaving the matter open through the words, "pending further determination," we would be protecting ourselves.

John Gardner, Secretary, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, phoned to say that Sam Hughes had called and told him that I told the people at the breakfast meeting yesterday regarding the May 9th JCAE Hearings on Uranium Mining that he (Gardner) had been uncooperative in refusing to attend the meeting. I described my statement at the meeting in which I told them I had offered several times for the meeting and I stated to Gardner that the meeting was broader based than just to discuss Workman's Compensation which he didn't want to discuss -- thus, I gave them the facts but did not call him uncooperative. I told him that others at the meeting were more critical than I was concerning his failure to attend the meeting.

At 10 a.m. John Foster, Director, Defense Research and Engineering, called about a problem on the Stanford cryogenic accelerator (not Pief's). He says the Navy has submitted for approval, a program for Stanford to build a high energy cryogenic machine replacing the present machine. Foster said he is interested in it, but not interested in funding all of it with DOD money - they are talking about a \$20 million program up to the year 1970. Foster said he is very interested in Fairbanks and his cryogenic work; he has teamed up with Robert Hofstadter (who would like to build a superconducting high energy electron accelerator that would have a continuous mode of operation). He says he would like to pay at least their fair share of this program through 1970, in all the technological areas in which

they can reasonably claim to have a pertinent interest. He would like for the AEC to pick up that part which is strictly high energy physics. He suggested he transfer to us \$2.5 million and continue to pay the other part which is probably \$4 million for 1986. He would fund things like the tunnel (to put it in initially), the refrigeration, maintenance of the current machine and the cryogenic research and operation; then he would ask that we build the section of the high energy machine and the end station where the beam comes out, and take over the responsibility for funding after 1968.

I told him I didn't know whether we could do this or not, that we are having trouble supporting Pief's operation. Further, the BOB wants us to put on the brakes. Foster doesn't feel it is right for them to be making the judgment on high energy physics in this country. He said he would send a memo over to me regarding this (subsequent memo of May 8th attached, without enclosure).

At 11:50 a.m. I met with Dr. Ernst Kramer (Chairman of the Board, Reactor Centrum Nederland, Petten), Professor Johannes Pelser (Technical Director) and Herman C. van Vierssen (Science Attaché, Netherlands Embassy) to discuss their visit to the U.S., etc.

I had lunch at the Pot O'Gold Restaurant with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, Jim Threlkeld, followed by a walk to the Monument (except Rubin).

At 2 p.m. I met with the General Advisory Committee to hear a report on their 100th meeting (copy attached). I decided to discontinue the present practice of destroying the GAC letters summarizing their meetings; past practice has been to destroy all copies after they have served their initial purpose.

I sent a letter to General W. C. Westmoreland, USA, Commander, United States Military Assistance Command, Vietnam (copy attached), thanking him for his letter of thanks for our help in Vietnam on scientific problems.

About 4 p.m. Senator Walter F. Mondale (Minnesota) called with regard to the Elk River nuclear reactor facility and its planned shut-down in October 1959. This, of course, means the elimination of jobs there, and he wanted to inquire of me whether it is scientifically feasible to use this facility for experimentation on a plutonium core. I told him that scientifically it is not the place for this experiment; that we are as highly motivated as anyone to see that the facility is used and the displaced people gainfully employed, but it just won't work. He said he was sorry to hear this, but he would accept our judgment.

At 4 p.m. Arnie Fritsch and I met Elmer Jackson (Chairman, Non-Proliferation Study Group, United Nations Association of USA) and former Commissioner John Palfrey (Vice Chairman) to acquaint me with the twenty-member panel on nuclear proliferation which has been set up under the United Nations Association to examine the question of the nonproliferation treaty. The panel is chaired by Burke Marshall and the Vice Chairman is John Palfrey. To date there has been one meeting. The membership of the group was given to me and is attached.

Jackson indicated that one of the main areas of study for the panel will be the matter of adherence of non-nuclear powers to the treaty. After discussing this problem with Adrian Fisher of ACDA, the study group might examine the subject matter in three parts: 1. nuclear sharing, such as Plowshare, 2. the question of guarantees by the nuclear powers, and 3. durability of the treaty. I

DIRECTOR OF DEFENSE RESEARCH AND ENGINEERING  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20301

UNCL. BY DOS  
NOV 86

8 MAY 1967

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

Dear Glenn:

We have a problem which stems from both the attached proposal from Stanford University and a 1965 interagency agreement regarding support of the high energy physics program there. I am writing to both you and Lee Haworth simultaneously in order to ensure the widest consideration of the matter.

This latest proposal from Stanford requests us to replace the MARK III accelerator with an accelerator of a new design, which purports to be a significant advance in the state-of-the-art in accelerator technology. It is a superconducting linac cooled with helium below the lambda point. Furthermore, they propose to bypass the technology development phase and proceed with construction and operation because of recent "breakthroughs" in the cryogenic equipment field.

The concept of a superconducting accelerator was mentioned during the 1965 interagency discussions. Since it was not considered to be a safe design at that time, the agreement did not approve funding for this accelerator. At those meetings we did agree to support the modernization of the MARK III so as to make it more useful for research.

At this time I do not feel that the Department of Defense should support major advances in the high energy field. Because SLAC is such a major national facility, it would appear in this particular case that the DoD and AEC are competing on the Stanford campus. Everyone should understand by now that the AEC is carrying the major high energy research programs for the nation.

On the other hand we are interested in continuing the Navy support of cryogenic research at Stanford and in a more vigorous manner than that permitted at present. The attached plan entitled "Planned Navy Support" contains most of the funds necessary for accomplishing this and simultaneously supporting \$5.4 million of non-severable facilities

needed both for cryogenic experiments and for the proposed superconducting accelerator. In order to complete the latter and continue research in high-energy physics on this new machine an additional \$8.6 million would be required during the period 1968-1971 inclusive. Since \$1.3 million of this amount can be financed from carryover funds already in the Navy contract only \$7.3 million in new funds would be needed to complete the machine, and for the time period FY 69 through FY 71.

I would appreciate hearing from you with regard to possible AEC interest in supporting the Stanford superconducting accelerator concept. If the work proposed is of great importance to future accelerator technology, then perhaps it should be given serious consideration by the AEC. Please contact me regarding this matter after your staff has examined the issues involved.

If I or my staff can provide any additional information, please let us know.

Sincerely yours,

  
John S. Foster, Jr.

Enclosures

Planned Navy Support  
High Energy Physics Support Needed  
Revised Proposal for the Superconducting Accelerator Project (SCA)  
in the Stanford High Energy Physics Laboratory Nonr-225(67)

GENERAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE  
TO THE  
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
P.O. BOX 19029  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036

May 3, 1967

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

Dear Glenn:

The meeting of the General Advisory Committee just adjourned represented a milestone in the operations of the Committee -- it was the 100th formal meeting of the group. The meeting was held at the AEC offices in Washington, D. C., on May 1, 2 and 3, 1967. All Committee members were in attendance for the entire period except for Mr. William Webster who was unable to attend on May 3rd. The members of the Committee are Manson Benedict, J. C. Bugher, E. L. Goldwasser, J. H. Hall, Stephen Lawroski, N. F. Ramsey, H. G. Vesper, William Webster, and L. R. Hafstad, Chairman. D. C. Sewell, Scientific Officer, and A. A. Tomei, Secretary, were also present.

The Committee transmits the following comments on subjects discussed at this particular meeting.

1) Weapons Development Program

The Committee received a concise and informative briefing from Gen. Delmar L. Crowson and some members of his staff. While we note that this year's weapons testing program is somewhat smaller than that of last year, it appears to us to be an imaginative balanced program and much should be learned from it. Next year's testing, we observe, continues at the slower pace and, in addition, contains plans for only one advanced development experiment. We recognize that this is brought about by the large increase in Phase 3 weaponization programs, by budget restrictions, and by the need to invest considerable funds in a supplemental test site. However, we are concerned to see the number of advanced development shots shrink so much, for it is only from these experiments that new ideas can be developed and evaluated.

We are pleased to see the increase in the Phase 3 weaponization program. Although this is one of the important objectives of the weapon development program, an equally important objective is the

development and testing of new ideas. It is only from this latter source that the AEC can generate a body of tested ideas upon which future stockpiles will be based. We understand that the Commission shares our concern about this important aspect of the development program, and we add our support to the effort to correct this deficiency in Fiscal Year 1968, if that is possible, and to certainly correct it in Fiscal Year 1969.

Two items of specific interest to the Committee were:

1. The use of the Sandia seismic detection system in Viet Nam.
2. The new scaling principle that may allow a reduction in the scaled depth for large underground nuclear explosions.

The GAC was pleased to hear that the readiness program is being reviewed. The Committee was interested to learn of the use of the readiness teams for scientific studies in conjunction with a recent eclipse and believes that such activities not only are of direct value but also are excellent means for maintaining the morale and the training of the readiness teams.

Periodic reviews of this program are necessary if it is to be kept up to date and effective. The Committee looks forward to receiving a report on the conclusions of the review.

## 2) Meeting with MLC Chairman

The Committee received an informative report from Dr. M. Carl Walske, the new MLC Chairman, and his associates. The discussion was of sufficient interest that we feel consideration might be given to a joint meeting of the MLC and the GAC during the next year.

The Committee fully agrees with the need to increase the reliability and lifetime of the stockpile weapons, particularly with regard to Zippers, and would welcome a technical discussion of this program with Los Alamos staff at its next meeting.

The Committee was impressed by the large numbers of nuclear weapons now under U. S. custody in foreign countries, and was concerned about the problem of maintaining adequate control. A continuing and vigorous development program should be maintained to improve the safety, command and control methods.

The Committee was interested in the weapons effects studies, particularly as concerns anti-ballistic missiles, and hopes to learn more about this from Los Alamos staff at its forthcoming meeting.



### 3) Reactor Safety Programs

The Committee appreciates the invitation it received from Mr. Milton Shaw to comment on the Commission's reactor safety program as detailed in the two reports entitled "Water Reactor Safety Program - Summary Description - Jan. 1967", and "Liquid Metal Fast Breeder Reactor - Program Plan - Section 10, Safety, Feb. 1967". We first offer some general comments on the Commission's reactor safety program applicable to both reports, and then make some specific comments on each report.

These reports provide a complete classification of the kinds of accidents that might conceivably occur in these two types of reactors. The reports then outline, in great detail, the analytical and experimental research programs which are being conducted or are to be carried out to provide an understanding of these accidents and to limit their consequences. For each safety research project the reports spell out what is to be done, how it is to be done, and who it is to be done by.

The Committee notes the extensive analysis of reactor safety made in these reports and recognizes the necessity for a considerable degree of centralized direction of the reactor safety program. We wish to emphasize, however, that too rigid central direction will discourage initiative and original thinking on the part of organizations potentially capable of contributing to a broader understanding of reactor safety and, therefore, we urge that the groups working with the Commission in this area be encouraged to follow certain of the more promising leads of their own toward the general goals set by the Commission.

In conducting research on reactor safety we believe that it would be a mistake to seek complete understanding of the course of events in every possible reactor accident. Instead, reactor safety research should be aimed at providing general information on the phenomena accompanying accidents, so that the main features of an accident can be anticipated without the expectation of being able to predict every detail of it. By their very nature, accidents contain many random elements which make complete predictability unattainable.

In formulating the reactor safety program we recommend that more attention be given to assessing the probability of the different types of accident, so that principal effort and expenditures may be concentrated on those accidents which are most likely to occur. It would seem desirable, for instance, to assemble information on the frequency of failure of conventional high-pressure water or steam piping systems, in order to estimate how likely pressurized or boiling water reactor systems are to experience this type of accident.

The Committee would like to stress the importance of having the fullest possible participation by industry in the reactor safety program. It is disappointing, for example, to note so little industry involvement in the 107 series of projects dealing with development of design methods and standards for water reactors.

In the water reactor safety program, the Committee feels that too little attention is being given to devising means for preventing fuel melting after a break in the primary system, with a disproportionate amount of attention being given to understanding the spread of fission products after fuel melts. If a reliable emergency core cooling system could be devised and proved to be effective, research on the spread of fission products and on containment integrity could be substantially curtailed. In our opinion, development and demonstration of a reliable emergency cooling system is the most important single goal for a research program on water reactor safety.

In the liquid metal fast breeder safety program, we feel that too little emphasis is being given to building a complete reactor system, so that one can begin to learn through the design of a complete system and its subsequent operation what the real safety problems of a new type of reactor are. It is true that knowledge of the behavior of individual components of a fast reactor system is also important but it is only by gaining experience with the complete system that the relative importance of different possible events and phenomena can be assessed. We were disappointed in Section 10, therefore, to find only vague mention of the schedule for construction of complete LMFBR systems and no interrelation between the schedule proposed for fast reactor safety research and the schedule for reactor construction. In developing a new type of reactor it is just as important to take prudent risks in building one or more complete systems which may experience unexpected failures as it is to conduct research on individual components and specific accident phenomena.

Except for these general criticisms, we believe that the research programs on water reactors and on liquid metal systems should yield information vital to the prevention of reactor accidents and assessment of reactor safety.

#### 4) Uranium Enrichment

Mr. George F. Quinn gave the Committee an informative summary of the studies the Commission has made of alternative plans for operating the gaseous diffusion plants between now and 1980, and described the factors which were taken into account in arriving at the specific terms to be recommended to the Bureau of the Budget for toll enrichment contracts.

The Committee concurs with the Commission's choice of criteria leading to about 0.2 weight percent U-235 for tails assay. The choice of \$26 per kg for separative work seems prudent as an initial value, but we would hope that this might be reduced if operating experience proves the contingency allowances to be excessive. Moreover, when this value is published we recommend that the Commission state its estimate that the government's costs till 1975 could be recovered by a charge of \$22.50 per kg of separative work and should disclose that this was arbitrarily increased by 15% to cover initial uncertainties and business risks in providing toll enrichment services.

#### 5) Gas Centrifuge

Mr. R. E. Hollingsworth gave the Committee a summary of the deliberations and conferences the Commission held before deciding to issue its March 21 regulation discontinuing privately-sponsored research on uranium isotope separation by the gas centrifuge. The Committee commends the Commission for the careful consideration which was given alternative courses of action, for the thorough preparations made in advance of the final action, and for making the difficult decision to discontinue private work in this field. We are glad to learn of the Commission's determination to maintain the U. S. lead in gas centrifuge technology through classified, government-sponsored work, and of the high priority to be given programs for checking the reliability and life-time of production centrifuges. In this connection, it is important that the Commission succeed in obtaining funds in the FY 1969 budget for the planned construction of the multimachine pilot plant for reliability testing at Oak Ridge.

#### 6) Exposure of Uranium Miners

In the course of his program review, Dr. Charles L. Dunham gave a brief summary of the studies in Colorado which are giving indications of the degree of occupational hazard to uranium miners. The GAC learned that a study, initiated almost 15 years ago by the Division of Biology and Medicine, the U. S. Public Health Service and the Colorado State Board of Health, has involved the continuing health review of over 1,000 uranium miners. The incidence of lung cancer appears to be about 10 times higher than normal expectancy in the age group. Further study will be required to identify the contributions to this increase by other factors, such as smoking. In recent years, radon concentrations have been lowered by improved ventilation in the more highly radioactive mines. We hope the AEC will continue its active interest in this serious health problem.

7) R&D Briefing

Dr. S. G. English and his division directors reported to us on the status of the research and development program under his supervision. Informative presentations were given on the five subdivisions of this work.

Dr. English presented a general discussion of the potential of the AEC laboratories for contributing to the solution of new national scientific problems. Environmental pollution is a current example of one of the burgeoning problems of our society. He pointed out that at least one small project along this line already has been undertaken by an AEC laboratory.

We believe that applications of the special existing expertise of the laboratories for the solution of new problems of this kind are entirely appropriate and should be pursued. The mobilization of the more general scientific competence of the existing laboratories to find new missions and to solve new problems is much broader than this in its scope. During the coming months, the GAC intends to devote attention to the long-range future of the AEC laboratories.

Dr. McDaniel expressed general satisfaction with progress in the physical research program. On the other hand he properly expressed concern about the funding of existing programs, in the face of increasing commitments of operating funds brought about by authorized new construction.

The Committee is of the opinion that serious thought must be given to the procedures which govern the planning of the physical research program. In particular, new construction should be undertaken only when a clear understanding of operating costs exists among the persons responsible for funding such work.

We strongly support the continuing studies of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission.

The Committee was interested in the work that is in progress in the development of an artificial heart.

We were interested to learn that because of increasing restrictions imposed by the Food & Drug Administration, the basic work on food preservation is still continuing. We believe that if radiation processing is to become a viable industrial procedure, the time for a transfer of responsibility to the industry is rapidly approaching.

We were disappointed by the postponement of the Cabriolet shot of the Plowshare Program and strongly favor its firing on the new schedule set for the coming autumn.

A report was given on the organization of the Environmental Science Services Administration. The Committee had been concerned with possible conflict between the work of this new agency and AEC programs, and was pleased to note that such does not appear to be the case.

8) Intelligence Briefing

The GAC was given a review by Dr. C. H. Reichardt of the nuclear weapons capabilities and potentials of foreign powers. We were impressed by the progress in collating highly significant information and by the political and military implications for the U. S. of the rapid progress toward sophisticated weapons systems being made by Communist China.

9) AEC Personnel Changes - DMA and DBM

The GAC members wish to make note of the fact that both Dr. C. L. Dunham and Gen. D. L. Crowson are leaving their present positions in the immediate future. Their effective and dedicated work in their respective fields and their helpful cooperation with the Committee has been much appreciated. The Committee members wish them continued success and look forward to further interaction with them in their new activities.

10) Weapons Subcommittee Meeting

The Weapons Subcommittee will meet at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Livermore on Friday, July 21, 1967, to discuss weapons matters in general and the Lawrence Laboratory weapons program in particular. The members of the Subcommittee are Dr. Ramsey, chairman, Dr. Hafstad and Mr. Vesper. They expect to be joined by other members of the GAC.

11) Research Subcommittee Meeting

The Research Subcommittee plans to meet in San Francisco on July 20, 1967, to discuss the missions of the AEC major laboratories in relation to the national scientific resources and priorities. This is a prelude to the more extended consideration by the GAC of these matters. The Subcommittee may be joined by other members of the GAC.

12) Reactors Subcommittee

The Reactors Subcommittee expects to attend meetings of some of the Reactor Evaluation Task Forces during the summer in order to become acquainted with the current development status of the principal power reactor types and their place in the Commission's reactor development program.

13) Visit of GAC to the Nevada Test Site

The GAC plans to tour the weapons test areas at NTS on August 1, 1967, and view various AEC and DOD experiments being prepared for detonation.

14) 101st GAC Meeting

The 101st GAC Meeting will be held at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory on August 2, 3 and 4, 1967.

Following are some agenda items for the 101st Meeting:

- a. Discussion of test results from the DOD weapons effects program with representatives of the Defense Atomic Support Agency.
- b. Discussion of the Los Alamos program and tour of selected facilities. We propose that the entire second day be devoted to this topic, and we would like to leave to the Laboratory Director the matter of arranging the schedule for August 3rd.

15) 102nd GAC Meeting

The 102nd GAC Meeting is tentatively scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., on November 13, 14 and 15, 1967. Among other matters, the GAC would like a report on the up-to-date plans and status of the weapons test readiness program.

Sincerely yours,



L. R. Hafstad  
Chairman

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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86



MAR 28 1967

Dear General Westmoreland:

Thank you for your letter of March 28, 1967, which expressed your appreciation for efforts by the Atomic Energy Commission laboratories in solving some of the problems being confronted in the Southeast Asia area.

It is a pleasure to know that our efforts have been timely as well as constructive. I have forwarded your letter to the nuclear weapons laboratories.

You may be assured that all capabilities within the Atomic Energy Commission will continue to be available to the Department of Defense, and to you in particular, for providing such assistance as is possible in solving current technical problems.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

General W. C. Westmoreland, USA  
Commander, United States Military  
Assistance Command, Vietnam  
APO San Francisco, California 96222

→  
Copy for Chairman Seaborg

*United Nations Assoc.*

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NOV 86

*(From Elmer Jackson  
& John Palfrey, 5/3/67)*

Membership of the  
Panel on Nuclear Proliferation

Chairman

Burke Marshall  
Vice President and General Counsel  
International Business Machines Corporation  
Formerly, Assistant Attorney General

Vice-Chairman

John G. Palfrey  
Fellow, Institute of Politics  
Harvard University  
Formerly, Member  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

Professor Lincoln P. Bloomfield  
Center for International Studies  
Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Charles G. Bolté  
Vice President  
Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

Dr. Harrison Brown  
Professor of Geochemistry  
California Institute of Technology  
Foreign Secretary  
National Academy of Sciences

Major General John B. Cary  
Institute for Defense Analyses  
Formerly, Deputy Chief of Staff  
Plans and Operations, PACAF

Roswell L. Gilpatric  
Partner  
Cravath, Swaine and Moore  
Formerly, Undersecretary of Defense



Edmund A. Gullion  
Dean  
Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy  
Tufts University  
Formerly, United States Ambassador to the Congo

William Higinbotham  
Head  
Instrumentation Laboratory  
Brookhaven National Laboratories

Dr. Arthur Larson  
Director  
Rule of Law Research Center  
Duke University

Dr. Franklin A. Long  
Vice President for Research and Advanced Studies  
Cornell University  
Formerly, Assistant Director  
U. S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency

Dr. Hans J. Morgenthau  
Albert A. Michelson Distinguished Service Professor  
University of Chicago

Earl D. Osborn  
President  
Institute for International Order

Harvey Picker  
President  
Picker X-Ray Corporation

Josephine W. Pomerance  
Chairman  
UNA-USA Disarmament Issues Committee

Philip Sporn  
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American Electric Power Company, Incorporated

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President  
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Chairman of the Board  
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Professor Adam Yarmolinsky  
Harvard Law School  
Harvard University  
Formerly, Special Assistant  
Secretary of Defense

suggested they also consider the question raised by many of the non-nuclear powers that the IAEA safeguards inspection intended under the NPT might retard progress in the peaceful uses of atomic energy by the non-nuclear powers.

There was some further discussion about the future potential of Plowshare and the question of IAEA safeguards vis-a-vis Euratom safeguards. In closing, John Palfrey indicated that the panel will be in further contact with the AEC staff as their study continues. They hope to have a report finished at some time in November.

At about 4:20 p.m. I also met alone with John Palfrey who inquired about the length of Ambassador Smyth's term as U.S. Representative to the IAEA in Vienna, and indicated that he (Palfrey) might have an interest in this position as an adjunct to his career at Columbia University - much as Smyth has been carrying it out while being associated with Princeton. I said that this strikes me as a very intriguing possibility and that I will keep it in mind as Smyth's plans develop.

I then told Palfrey about Nabrit's plans to leave this summer, and inquired whether he (Palfrey) has any interest in coming back as a Commissioner. Palfrey said that his commitments to Columbia would make this impossible this summer, but he might want to review the possibility at some time later.

I signed a letter today to Foy Kohler in response to his letter of March 24, 1967, regarding licensing judgments for the export of nuclear-related items to France (copy attached).

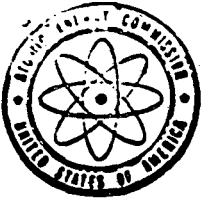
I sent a reply to the President today to his April 1, 1967 letter regarding the Mission Safety-70 Program (copy attached).

Thursday, May 4, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I placed a telephone call to Donald Hornig, Special Assistant to the President, advising him that we are still having problems with Senator John Pastore on the 200 BeV Accelerator; he threatens to delete the A&E money for the project in the Authorization Bill if Illinois fails to do something on open housing. Pastore has given Governor Otto Kerner ten days to come up with something. I told him that Holifield has called a meeting for May 10th to discuss this matter and the following will be attending: Jerry Tape, Henry Smyth, Norman Ramsey and Bob Wilson.

I said we aren't thinking of trying to get the President to do anything; on the other hand, it is not too logical to demand open housing here. I pointed out that there are many federal projects going to states which don't have open housing; that while we wish we could get open housing for the project, it probably is not entirely reasonable to demand it. I told him that Illinois representative John Erlenborn from the Weston District has written Pastore. Hornig agreed that this is a knotty problem. He asked if Nabrit has been working with us on this and I told him he doesn't think much differently about the problem than we do. I said I didn't know whether Ramsey has discussed this matter with him (Hornig) or not, but they are in a bad position. He was glad to be apprised of the situation; with regard to the May 10th meeting, he feels all we can do is lay all of our cards on the table.

We discussed the invitation from Brazilian Ambassador John Tuthill to me to visit Brazil. If I accept, I will visit there the first ten days in July; it probably



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

MAY 3 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
1988

Dear Foy:

Thank you for your letter of March 24 concerning the criteria which we understand you have concluded meet the requirements of the limited Test Ban Treaty and NSAM 294 and which should therefore be used in making licensing judgments for the export of nuclear-related items to France. On this understanding, the Commission is in general agreement with your proposed criteria which are: the usefulness per se of the item in question to the nuclear weapons program; and its availability to France from non-U.S. sources.

Certain items such as fissile materials, highly advanced computers, and neutron generators are so useful per se that they should not be exported without either the guarantees and safeguards as to peaceful uses required by law or specific assurances and safeguards of the type we have worked out for advanced computers and certain neutron generators.

The great majority of cases where licensing judgments are required involve materials and equipment of such indirect and limited significance to the weapons program that there is no need to withhold their export even should they be consigned to a weapons laboratory.

The problem area concerns a relatively small number of cases which lie between these two extremes where usefulness per se can be significant and where a question of genuine foreign availability is at best problematic.

In the Commission's view, the reasonable course is to assess the items in this latter category on a case-by-case basis. We agree that unless an item in question is very useful per se, the demonstration that equipment which can perform an equivalent function is available from foreign sources on essentially the same time scale should be controlling. For our part we would propose to continue to use our weapons laboratories to evaluate information developed by the Department of Commerce on foreign availability (including whenever possible descriptive literature on the foreign product) in light of significant usefulness to assure that the best technical judgment is available for decision making in the difficult cases. Were usefulness per se judged to be significant, and genuine foreign availability dubious, it would seem to us that specific assurances of peaceful use should be obtained prior to the issuance of licenses for exports consigned to the French weapons complex.

I appreciate your bringing this matter to my attention. Should particular cases arise in which the balancing of criteria is difficult, I would suggest our respective staffs discuss them, using our correspondence as guides.

Cordially,

*(Signature)*  
 (Signed) *Walter L. ...*

Chairman

The Honorable Foy D. Kohler  
 Deputy Under Secretary of State

CONCURRENCES:

IA:RSP \_\_\_\_\_

IA:DD \_\_\_\_\_

DISTRIBUTION:  
 SO&CC Addressee  
 Alexander B. Trowbridge,  
 Dept. of Commerce  
 Cyrus R. Vance, DOD  
 Francis M. Bator, WH  
 Chairman (2)  
 Comm Johnson  
 Comm Nabrit  
 Comm Ramey  
 Comm Tape  
 GM (2)  
 AGMIA  
 Secretariat (2)  
 OGC  
 MA  
 DIA Subj, Read & Locator Files  
 BR Read & Subj Files



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAY 3 1967

Dear Mr. President:

We are pleased to transmit to you as requested in your memorandum of April 1, 1967, the review of our program for the reduction of waste through accidents and injuries involving Federal employees.

We are convinced that we can meet the goals established in Mission Safety-70.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

The President  
The White House

Enclosure:  
Mission Safety-70 Report

1966 REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT ON THE "SAFETY-70 PROGRAM"

MAY 1, 1967

INTRODUCTION

The Atomic Energy Commission program for the protection of Federal employees against occupational injury is carried on in 15 principal locations. All AEC personnel participated in the President's Safety-70 Program in 1966. In addition, the President's Safety-70 Program goals have been adopted by AEC contractors. There are approximately 121,000 contractor employees and 7,000 AEC personnel.

ACTIONS TAKEN DURING 1966

Motor vehicle and off-the-job accidents were selected as major areas for action while AEC management continued its efforts toward prevention of occupational incidents. Extensive use was made of material and suggestions furnished by the Federal Safety Council and the National Safety Council. Safety messages were strengthened by the use of new training films and by wider use of the film exchange program. Accident prevention as a part of the orientation of new employees, trainees and summer employees was emphasized. Steps were taken to improve the effectiveness of reporting and analysis of injuries.

SPECIAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Motor Vehicle Accident Prevention

The AEC became a "participating sponsor" in the National Safety Council's arrangement for training instructors in the Defensive Driver Training Program. By this means Defensive Driver Training Courses were promoted widely among AEC and contractor employees. In several offices the manager participated in the first course given. Over one-third of all AEC employees took the course, and in addition the course was given to an undetermined number of persons by AEC trainers in local communities.

Participation in the National Safety Council Memorial Day TV Drivers Test was urged on both contractor and AEC personnel. Specially prepared pamphlets and letters of the National Safety Council and the Federal Safety Council concentrating on effective braking, winter driving, and holiday accidents were distributed throughout the year.

All AEC-owned automobiles have been equipped with safety belts, and as a result of the promotion last year, many hundreds of Federal employees have been persuaded to install them in their own automobiles.

### Red Cross First Aid Training

Four offices followed the recommendation made by the Federal Safety Council to adopt the Red Cross First Aid Training program. At one contractor installation, the victim of an electrical accident was saved by resuscitation.

### Inspections

Five offices have established new or invigorated safety inspections of facilities on a regular basis. Three offices have developed new safety manuals for inspection or manuals for investigation of accidents.

### Safety Film Promotion

During 1966, every office increased the use of films as a safety training device. Four new films were added to the internal film exchange program. A study was made and first steps taken to use video tape for special training.

### Off-the-Job Safety

All AEC offices increased their efforts to promote the Off-the-Job Safety Program. Twenty-four hundred copies of the FAMILY SAFETY magazine are distributed each quarter at Headquarters, and appropriate numbers at each of the field offices.

### Pamphlets and Bulletin Boards

Half of the field offices increased or improved their previous programs for distribution of pamphlets, bulletins, and bulletin board material.

### New Employees

Although all AEC field offices have existing safety orientation programs, six offices reported increased efforts in the safety orientation of new employees, particularly temporary, part-time and summer workers.

### Awards

The injury frequency rate per million manhours in all AEC field offices for calendar year 1966 was 1.54. This was the lowest overall rate in the 20 years of AEC operation and is compared with the National Safety Council "all-industry" average rate of 6.53. This



experience qualifies the AEC and its contractors for the National Safety Council Award of Honor.

In 1966, Awards of Honor were given to AEC field offices for outstanding performance as follows:

Richland Operations Office, over 342 employees worked 1,607,668 injury free manhours from December 3, 1963, through July 31, 1966; Savannah River Operations Office, over 204 Federal employees along with its contractor employees worked one full year (1966) without a lost time injury; Grand Junction, whose 143 employees qualified for the National Safety Council Award of Honor.

#### FUTURE OBJECTIVES

It is the AEC's objective in 1967 to retain the gains made and to concentrate on reduction of injuries. The statistical measure of AEC employee injuries was higher in 1966 than it was in 1965, but in 1965 the AEC rate was exceptionally low, being only one-fourth of the overall government average.

Emphasis will be placed on the use of the Incentives Award Program to promote safety activities. Development of video tapes for training in special hazards areas will be continued. Special safety programs directed to the protection of temporary summer workers and part-time workers will be continued.

#### IDENTIFICATION OF AREAS OF WEAKNESS

In spite of major efforts in all areas of protection in 1965 and 1966 there was a slight increase in the number of injuries in calendar year 1966. Motor vehicles, as a principal source of injuries, will continue to demand increased safety program attention, and special efforts will be made to reduce injuries in three field offices which experienced increases during 1966.

means I should visit Argentina also. One aspect of the visit would be a follow-up on peaceful nuclear cooperation offered by President Johnson at the Punta del Este Conference. Hornig said he thinks this would work out very well. However, AEC is not committed to anything to his knowledge. He will check this out with the State Department and let me know. I said if the State Department wants no action, then I won't make the trip.

At 9:10 a.m. I called a meeting in my office with Commissioner Nabrit, Dr. Gordon Dunning, and Erlewine to discuss the 10 a.m. Federal Radiation Council meeting.

At the meeting of the Federal Radiation Council this morning, with AEC represented by Commissioner Nabrit, a vote of 3 to 3 was taken to establish a 0.3 working level of radon products as a requirement in uranium mines (HEW, Interior, Labor for -- AEC, DOD, Agriculture against). Although improvements must be made, an immediate move to 0.3. WL (working level) is unrealistic -- we favor 1 WL. This lack of agreement makes for a difficult situation at the JCAE hearing on May 9th.

At 9:35 a.m. I placed a call to Congressman Melvin Price, JCAE, to inform him we have talked with Holifield and we have set a meeting with him for May 10th, on the 200 BeV Accelerator. He had already talked with Holifield and was aware of this meeting.

As far as Price knows, there is nothing new in the State Assembly on the open housing issue. The House Republican leaders have introduced a new Bill which indicates they are still working on it. The Governor of Illinois is desperately working with the people involved to try to get them to see the seriousness of the situation. Ralph T. Smith introduced a new Bill which is much more along the lines of fair housing than the initial one which indicates to Mel that Smith may be willing to try to work something out.

I advised him of our discussion on the uranium miners and the forthcoming hearing. I said I have talked with Secretaries Udall, Wirtz and Gardner about the matter and they have a strong concern. I said this offers a good chance for the coal people to hit us hard now if we aren't careful, and suggested that he might be conscious of the public relations aspect of the whole thing and may not drive home any points too hard. He is aware of this and has discussed it with Chet Holifield.

I told him that the Federal Radiation Council is meeting this morning and HEW representatives will present their thinking on the level of radiation which to our mind is so low that it will almost close down the mines. I said the levels are much lower than they were during previous periods when the miners worked in the mines and he said we should bring this out at the hearing. I said it turns out that at one working level we're down to the point where there is only about as much lung cancer contracted as there is among the general population; in comparison, with about five years in the coal mines something like 20% of the people develop silicosis. He said these are the statistics we should bring up at the hearing.

At 11:30 a.m. I received a call from Adrian Fisher, Deputy Director, ACDA, in which he stated he has taken the matter of the Lumb report (summary attached to April 11th Journal) up with the Under Secretary of State and they feel they can't ask us to hold it up any longer. He asked if the Euratom people have ever looked at the report and I told him I am reasonably sure they have. He asked when I

think it will actually be released and I said probably tomorrow. He asked that we let Mrs. Anne Marks (Deputy Public Affairs Advisor) know. I told him we will do that, and we will also call the Joint Committee.

I called Howard Brown and advised him of my conversation with Fisher and he will call the Joint Committee and Mrs. Marks (wife of the former General Counsel of the AEC). The report probably will be released tomorrow. In reply to the question of whether representation of Euratom has seen the report, Howard said he has given Curt Heidenreich a copy so he is sure they are all informed.

At 12:45 p.m. I attended a farewell luncheon given by Herman Pollack, Acting Director of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, for John Hall in the Van Buren Room of the State Department. John is leaving for his IAEA post on May 14th.

At 2:20 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 690 (notes attached).

Around 3:30 p.m. I called John Macy, Chairman, Civil Service Commission, regarding the reappointment of Wilfrid Johnson to the Atomic Energy Commission and he said he doesn't think we should wait for the replacement for Nabrit in order to have the two appointments coincide. I told him I have talked Nabrit into staying with the Commission until August 1st.

I said I am trying to get Bill Webster to make up his mind to accept a commissionership, but he is leaning against it; he has problems such as a merger of his utility with another, and then, too, his wife doesn't want him to take on another heavy job. Macy said he would go ahead with the papers for the reappointment of Johnson.

At 3:30 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 233 (notes attached).

I wrote to Stephen H. Dunn, President, National Coal Association, saying I would be glad to appear in an NCA movie on air pollution.

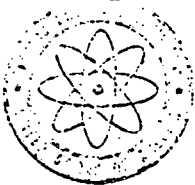
We agreed to the appointment of Fred H. Tingey (Idaho Office) to Director, new Division of Safeguards in Regulatory.

At 4 p.m. I participated in the signing of a U.S.-Norway Agreement for Cooperation on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy at the State Department with John M. Leddy (Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs) and Norwegian Ambassador Arne Gunneng.

Friday, May 5, 1967 - D.C.

At 11:30 a.m. I met with the ACS Committee on Chemistry and Public Affairs and had lunch with them at the Washington Hilton Hotel. We discussed the report on pollution and its control (draft of a policy paper), a possible National Academy of Technology, problems of chemistry and industry, etc. Attending the meeting were Charles C. Price, Lloyd M. Cooke, Milton Harris, Theodore L. Cairns, Charles G. Overberger, Calvin A. VanderWerf, Bradford R. Stanerson and Stephen T. Quigley.

At 2:25 p.m. I met with Jacques Asty (Director, Fonteney and Cadarache Laboratories, French AEC) and Jean Dard (Atomic Energy Attaché, French Embassy) along with Arnie Fritsch, Abe Friedman, and William Yeomans to discuss any future visits to France and Asty's present visit to the U.S.



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

877

COPY NO. 2  
May 4, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 690

2:20 p.m., Thursday, May 4, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Commissioner Nabrit's Report on the Federal Radiation Council Meeting Discussion Today
- ✓ 2. AEC-AIF Joint Meeting, 4:00 p.m., October 13, 1967  
  
Scheduled. (IP-SECY)
3. May 10 Meeting of Senator Pastore and Congressmen Holifield and Price with URA Representatives
4. The Chairman's Telephone Call to Congressman Jamie L. Whitten re Showing of AEC Films, and the Chairman's May 4 Letter to Senator Russell  
  
Noted. (AGM-Asst. to AGM)
5. AEC 580/266 and 580/263 - Nuclear Weapons Stockpile and Fissionable Materials Requirements  
  
To be scheduled for consideration on Monday, May 15. (SECY)
6. Proposed Letter to Senator Pastore re Visits of Soviet Bloc Personnel  
  
Approved with a revision suggested by Commissioner Tape. (Fritsch)
7. April 28 Letter from Stephen Dunn, National Coal Association, re Movie on Air Pollution

The Chairman will make an appropriate statement. (Fritsch)

*Being reviewed by Staff*  
*Dunn*  
*Div. 7*  
*5/4/67*

8. Commissioner Johnson's March 24 Draft Memorandum re the Organization and Roles of the Multipurpose Laboratories  
Discussed and to be rescheduled. (SECY)
9. Operation of FFTF at Hanford  
Discussed.
10. Agenda for the Week of May 8  
Approved. Commissioner Johnson queried the scheduling of the Rand Corporation briefing on gas centrifuge. (SECY)
11. General Crowson's April 28 Memoranda re NTS Events and LATCHKEY Test Bulletin No. 20  
Noted. (DMA)
12. Mr. Wells' May 2 Memorandum re Board Member for Future Hearing  
Noted. (SECY)
13. AEC 1083/92 - Letter from American Nuclear Society Regarding Conferences on Nuclear Technology  
Discussed.
14. Oral Report on Weapons Item
15. AEC 87/119 - Transfer of Utilities and Municipal Installations at Los Alamos and Assistance Payments Agreement with Board of County Commissioners  
Approved. A list of transferred facilities is to be circulated. (DMA)
16. AEC 809/99 - Sale of US Depleted Uranium for use in Swedish Supplied Reactor in Rumania  
Approved. (DLA)

17. AEC 1181/36 - Initiation of Construction, Planning and Design on Future Year Projects  
Approved. (OC-AGMR)
18. Mr. Brown's Report on Discussions with ENI (See also AEC 843/52 - May 3 Letter to Electro-Nucleonics, Inc.)  
Noted. (AGM)
19. AEC 901/234 - Participation by Rumanian National in ANL Symposium  
Approved. (DIA)
20. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 203  
Noted. (PAR)
21. Public Release of Safeguards Panel Report  
Approved for release tomorrow, May 5. (AGM)
22. Scope of A. D. Little Study  
Commissioners Ramey and Johnson will discuss. (Ryan-SECY)
23. The General Manager's Report on Meeting with Congressman Thomas G. Morris
24. Commissioner Johnson's Discussion with Congressman Thomas G. Morris
25. Status of Sanders Contract Proposal  
Commissioner Nabrit requested a report. (DGM)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

3:30 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

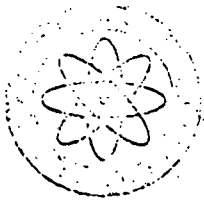
STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Bartels  
Gen. Crowson \*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 14 and 15



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

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 233

3:30 p.m., Thursday, May 4, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's May 1 Memorandum re Rotation of Membership--  
Advisory Committee on Medical Uses of Isotopes

Approved. (ADRA)

2. Mr. Price's May 4 Memorandum re Relocation of Compliance  
Regional Office, New York City

Approved. (ADRA)

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3. Executive Personnel Appointment

Approved subject to concurrence by Commissioners Ramey and Tape  
and a check by Commissioner Johnson. (PER)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

3:45 p.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Bartels  
Mr. McCool

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OFFICE DIARY

GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chr USAEC, 1961-72

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ACTION MEMOS - REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 233, May 4, 1967-3

Mr. Price's May 1 Memorandum re Rotation of Membership--Advisory Committee on Medical Uses of Isotopes

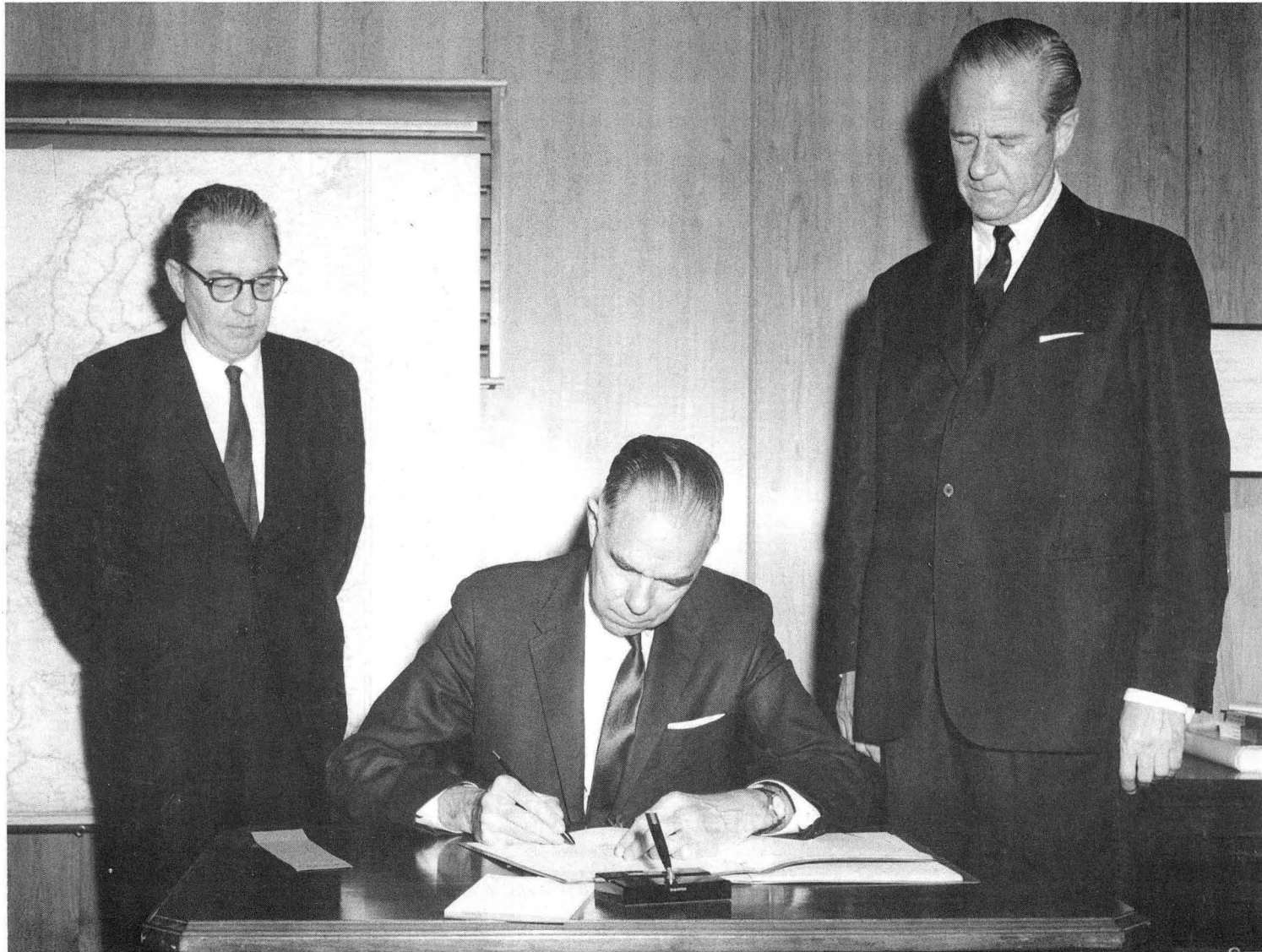
At Regulatory Information Meeting the Commissioners approved the Director of Regulation's suggestion that Dr. Charles D. West and Dr. David E. Kuhl be appointed as replacements for Drs. Cooper and Brown, respectively, on the Advisory Committee on Medical Uses of Isotopes. The Commissioners also approved Drs. Jesse F. Scott and James L. Quinn as alternates.

Mr. Price's May 4 Memorandum re Relocation of Compliance Regional Office, New York City

At Regulatory Information Meeting the Commissioners approved the Director of Regulation's recommendation, as contained in his May 4 memorandum to proceed with plans to relocate the New York Regional Compliance Office in a new Federal office building now under construction in Newark, New Jersey.

CONFIRMED TO BE UNCLASSIFIED  
AUTHORITY: DOE-DPC  
BY R.G. BOGER DATE: 6/26/86

*A. Z. Hagan* 7/16/82



Signing of U.S.-Norway Agreement for Cooperation on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, May 4, 1967

L to R: John Leddy (Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs), Seaborg, Ambassador Arne Gunneng of Norway

At 4 p.m. I met with Ta You Wu (Chairman, Science and Development Committee, National Security Council, Taiwan) and Dr. Nai-Wei Chang (Cultural Counselor, Chinese Embassy) along with Abe Friedman and William Trevithick.

Al Ghiorso called to say he has heard that Flerov and three others have received the Lenin prize for the discovery of element 104.

I signed a letter to Senator John Pastore in response to his letter of April 3, 1967, regarding visits of Soviet and satellite personnel to U.S. facilities (copy without enclosures attached).

I had several phone conversations with Wirtz and Holifield regarding Wirtz' issuances of regulations (for comment in the Federal Register) under Walsh-Healy setting the limit of the concentration of radon daughters in uranium mines at 0.3 Working Level. I protested to Wirtz and said this was done too hastily and without consultation. This will cause a furor among uranium mine owners and millers and would cause some mine close-downs if enforced.

I signed my biweekly report to President Johnson (copy attached).

I sent out about 40 letters inviting people to the Safeguards Symposium to be held at the Argonne National Laboratory on June 26th and 27th.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen, Dianne and I attended a concert (Music and Art Spring Festival) at Deal Junior High School at which Eric played cello in the seventh grade orchestra.

Saturday, May 6, 1967 - Home and Los Angeles

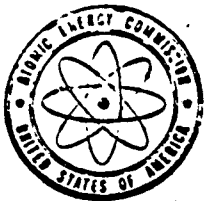
I attended the Murch School Field Day at the 41st Street playground with Helen and Dianne. Helen, as an officer of the Murch Home and School Association, was involved in the organization of the affair. Dianne took part in a number of races, tug-of-war, etc. I left at almost noon to catch a plane to Los Angeles.

I left Dulles on UA Flight No. 59 at about 1 p.m. and arrived in Los Angeles about 4 p.m. I was met by Byron White and Reginald Richardson of UCLA and M. H. L. Pryce of USC who drove me to my mother's South Gate home.

We discussed their proposed 150-Inch Cyclotron to be built on the UCLA mountain campus in the Santa Monica mountains. It would cost about \$10,000,000 and be operated by a "Nuclear Consortium" consisting of UCLA, USC, UC Santa Barbara, UC Riverside and UC Irvine. They want the AEC to fund it. One problem is that Cal Tech won't join the Consortium; they want a separate cyclotron of their own.

I attended the "UCLA 67" program at the Century Plaza Hotel put on by the UCLA Alumni Association. First I attended a reception in the Beverly Hills Room for the sponsors. I talked to Chancellor and Mrs. Franklin Murphy, Vice Chancellor and Mrs. William Young, Vice Chancellor Charles Young, Regent and Mrs. William Forbes, John Canaday, Robert Haldeman, Norton Simon, Philip Boyd, Los Angeles Mayor Sam Yorty and many others.

Then I attended the program in the Los Angeles room, presided over by Haldeman, President UCLA Alumni Association, at which Distinguished Teaching, University Service and Community Service Awards were given out. Forbes received the Alumnus



UNITED STATES  
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WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

MAY 5 1967

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Senator Pastore:

Your letter of April 3, 1967, requested information as to the manner in which the Atomic Energy Commission insures that individuals from Soviet and Satellite countries are precluded from gaining access to classified information during visits to AEC facilities.

The AEC makes a maximum effort to assure that Soviet bloc nationals visiting our facilities do not receive access to classified information. As a general consideration, all AEC and contractor personnel who will be in contact with the foreign visitors are briefed as to the security significance of the visits, as well as to their individual responsibilities to safeguard classified interests. The visits to AEC facilities by these foreign nationals are controlled in such a fashion as to limit the possibility that access to classified information may be obtained.

The AEC recognizes that there is the possibility that through discussions with either AEC or contractor personnel associated with the program, classified information may inadvertently be communicated. We have no indication that such has occurred, but since it is a possibility our procedures are designed specifically to prevent the inadvertent disclosure of classified information.

The AEC anticipates, and so instructs its field personnel and contractors, that foreign visitors, particularly Soviet bloc nationals, may well have been assigned an intelligence mission against the United States. At the very least, it is anticipated that all foreign personnel, including scientists and technologists, will be required to submit a report to their authorities outlining their observations and including any material of an intelligence nature which they have been able to obtain.

Proposed visits by Soviet and Satellite personnel to installations of interest to

the AEC are usually initiated by a member of the staff of the host facility who is familiar either personally or by reputation with the invitee. These proposed visitors are selected on the basis of their scientific ability and the contribution they are capable of making.

All visits of Soviet and Satellite personnel are subject to a management review as to whether the visit should be permitted. Depending on the sensitivity of the installation, the length of the proposed visit, and the results of the indices checks and pertinent intelligence considerations, the visit request is reviewed by the Commission, the General Manager or, under certain circumstances, by Laboratory Directors. This review includes consideration of the extent of the classified work in facilities to be visited. This extent differs widely at the various facilities at which the AEC maintains visitor controls. University laboratories, for instance, may have no classified work or repositories for classified reports. Other laboratories may only have facilities for the storage of classified reports but no security areas for classified work. Installations conducting classified work might vary from those where such work occupies but a small part of the laboratory to those where an appreciable amount of the work is classified.

I should like to assure you that our procedures for controlling these visits are as detailed and specific as they possibly can be under the circumstances, and that the AEC maintains careful agency-wide control of the application of these procedures.

The enclosed lists (Enclosures 1-3) contain the information you requested concerning Soviet bloc nationals who were approved to participate in activities of interest to the AEC during 1966 and the first three months of 1967. A large percentage of those who were approved did not, in fact, participate in the activities to which they were invited. Those who did participate and those who are currently participating in activities of interest to the AEC are appropriately annotated.

Enclosure 4 lists several visits for which the U. S. host, either through oversight

or unfamiliarity with procedures, failed to obtain advance approval. As it developed, in each instance, the visitor was under appropriate escort and no classified AEC interests were involved.

Enclosure 5 contains information on Soviet bloc nationals who have been identified as connected with intelligence services of their countries.

We would be pleased to review or discuss our control procedures as you may see necessary or appropriate.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

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

Enclosures:

1. Commission-approved activities
2. General Manager-approved activities
3. Casual visits approved by Laboratory Directors
4. Visits without prior approval
5. Soviet bloc personnel connected with intelligence services (Secret)

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chr USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 77108-77110

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DOCUMENT TITLE "Soviet Bloc . . . January 1, 1966 - March 31, 1967"

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

W. Tench  
Name

7/23/87  
Date

\* Ltr. CIA Rehder TO DOE:cc Gilbert  
dated 6/26/87

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

DOE FORM 1

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

May 6, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. Contracts with University of California

The contracts with the University of California for operation of the AEC Lawrence Radiation Laboratory at Berkeley and Livermore and for operation of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico have been extended for five years to September 30, 1972. The contract extensions continue an atomic energy relationship that dates back 25 years at Berkeley and 24 years at Los Alamos. The two contracts involve current year operating costs of nearly \$250 million and total employment of about 12,500 workers. Major fields of work at the laboratories include nuclear weapon development, nuclear rocket development, physical and biomedical research, and peaceful nuclear explosives (Plowshare).

California Governor Reagan and ten other members of the University of California Board of Regents visited Los Alamos for a general program briefing on April 27.

2. French Gaseous Diffusion Plant

The French gaseous diffusion plant at Pierrelatte recently began operation of its ultimate separation stages, producing uranium enriched to more than 90% U-235 for the first time. The French have been adding enrichment stages to this facility since the low enrichment stage began functioning at the end of 1964. They have now reached full operation at four enrichment levels. Total cost of the Pierrelatte plant is estimated at \$1.1 billion and it will cost \$100 million per year to operate. President De Gaulle is expected to inaugurate the plant in the near future.



3. AEC Nuclear Demonstration Centers'

- a. Commissioner Nabrit and U. S. Ambassador Parker Hart took part in the opening of the AEC Nuclear Science Demonstration Center in Ankara, Turkey on April 28. General Cevdet Sunay, President of Turkey; the Minister of State; and the Secretary General of their AEC also helped inaugurate the Atoms-in-Action display which will be operated through May 28. Efforts will be made through this Demonstration Center to acquaint the people of Turkey with the latest peaceful applications of atomic energy, to provide a laboratory for scientific experiments, and to provide a training institute for several thousand students and teachers.
- b. On May 4 Commissioner Tape and U. S. Ambassador Charles Adair joined Panama President Marco Robles Mendez and other Panamanian officials in the opening of the Nuclear Science Demonstration Center in Panama City. The four-week display is being carried out in close cooperation with the Panama Ministry of Education (the country does not have an AEC as such). The key research facility at the Center is a cobalt-60 gamma irradiator which will be operated under the supervision of scientists from AEC's Puerto Rico Nuclear Center. Cooperative laboratory research will be focused primarily on Panamanian problems and needs such as control of insects, preservation of fruits and vegetables through irradiation, and crop improvement through irradiation of seeds.

4. Reactor Conference in Mexico City

Commissioner Ramey participated last week in the International Conference on Research Reactor Utilization and Reactor Mathematics in Mexico. On May 2 he addressed the Conference on the U. S. nuclear power program and how the benefits of this program can be shared through peaceful uses agreements with other nations. Fifteen such agreements are currently in effect between the U. S. and Latin American nations. Commissioner Ramey emphasized the new regional approach to the development of

nuclear energy which you outlined at the recent conference in Punta del Este to the effect that the U.S. is eager to join other American Republics in a study of new peaceful nuclear programs.

While in Mexico City Commissioner Ramey announced that the U.S. would present to the Mexican Atomic Energy Commission a multichannel analyzer (nuclear measuring device) as a memorial to the late Dr. Nabor Carrillo Flores. Dr. Carrillo, a long-time member of the Mexican AEC and a principal organizer of the Conference, died earlier this year. He also had played a prominent part in developing the joint desalting study currently being carried out by the U.S., Mexico, and the International Atomic Energy Agency.

5. Water for Peace Conference

Arrangements are being completed for AEC's participation in the International Conference on Water for Peace to be held in Washington May 23-31. As you are probably aware, some 90 countries are expected to take part. Commissioner Ramey will address the first ministerial session on "Policy Considerations in Desalting and Energy Development and Utilization."

6. International Science Fair

I am scheduled to make the opening address at the International Science Fair in San Francisco on May 9. The fair will run through May 13. For the sixth consecutive year AEC will provide special awards to the ten high school level students displaying the most outstanding nuclear-related exhibits. The ten winners, with their science teachers, will be invited to attend Nuclear Research Orientation Week at our Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago in August. Heading the panel of 12 judges to select the atomic energy winners will be Dr. John Totter, who will shortly assume duties as Director of the AEC Division of Biology and Medicine. He is succeeding Dr. Charles Dunham who is resigning to accept a position with the National Academy of Sciences.

7. AEC General Advisory Committee

The General Advisory Committee to the AEC marked an important milestone when it met for the 100th time on May 1-3 in Washington. The GAC, established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 to advise the Commission on scientific and technical matters, must meet four times a year and in the early years met more frequently. President Truman appointed the original nine members (myself included) on December 12, 1946. We held our first meeting on January 3-4, 1947, and elected Dr. J. R. Oppenheimer Chairman.

The GAC has had a total of 37 members in its 21-year existence and has included among its membership some of the foremost authorities in the nuclear field. Dr. John Warner, President of Carnegie Tech, has served longest on the GAC - 12 years from 1952 to 1964. Dr. Jane Hall of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory has been the only lady member. The GAC marked the occasion of its 100th meeting with a formal dinner in Washington on May 1. The Commissioners attended along with former members of the GAC.

8. Congressional Matters

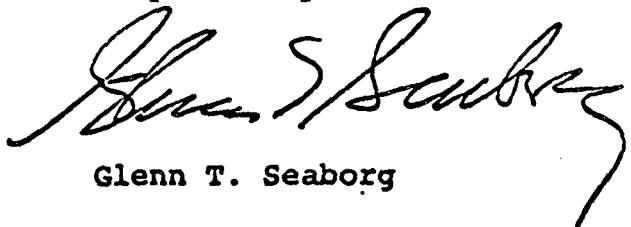
- a. AEC FY 1968 Appropriation Hearings were held by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy April 24-26. No unanticipated difficulties arose in the course of the hearings although the Committee explored at some length the reasons for and timing of the AEC budget amendment to cover the nuclear rocket program.
- b. AEC Testimony at the Regulatory Hearings conducted by the JCAE was completed on May 3. A schedule for hearing witnesses from industry has not been announced.
- c. Authorization Hearings on the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission will be held by the Panama Canal Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on May 9. AEC has been asked to testify on

its nuclear excavation program in relation to the possibility of using nuclear explosives to excavate sea-level canal. On April 26 members of the Panama Canal Subcommittee, including Representative Lenor Sullivan, Chairman, visited Panama facilities operated by AEC and the Army Corps of Engineers for the Interoceanic Canal Study Commission. They were briefed on activities there and were given land and air tours.

- d. The JCAE will hold hearings on May 9 on radiation exposure and lung cancer in uranium mine workers. The Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation will hear witnesses from AEC, HEW, Interior, Labor, and the Federal Radiation Council.

During the coming week I will be touring several AEC facilities and meeting a number of speaking commitments. On Monday, May 8, I shall be visiting the Livermore Laboratory of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory. On Thursday, May 11, I will give the luncheon address to the American Public Power Association National Conference in Denver on "The Proliferation of the Peaceful Atom." I shall also be visiting the AEC's Rocky Flats weapons fabrication plant outside Denver. On Friday, May 12, I shall be back in San Francisco to deliver the luncheon address to the Commonwealth Club of California entitled "A New Look at Nuclear Power."

Respectfully submitted,



Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith

of the Year (Edward A. Dickson) Award (which I received in 1952). Chancellor Murphy received special recognition. Carol Burnett, Gomer Pyle, Alfred Hitchcock and "The Lively Set" entertained. Haldeman introduced me to the audience.

Following this, I attended a reception in the California Lounge where I saw Saul and Sylvia Winstein, Yoshie Kadota and many others. Boyd told me about his travels east to search for a president for the University of California. He said Governor Ronald Reagan will not interfere in the choice.

I spent the night with my mother at South Gate.

Sunday, May 7, 1967 - Los Angeles and San Francisco

Jeanette and Ray came to Mother's home in South Gate. At lunch time the Johnsons came for an outside lunch in the patio--included were--Ethel Clauss, Lloyd and Barbara Clauss and their children Chris, David and Michael, Lawrence E. Clauss, Lloyd and Doris Johnson and children Lucinda, Debbie (Debra) and Stanley, Sidney and Margie Johnson and their son Danny, Marguerite (Johnson) and Erik Rettmer, Clark and Vicky Johnson and children Carol, Brad and Glenn, Elmer and Lillian Johnson.



South Gate, California, May 7, 1967

L to R: Elmer, Sidney, Clark Johnson, Selma Seaborg, Lloyd Johnson, Ethel Clauss, Seaborg and Jeanette Edwards.

I flew to San Francisco on UA Flight No. 518 which left at 3:15 p.m. and arrived at 4:15 p.m., where I was met by Ward Blackmon. I went to the Earl Hydes who were giving a reception at 5 p.m. in honor of the John Rasmussens in recognition of his winning a Lawrence Award. A large number of my former Nuclear Chemistry group from the University of California Chemistry Department were there.

Dan Wilkes, Fritsch (who had flown out to San Francisco) and I had dinner at New Joes in San Francisco. Fritsch and I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Monday, May 8, 1967 - Berkeley, California

At 9 a.m. Fritsch and I visited the Livermore Nuclear Weapons Laboratory. First, we were briefed in May's conference room by Mike May, Carl Hausmann and J. Rosengren (with Duane Sewell) on the weapons program, including Poseidon, ABM, advanced systems, etc. Then I gave a talk, with tapes and slides, on "Nuclear History - Voices from the Past" in the Auditorium of Bldg. 111 to a packed house.

I had my picture taken with the Director (Roger Batzel) and Associate Directors and also alone with May, Batzel and Jack Gofman. I had lunch with the Associate Directors, May and key staff.

I was briefed in May's Conference Room by Glenn Werth and David Dorn on the Plowshare Program (excavation, Gas Buggy, Sloop, heavy elements production) and by Gofman on the Bio-Med Program (on course of radioisotopes in environment and people).

I toured the Reactor Program (the space program follow-on to Snap-50) with May, Batzel and Gofman.

I visited Ben Freshman at Mason-McDuffie in Lafayette to discuss rental of our house. I then visited our house at 1154 Glen Road to discuss with the Levines their plans on moving. They plan to move from our house next fall so we have the problem of finding a new renter. The house and grounds are continuing to deteriorate. I visited our neighbors, the Isadore Perlmans and the Victor Peerys.

Fritsch and I had dinner at the Refectory Restaurant in Lafayette.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Tuesday, May 9, 1967 - Berkeley

I visited the temporary Lawrence Hall of Science headquarters on Gayley Road and the Lawrence Hall of Science under construction on the hill with Harvey White. I saw the periodic table and many participation exhibits.

Fritsch and I met at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory with Ed McMillan, Ed Lofgren, Bob Thornton, Harold Fidler, William Wenzel, David Judd and others to hear their description of the requested \$6.6 million for Bevatron facilities, after which we toured the site. I said I favor the project but there may be funding problems for as early as FY 1969.

I talked with John Lawrence and Jim Born about Hal Anger's patent problem (he wants some rights to profits from his invention) and met Anger, who showed us his new scanning apparatus.

I had lunch with the old gang - Isadore Perlman, John Rasmussen, Stanley Thompson, Burris Cunningham, David Templeton, Jack Hollander, Herman Robinson, Fred Reynolds, and others. I discussed ideas for my September 10, 1967 dinner talk at the 25th Anniversary of the First Weighing of Plutonium. I went over snapshots for use in this talk with Doral Buchholz, my former secretary at the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory.



Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore, California, May 8, 1967  
L to R: Michael M. May (Director, LRL), John W. Gofman (LRL), Seaborg, and Roger E. Batzel (Director for  
Chemistry, LRL)



Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, office of Isadore Perlman, May 9, 1967

L to R: Isadore Perlman, Michael Lederer, Jack Hollander, Seaborg



I asked Burris Cunningham to help me organize my Welch Symposium on the Transuranium Elements to be held in Houston on November 11-13, 1968; and he agreed.

I talked to Jack Hollander about his hopes to leave the Radiation Laboratory for a job of broader sociological implications.

I visited with Al Ghiorso, Torbjorn Sikkeland, and Bob Main at HILAC. I discussed the timing and extent of funding problems for the Omnitron with Ghiorso and Main.

I went to the Pacific Union Club where I had dinner in the Whist Room with Howard Vesper, Donald Krotz (President, Board of Directors, San Francisco International Science Fair, and Vice President Chevron Research Company), Ted Sherburne and some sponsors of the San Francisco International Science Fair.

I went to Brooks Hall where I spoke on "How to Become a Scientist" to a crowd of some 5,000 people, including high school students from all over the Bay Area. I included a message from President Johnson. Krotz presided, Paul Speegle acted as Master of Ceremonies during the opening program and Vesper introduced me. I met many of the students after my talk.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Wednesday, May 10, 1967 - Berkeley

I had breakfast at the Durant Hotel with Art Campbell, George Pimentel, Harvey White and David Ridgway to discuss the Steering Committee (of CHEM Study) meeting. It was decided that Chem Study should stay in business at a low level.

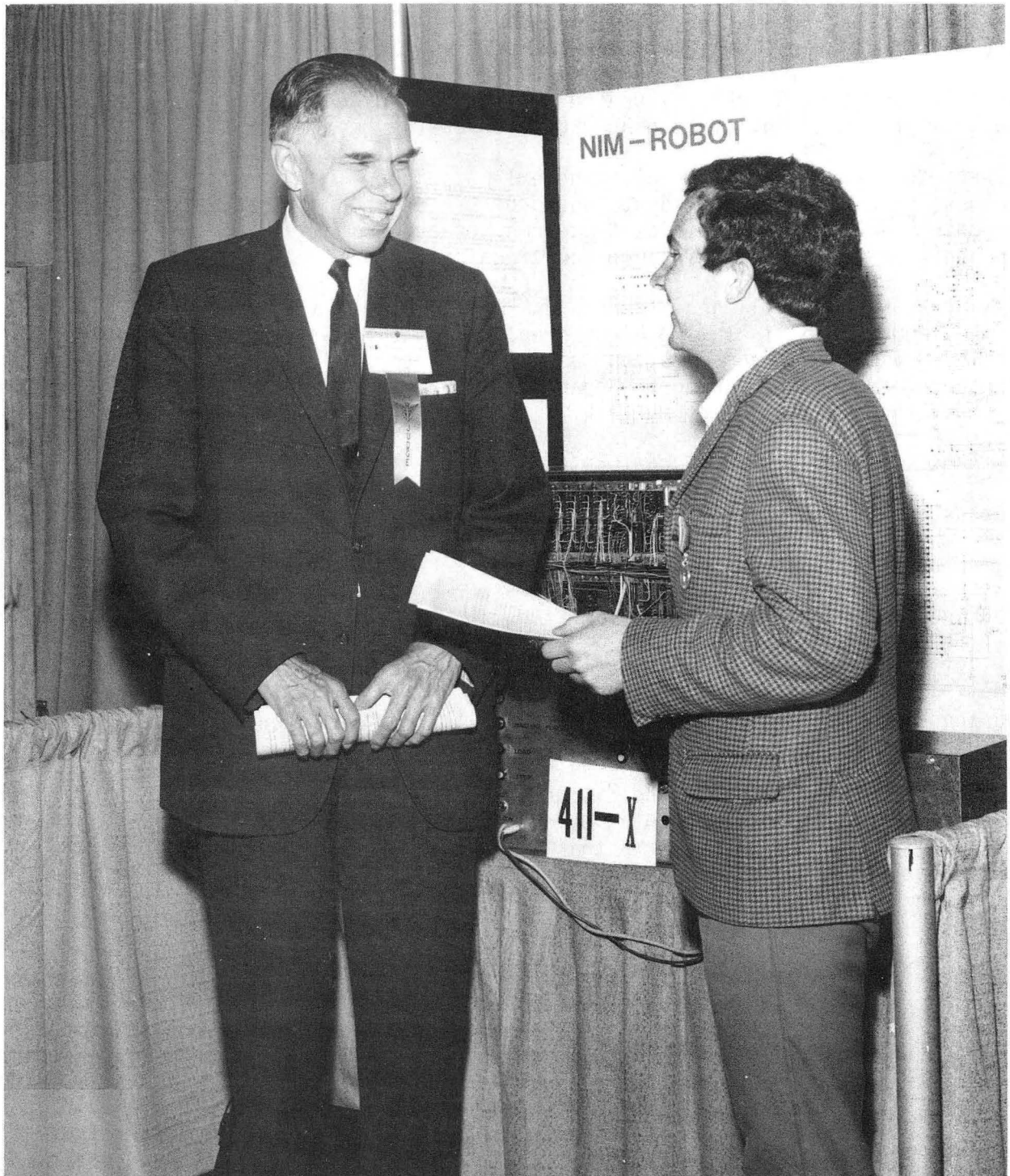
At 8:30 a.m. I presided over the meeting of the CHEM Study Steering Committee in Room 3401 (Chancellor's Conference Room) in Dwinelle Hall. We decided to stay in business, but turn the book and films over to private enterprise on a bid basis, with royalties to go to authors and participants.

I visited with Roger Heyns and discussed my role when I return to the University of California, Berkeley, such as Director, Space Science Laboratory or Lawrence Hall of Science. Heyns said he thinks I would make a good President of the University and I would be his candidate. He doesn't want the job, and thinks Franklin Murphy may want the job.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Campbell, Pimentel, David Ridgway, Rolland Gladieux, Robert Rice, and others at the Women's Faculty Club.

I drove to San Francisco with Rice where I held a press conference at the Palace Hotel, together with Ted Sherburne, Rice and four students from the International Science Fair - Suzanne Dancer (Texas), Aydin Calinalp (Turkey), Stephen McMillan (Ed McMillan's son) and Eileen Moffit (Berkeley). I answered press, radio and television questions on the science fair, the supply and training of scientists, and the 200 BeV Accelerator. Then I went to Brooks Hall where I was interviewed by Channel 4 TV. I viewed the exhibits and had dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Sherburne at the Torre Restaurant on Golden Gate Avenue.

I returned to the International Science Fair at Brooks Hall, where I was photographed with students from the foreign countries - Sweden, Canada, Germany,



International Science Fair, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, California,  
May 10, 1967

Seaborg (President of Board of Trustees of Science Service, Inc.) with  
Peter Klar of West Berlin

Japan, Portugal, Switzerland, Turkey, Puerto Rico, Nicaragua and the Philippines and some U.S. students.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel.

Thursday, May 11, 1967 - Berkeley, Denver, Berkeley

Fritsch and I flew to Denver on United Airlines Flight No. 264 leaving at 8 a.m. and arriving at 10:50 a.m. We went to the Denver Hilton to a reception given by the American Public Power Association (APPA), 24th Annual Conference, attended by Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall and the APPA officers, followed by lunch. I had a filmed interview for Channel 2 (to be broadcast at 9 p.m.) on the possibility (non-existent) of reopening of Denver as the site of the 200 BeV Accelerator. At lunch, President Kirby Billingsley presided, John Gallagher gave out awards, Secretary Udall and Alex Radin gave short talks and President-Elect W. R. Moyers introduced me. My talk was on "Proliferation of the Peaceful Atom." I had my picture portrait taken right after my talk to APPA by a portrait photographer.

After lunch I went to visit the AEC's Rocky Flats plant and saw a plutonium production line for such weapons as that for Poseidon. General Manager Lloyd M. Joshel, J. G. Epp (Manager of Manufacturing), Seth Woodruff (AEC Area Manager), M. J. Sunderland (Assistant AEC Area Manager), James McGraw (Deputy Manager, Albuquerque AEC Office) were among our hosts.

I visited with the Robert Finleys at the Federal Center where he works at the Fish and Wildlife Center.

I had dinner at the Flaming Pit Restaurant.

I flew to Oakland on TWA 165 leaving at 9:45 p.m. and arriving at 11 p.m.

I spent the night at the Durant Hotel in Berkeley.

Friday, May 12, 1967 - Berkeley - San Francisco

I visited with Acting President Harry Wellman. We discussed the budget of the University and the search for a President. He said the faculty committee will narrow the list to 20-25 first and then down to 5-6. I saw Gloria Copeland and Dorothy Powell and talked to them. I also visited Vice President Earl Bolton and discussed the Lawrence Hall of Science financing (as I had with Wellman), the visit of the Regents to the Radiation Laboratory and Lawrence Hall of Science on Wednesday, July 12th and the possible visit of the Regents to Livermore on September 8th. Dick Wolfe, Paul Christopoulos, and Roger Samuelson are working for Bolton as is Kitty Stephenson. I saw Mark Ferber. I talked to Vice Chancellor Alan Searcy by phone and he said they are considering Alan Portis, Walter Knight, George Pimentel and John Whinnery as Director of the Lawrence Hall of Science if I don't want the position. I suggested to Searcy (and earlier to Wellman and Bolton) more use of Regents' funds to support the Hall of Science.

I went to the Sheraton-Palace Hotel in San Francisco and checked in.

At 12 noon I gave a talk to the Commonwealth Club at the Palace hotel on "New Look at Nuclear Power," followed by questions, including one on why I shouldn't be Clark Kerr's replacement, which I parried. Pief Panofsky, Ed McMillan, Robert Gerdes (Chairman, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, and William Dunlop (Secretary,

California Public Utilities Commission) were among the head table guests. The Vice President, Charles Travers, and the Quarterly Program Chairman Richard Lynch introduced me. I was interviewed by Channel 4 TV on the 200 BeV Accelerator before my talk and Channel 3 San Jose and Channel 10 Sacramento covered the talk. Then I was interviewed by tape for radio by William L. Hudson, Executive Secretary of the Commonwealth Club, and by Channel 10 TV Sacramento and radio on the 200 BeV Accelerator.

Fritsch and I went shopping. I bought a scarf for Helen for Mother's Day.

Then I went to KRON - Channel 4 TV to appear from 4 to 4:30 p.m. on "Panorama," (Ed Dudkowski, Producer) with Steve Davis as M.C.; Linda Carol, a singer, also appeared. We discussed peaceful uses of nuclear energy and the International Science Fair.

At 7 p.m. I attended the International Science Fair Awards Banquet in the Grand Ballroom of the Sheraton-Palace Hotel. I spoke briefly and read the names of the 13 first award winners and had my picture taken with them as a group and in many cases individually.

I spent the night at the Sheraton-Palace Hotel.

Saturday, May 13, 1967 - San Francisco - D.C.

Ward Blackmon drove me to the airport. I flew to Washington, Dulles, on TWA Flight No. 64, leaving at 9:15 a.m. and arriving at 5 p.m. I read AEC papers all the way which had been sent to San Francisco.

I spent the evening reading AEC papers.

Sunday, May 14, 1967 - Home

I read AEC papers and worked on my talk for the Eldbrooke Methodist Church Men's Bible Class on "The Peaceful Atom" next Tuesday night (May 16th) and my talk at Illinois Southern University (May 26th) on "Higher Education in the Scientific Age." I also read some journals.

At 6 p.m. I watched my taped appearance on "21st Century" (show on nuclear power) on CBS television.

Monday, May 15, 1967 - D.C.

I answered much correspondence piled up during my trip to Los Angeles, San Francisco and Denver.

At 10 a.m. I received a telephone call from John M. Eddy, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs. He wanted to discuss what State should do on the matter of SNM for Italy and wondered if we shouldn't get together to see what the government should do. He suggested that perhaps we should approach the Italians to see whether they can make changes in their arrangements. The Italians visited this country and meetings were held at State; Myron Kratzer attended the meetings. One point he made was the matter of supplying nuclear fuel for warships. It was his understanding that Myron Kratzer has discussed this with Captain Bauser of the JCAE. I told him I would refresh my memory on this and call him back.

At 10:30 a.m. I placed a telephone call to Herman Pollack, Acting Director of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, Department of State, returning his call of May 10th. He wanted to let me know what Link Gordon thought of my trip to Latin America - he is quite enthusiastic about its usefulness and would be willing to tell me this himself to try to persuade me to make the trip or even have the Secretary of State call me. He feels that I am correct in thinking I should make a quick swing around Latin America and not limit my visit to one country.

I told him I was thinking of a visit of ten days, which would include two weekends and one week, to include Brazil and Argentina. Also, there is a summer school in Chile similar to the one held in Australia, where I have been invited to speak. I asked about visiting Peru, Columbia and Venezuela. He reminded me that the distances are very great in South America; there is the possibility of my having to apportion my time between Rio and Brasilia and it is difficult to do Brasilia in less than one day. I read him my tentative schedule with which he was impressed.

Pollack said he would be in touch with their people to see if there are any political considerations I should be aware of, and he will also explore what there might be in Rio on Sunday evening, July 2, 1967. He wanted to know, if they can work out a fruitful schedule, if they could count on my trip at this time. I told him they could, and asked him to focus on visiting the necessary countries, but as few as possible.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with my staff assistants, Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider, and Jim Threlkeld at the Pot O' Gold restaurant.

Kermit Gordon called regarding my proposals for Federal City College, which I had sent him at his request. He and Charles Horsky wanted to discuss this at lunch tomorrow.

At 5:25 p.m. George Steinmetz (Chairman, Chemistry Section, New Jersey Science Teachers Association, Patterson, New Jersey) called stating the New Jersey Education Association will hold its annual convention on November 10, 1967. Steinmetz asked me to speak to the chemistry teachers - a talk sponsored by the New Jersey Science Teachers Association. He also mentioned that next year's convention would be held in November 1968. I said it didn't look as though my schedule would permit me to accept either for this year or for next year.

At 5:35 p.m. I met with Richard Glass (Lockheed Research Laboratories, Palo Alto, California, and one of my Berkeley graduate students) who presented me with a 1/40th scale model of a Polaris Missile. He told me about Lockheed's interest (through Hal Plank, in charge of Advanced Programs) in developing underground storage for off-shore oil by means of Plowshare, and suggested that I might mention this at some time to John Canaday, who is a director of Lockheed. He mentioned that E. P. Wheaton is the Director of Research and Development, and he (Glass) is in charge of a radiation chemistry group of about ten people. I told him of my acquaintance with their president, Eugene Root.

I wrote to my mother to thank her for the fine lunch I had with the Johnsons at her home on Sunday, May 7th.

Tuesday, May 16, 1967 - D.C.

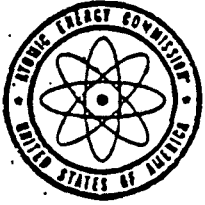
At 10:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 691 (notes attached). The Commission noted a May 4th memorandum from R. E. Kintner (copy attached) regarding speeches abroad. Attached is a May 11th letter from Adrian Fisher (ACDA) on research programs on safeguards for application in a Non-Proliferation Treaty.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Charles Horsky and Kermit Grodon at the Brookings Institution to discuss plans for Federal City College. Horsky and Gordon wanted to explore further with me my ideas concerning the set-up of Federal City College, as expressed in the material that I had sent to Horsky, and which he had circulated to the board members of Federal City College. We discussed broadly the concept that this should be a college which somehow accommodates students of a broad spectrum of ability, ranging from those who could barely make the grade through two years to those who have exceptional ability and who might come from any part of the country in order to take advantage of going to college in Washington. We also discussed the location, and the two leading sites seem to be the National Training School and the National Bureau of Standards sites.

They hope to get approval for an item of about \$1.2 million in the FY 1968 budget, which must go through the District Commissioners and be part of their budget submission to the Congress, and hope to start on a temporary site in the fall of 1968; therefore, they need to choose a president very soon in order that he may help them work out a plan for the college.

They also wanted to discuss the qualifications and possible candidates for the presidency of Federal City College. They would prefer someone with sufficient stature to impress Congress. Gordon, who is in charge of the committee to make recommendations regarding the president, said they decided to shoot very high and, as a parting shot, said they were looking for "someone with the stature of a Glenn Seaborg." The salary of the president would be about \$30,000 a year, plus special perquisites such as a home. I promised to send them my ideas on the upper division (the material I sent them earlier was on the lower division) and any ideas I have on prospects for the presidency.

At 4:15 p.m. I talked to David Ginsburg, lawyer for the French group, and he said he has talked at some length with Roland Anderson, and what they plan to do is go ahead with the hearings next week regarding the application for an award filed by the French Atomic Energy Commission. He said that the record will be substantial. One possible procedure would be at some stage for the Chairman of the Patent Compensation Board to ask if some kind of arrangement can be worked out. This is the conventional way of doing it. The less conventional way would be for the Board itself to certify the case to the AEC for a decision by the Commission. Another way of handling it would be to take the case out of the jurisdiction of the Board and bring it up before the Commission. The ways of getting it to the Commission are either in response to an initiative by the Board, or an initiative by the Commission. There is another way he feels they should have taken, i.e., through the GAC. However, this was not done and he is troubled about this. I told him that they have never handled a case like this; they have given us advice only in connection with the Lawrence and Fermi Awards. Ginsburg said they have a member of their staff cleared for security and he has gotten through the Lyman Briggs material and he thinks the record will be complete by the end of next week.



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

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GLENN T. SEABERG  
Chr USAEC, 1981-72  
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May 16, 1967

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INFORMATION MEETING 691

10:40 a. m., Tuesday, May 16, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

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1. May 4 Memorandum to the Chairman from Mr. Robert E. Kintner, Secretary to the Cabinet, re Speeches Abroad

Noted. (Fritsch-AGM-SECY)

2. May 11 Letter from Illinois State Representative, Lewis V. Morgan, Jr., re Illinois Open Housing Bill.

*See May 18, 1967 diary*

The Chairman requested preparation of an early acknowledgement. (AGMO)

3. Assistant Secretary of State John Leddy's telephone call to the Chairman yesterday re Italian Request for Special Nuclear Material

The Commissioners agreed the Department of State should present this question to the JCAE with the Chairman and Commissioner Ramey in attendance if requested. (DIA)

4. April 29 Letter from John Foster re Warhead Development

Noted.

5. May 10 and May 14 New York Times Articles by John Finney re X-Ray Defense Against Missile Warheads.

Commissioner Ramey requested a report. (AGM-AGMA-S)

6. Scheduling of Security Studies

Commissioner Ramey requested priority action. (AGM-AGMA-S)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED.  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

*Bayer 7/1/86*  
DATE

*7/1/86*

7. Air Force Request for Report on AVCO Corporation R&D.

Commissioner Ramey requested information. (AGM-AGMA)

8. Proposed Letter to Schultze (BOB) re Charges for Uranium Enrichment

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

V  
W  
attach  
9. May 11 Letter from Adrian Fisher re NPT

Staff will discuss with Mr. Scoville, ACDA, and report tomorrow. (DIA-SAD-SECY)

10. AEC 89/62 - Proposed Guest Assignment of Japanese National to LASL

Approved. (DIA)

11. AEC 901/237 - Participation by USSR Nationals in Conference on Pulsed High-Density Plasmas - LASL

Staff will discuss with Dr. Bradbury and report tomorrow. A report on the International Conference on Intense Neutron Sources held at Sante Fe, New Mexico on September 19-23, 1966, was requested. (DIA)

12. Commissioner Ramey's May 9 Memorandum re Reactor Operator Training

The Commissioners requested a survey report by June 16. (NET)

13. Mr. Quinn's May 4 Memorandum re Visit of General Electric and Allied Chemical Representatives

Deferred.

14. Commissioner Johnson's Report on Visits to AEC Installations

This item will be scheduled for discussion upon completion of staff analysis. (SECY)

15. Executive Personnel Appointment

Approved. (PER)



16. AEC 1221/34 - Execution Data for Portion of LATCHKEY IV Events

Approved. (DMA)

17. AEC 1221/35 - Execution Data for the [REDACTED] Event

Approved. (DMA)

18. AEC 867/131 - Progress Report on Transfer of Weapons Stockpile

Approved with an addition to the letter to Mr. W. W. Rostow, Special Assistant to the President. (DMA-Fritsch)

19. AEC 580/263 and 580/266 - Nuclear Weapons Stockpile and Fissionable Materials Requirements

Approved with the addition of a reference to SNM values in the letter to Deputy Secretary of Defense Vance. (DMA-Fritsch)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:25 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer \*  
Mr. Winter \*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 9, 10, 11

\*\* Items 16, 17, 18, 19

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

May 4, 1967

575 5/4/67

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HONORABLE GLENN T. SEABORG:

A great many government officials of top level, including Members of the Cabinet, Under Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries, heads of agencies and their top associates travel abroad on official business, and have the opportunity to speak before important groups.

In such speeches, it is important to have a successful explanation of the Administration's operation and achievements.

I have in mind such matters as the continuity of the U. S. foreign and domestic policies, including particularly what the Administration has done the last several years in terms of improving the domestic economy through additional jobs, better schools, higher wages, the rise in farm income, greater educational advantages for the young, as well as greater security for the aged.

We will cooperate in the briefings of top government officials who will be traveling abroad, because we have summary information regarding the operations of the principal departments of the government.

I would suggest that when top officials of your agency plan to go abroad and have opportunities to explain the government's objectives to groups in foreign countries, that your office notify Mr. Charles Maguire of my office so that we can see if we can be helpful in supplying material. This would be done by Dr. John Roche either through background material or personal briefings.

It would be appreciated if notice could be given at least ten days before departure.

The purpose of this suggestion is solely to try to explain better the Administration's objectives, particularly in the domestic field.

  
Robert E. Kintner

Secretary to the Cabinet

UNITED STATES ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY  
WASHINGTON

OFFICE OF  
THE DIRECTOR

May 11, 1967

82 5/14/67

Dear Glenn:

The negotiations thus far on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and particularly on the safeguards article, have brought out the intense interest of many of the potential signatory powers in an understanding of how the safeguards would be applied and whether continuing research can develop less intrusive inspection techniques and procedures. As a result of those discussions the draft treaty now being discussed by Mr. Foster with the Soviets and our Allies contains the following preambular paragraph:

"Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of source and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points."

It has been fortunate in these discussions that the Atomic Energy Commission has already had an active program of research in this area, and I am pleased to hear that it is planning an augmentation of its efforts in this field.

The Honorable  
Glenn T. Seaborg,  
Chairman, United States Atomic  
Energy Commission.

The Arms Control and Disarmament Agency to date has not conducted any research on the specific area of safeguards but has studied tamper-proof instrumentation, the results of which might be applied to safeguards under a non-proliferation treaty. However, in view of the importance that these safeguards have for verification of this potential arms control agreement, I am planning to have the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency take a more active role in this research area. Clearly, any such activities must be carried out in close concert with those undertaken by the Atomic Energy Commission.

As a useful early step in this connection, I would like to propose that the Atomic Energy Commission and the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency jointly request the National Academy - National Research Council to organize a panel of senior scientists to provide advice on the research programs which should be conducted. Such a panel could provide a useful supplement to the scientific competence which is already available to our respective agencies through our full-time staffs and other advisory groups. It would also be a demonstration to other nations of the U.S. intention to vigorously pursue the goal expressed in the quoted preambular paragraph in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. A panel sponsored by the National Research Council would be particularly useful in supporting the objectives of a non-proliferation treaty because of the international prestige it would have and because of the ability this provides to interact with similar senior scientific groups in other countries.

I am aware of and heartily endorse the Commission's plan to sponsor a symposium in the safeguards area at Argonne on the 26th and 27th of June. This symposium would appear to be an excellent occasion to provide a National Research Council panel with an opportunity to

become acquainted with a broad range of scientific views in this research area. The panel could then build on the ideas presented at this symposium and provide advice to our respective agencies on additional research which should be undertaken.

If you concur in this idea, I should like to suggest that Dr. Scoville proceed with you or Commissioner Tape to investigate with Dr. Seitz, President of the National Academy of Sciences, the possibility of the Council's creating a panel to advise us in this safeguards area.

Sincerely,



Adrian S. Fisher  
Acting Director

I asked him if he has seen Lew Kowarski and he said he has and learned from him that we (Kowarski and I) know each other. Kowarski will not be here for the hearing as he has already appeared; what is coming next week is largely the testimony of the patent people. I talked to Ginsburg about Frederic Joliot, Hans Halban and Lew Kowarski receiving USAEC recognition for their work.

At 4:20 p.m. I phoned Roland Anderson and told him I had talked with David Ginsburg on the matter of the French patents, and I assumed there is nothing to do now except go ahead with the hearing next week and await results of that before determining the next step. Anderson said that the Board has set the hearing up and if Ginsburg has the witnesses, it will go ahead. Anderson said he hated to tell Ginsburg we should call off the Board's hearing because there is nothing in writing committing us to do anything. I asked about the non-monetary settlement which has been mentioned, and Anderson said that Ginsburg is working toward recognition - presentation of a medal - a citation. I told Anderson I have no preconceived notion about this. I said I had been noncommittal to Ginsburg, but I would say to him (Anderson) that I have an open mind. I told Anderson to go ahead with the hearing, keeping me informed, and then the matter could be brought to the attention of the Commission at an Information Meeting.

At 4:35 p.m. I phoned Under Secretary of State Leddy. On the basis of our telephone conversation yesterday, I told him I have discussed with the Commissioners the matter of the agreement with the Italians, and they have no objection to our furnishing nuclear fuel for the land-based critical experiment but the problem now is the Joint Committee. I said we would be willing to help them discuss this matter with the Joint Committee to see whether we can reduce their objections to a concurrence. I said I would be willing to go up with him and Commissioner Ramey says he would be willing to lend his hand also. Leddy said he would look into this with his technical and Congressional people and let me know.

At 4:40 p.m. Arnie Fritsch and I met with Joseph Fitzgerald (President, Sanders Nuclear Company, Nashua, N. H. and Cambridge, Massachusetts). Fitzgerald came in to ask my help in expediting a response to Sanders Nuclear's most recent proposal to the AEC on the thulium oxide program. Fitzgerald recounted the history and the status of the most recent proposal, at the \$300,000 level, confining the work to only the oxide. This proposal was submitted on April 14th. It is Fitzgerald's hope that the AEC could proceed on this most recent proposal by June 1st so as to avoid any possibility of pushing this matter over into July and the start of a new fiscal year. The concern here is that the AEC would then be on a continuing appropriation and would not be able to fund the Sanders program until the authorization and appropriation bills were finally enacted into law. Fitzgerald closed the discussion by noting that Euratom has an active program (partially derived from his 1963 work) on exploiting thulium as a radioisotopic power source and he hopes that the U.S. would not fall behind.

At 6:30 p.m. I had dinner with the Eldbrooke Methodist Church Men's Bible Class at the church, along with Dave, Steve and Stan and Renee Schneider. Wives of members were also present. Reverend and Mrs. Deal were also present. I spoke with slides on "The Peaceful Atom." Dave received a trophy and a pen in recognition of his playing on the church basketball team last season.

Wednesday, May 17, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland

At 9:30 a.m. I talked at the AEC Public Information Officers' Annual Meeting. I emphasized the importance of their role, my personal interest in informing the public, etc.

At 10:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 692 (notes attached). The Commissioners approved, with revisions, the proposed letter to the Vice President in response to his letter of April 20, 1967, regarding a suggestion by John Finney on international ownership of a gaseous diffusion plant. The letter was dispatched on May 19, 1967 (copy without enclosures attached).

At 11:30 a.m. I received a call from Bill Jenkins who said that he and Bidy have received invitations from the President of PMC Colleges at Chester, Pennsylvania, for a dinner on Saturday, May 27, and the graduation exercises on Sunday, May 28th. He said that Lom has gotten in touch with him as they have also received these invitations. They are delighted and have accepted. He invited us to spend the night with them, and I told him we have accepted the invitation of President Moll to stay with the Molls. He then asked if we could spend some time with them when we come to the University of Delaware on June 11th, and I told him I don't know yet whether we will be driving down or not, but that we might be able to spend Saturday night with them. I said I will check with Helen on this. I asked if there is anybody else who should be invited to this exercise and he wants to think about this and let me know. Bill said that Bidy would like to come down and spend a little time with us, probably in July. June is out because they will be visiting Bill's mother in Texas. I told him we would love to have her. I asked him if they would be free for a weekend at the beach on June 17th or 18th as we are thinking of going some place, and he said they would be away.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with John Totter, our new Director, Division of Biology and Medicine, along with Fritsch and Rubin. We discussed Anger's patent problem and the preparation of future speeches on the uses of radioisotopes in medicine.

At 1:40 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 234 (notes attached).

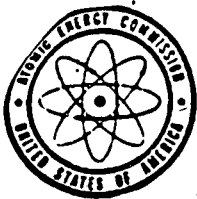
At 2 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 693 (notes attached). We discussed further the May 11th letter from Adrian Fisher regarding the NPT. (Copy attached to May 16th Journal.)

At 3:20 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 251 (action summary attached).

At 3:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2274 (action summary attached).

At 4:55 p.m. Stan Schneider and I met with George Lindholm (ANL) to discuss the filming of the September 10th, 1967, 25th Anniversary of the First Weighing of Plutonium in Chicago.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception in the Congressional Room at the Statler Hilton Hotel followed by an 8 p.m. dinner of the Federal Trial Examiners' Conference in the Presidential Ballroom, as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Jensch. Tom Clark spoke and well.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 17, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 692

10:10 a. m., Wednesday, May 17, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. May 14 Meeting to Discuss Lunar Laboratory  
Commissioner Tape will check. (Bartels-SECY)
2. 200 BEV - Open Housing (Washington Post May 17 Article "Dirksen Fights for A-Plant")
3. Proposed Reply to May 4 Letter from Guillermo Martinez Dominguez, Director General of the Comision Federal de Electricidad, to the Chairman  
Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's review. (Ryan-Fritsch)
4. Commissioner Johnson's March 24 Draft Memo re the Organization and Roles of the Multipurpose Laboratories  
Discussed. (GM)
5. AEC 226/371 - Proposed Talking Paper on LTBT  
Staff will propose the Commission's position as discussed. (SAD)
6. AEC 534/51 - Proposed Labor-Management Committee at NRTS  
Noted. Staff will encourage establishment of a Tri-City Council Type Committee. (LABR)



7. AEC 1096/62 - Architect-Engineer Management Services - 200 BEV Accelerator

The Commissioners approved extension of the present Contract to December 31, 1967 and requested an internal updating of the staff evaluation. A review of the proposed URA organization and a pro and con analysis of various management organizational arrangements was also requested. (AGMO)

8. AEC 1096/64 - Draft Negotiating Contract - Universities Research Association, Inc.

The Commissioners approved a 3-month extension of the letter Contract to September 30, 1967, and staff discussion with URA of a draft definitive contract as discussed. (AGMO)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:30 a. m.

(Action items will be cleared with Commissioner Nabrit.)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Erlewine  
Mr. McCool

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General Counsel  
Secretary



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAY 19 1967

Dear Mr. Vice President:

Your memorandum of April 20, 1967 referred for our consideration a letter to you from Mr. John W. Finney of the New York Times, dated April 4, 1967, suggesting the possibility of international ownership of one of the U.S. diffusion plants as a means of discouraging the proliferation of capability for producing nuclear weapons materials. This idea, which actually has a long history, has considerable appeal because of the importance of the objective sought, and it, or variations of it, warrant serious consideration.

Mr. Finney has previously suggested international ownership in a letter of October 5, 1964 to the President. A copy of that letter and related correspondence which identifies some of the considerations involved are enclosed for your information. Herein, I shall update the earlier information and indicate the current status of the subject.

Prior to the Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Materials Act of 1964, we within the AEC began to give some thought to the possibility of private ownership of one or more of the diffusion plants, including the concept of foreign participation. We presently have underway a major study of the feasibility and desirability of private ownership, in which some degree of foreign participation is among the range of alternatives under consideration. As Mr. Finney's letter notes, we are also cooperating with the industry association, the Atomic Industrial Forum, in a study which they are making of the same question. The Forum's study is largely industry-oriented, whereas ours is also concerned with such factors as national security, meeting our international commitments, competition and regulation, and protection of the Government's financial interests.

As you may know, we have continuously sought to assure other nations that adequate supplies of enriched uranium will be made available by the U.S., under safeguards, and on reasonable terms. The United States has signed many Agreements for Cooperation in the Civil Uses of Atomic Energy with other nations. A number of these Agreements include provisions for our supplying enriched uranium for use as power reactor fuel over the useful life of specified reactor facilities. To implement

Chairman

such Agreements, we are prepared to enter into contractual arrangements for the duration of the Agreement for Cooperation, which may be as long as 30 years. In 1964, AEC was granted legislative authority to contract on a long-term basis to enrich privately owned uranium, a service commonly referred to as toll enrichment. This type of arrangement should be even more attractive to our foreign friends since it permits them to procure the necessary uranium raw material anywhere they wish, and obtain only enrichment services from the U.S., whereas previously they would have had to purchase enriched uranium from the U.S. for U.S. dollars. Under the 1964 authority, we now are making available toll enriching contracts with terms extending up to 30 years. These contracts also guarantee that our charges will be within a ceiling which is subject to increase only for certain well-defined escalations on labor and electric power costs. The contract terms and charges offered to our foreign customers are the same ones which we offer to our domestic electric power producers.

The standard toll enriching contracts permit the substitution of a domestic commercial source for the toll enriching service on terms which are acceptable to the customer. However, if the terms are unacceptable to the customer, our contract will continue in force if the AEC determines that the commercial source has failed to offer the service on a reasonable and non-discriminatory basis and at reasonable non-discriminatory charges within the ceiling charge under our contract. These provisions, of course, do not prejudice the results of our on-going studies of the possibility of disposal of the existing plants. Furthermore, these contracts can be terminated on reasonable terms by the purchasers of the enriching service, if they find it to their advantage to do so. We expect these arrangements to constitute a significant degree of reassurance both to domestic and foreign customers concerning the long-term availability of enriching services under reasonable and stable terms, regardless of whether such services are provided by the AEC or private industry.

It is our judgment that any plant that could be built today in any foreign nation could not enrich uranium at a lower cost than the present AEC diffusion plants. Thus, any nation constructing its own capacity would have to be willing to pay a financial premium in order to be independent of the United States.

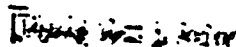
A basic question concerning Mr. Finney's suggestion is whether those nations which may have concern about being dependent upon the U.S. for their fuel supply would be willing to depend on facilities located in the United States, even under conditions where they were part owners. Under our legislation and regulations, any enriched uranium exported from this country must be with the approval of the U.S. Government, and any production facility, such as a diffusion plant, in this country is subject to capture by the Government if necessary in the interest of the common defense and security.

We have kept the technology of gaseous diffusion classified because of our concern that knowledge of this technology would help other nations achieve a capability for producing material for weapons. Concern over proliferation, the main reason for proposing international ownership, requires that this policy be continued. Providing representatives of other countries with a meaningful voice in diffusion plant management could, however, aggravate the problem of preventing the spread of our technology to other nations.

As you can see, extensive efforts have been made to provide other countries with adequate assurances that they will have access to U.S. uranium enriching services for peaceful purposes on a non-discriminatory basis and at an attractive price. The further step of international participation in ownership might provide some additional assurance. The extent to which such added assurance would overcome the desires of foreign countries to be independent of the U.S. as to the supply of fuel for their civilian power industry, and an assessment of the risk of compromise of our security interests which might be involved, are being considered in our private ownership studies.

We are sending Secretary Rusk a copy of this letter and its attachments. Our two agencies will work together in giving further consideration to the possibility of international ownership of gaseous diffusion facilities.

Cordially,

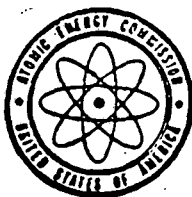


Chairman

The Vice President  
United States Senate

Enclosures:

1. Ltr., Finney to President, dtd. 10/5/64
2. Ltr., President to Finney, dtd. 10/26/64
3. Ltr., Seaborg to Moyers, dtd. 11/18/64
4. Ltr., Moyers to Seaborg, dtd. 11/21/64



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

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 234

1:40 p. m., Wednesday, May 17, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. General Counsel's May 5 Memorandum re Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company "Pre-emption" Question

Approved. (GC-DR)

2. AEC 858/25 - Exemption for ACRS Members Under Sections 203 and 205 of Conflict of Interest Statute

Approved. (GC)

3. General Counsel's May 16 Memorandum re Requested Exemption for Dr. Spencer H. Bush, ACRS, Under Section 208(b) of the Conflict of Interest Statute (Commonwealth Edison Company Matters)

Approved. (GC)

4. Mr. Price's May 8 Memorandum re Reactor Pressure Vessel Inspection Requirements

Approved with a revision in the letter. (DR)

5. Status of Task Force Report on Emergency Core Cooling

Noted.

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

(Action items will be cleared with Commissioner Nabrit.)

PRESENT:

2:00 p. m.

COMMISSIONERS:

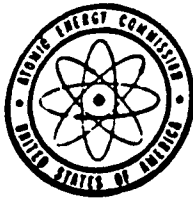
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Dr. Beck  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
Dir/Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary



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

COPY NO. 2  
May 17, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 693

2:00 p. m., Wednesday, May 17, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. AEC 334/50 - Test Operations Center - Standing Operating Procedures (TOC SOP)

Approved as revised. Condition V-VI procedures are to be reviewed and the Commissioners requested a report on possible revisions of Test Announcement Criteria. (DMA)

2. Oral Report on 200 Area Proposals

Noted. (AGMO)

3. AEC 226/372 - Proposed Letter to the Vice President

Approved with revisions. (AGMP&P)

4. AEC 901/237 - Participation by USSR Nationals in Conference on Pulsed High-Density Plasmas - LASL

A Los Alamos Conference may be planned and Commissioner Tape and Commissioner Ramey will discuss this matter with Senator Anderson and Mr. John Conway, JCAE. Dr. Bradbury is to be informed. (DIA)

5. Italian Request for Special Nuclear Material

The Commissioners suggested Assistant Secretary of State John Leddy arrange a meeting with Senators Pastore and Anderson and Congressman Chet Holifield through Mr. John Conway. The Chairman and Commissioner Ramey will attend if requested. (DIA-Congr)

6. AEC 89/61 - Extension of Temporary Employment at LASL of Three Foreign Nationals

Approved. (DIA)

7. AEC 901/239 - Proposed Participation of Soviet Scientists in Conference at BNL

Approved. A technical analysis and personnel report was requested. (DIA-S-R)

✓ 8. May 11 Letter from Adrian Fisher re NPT

AEC and ACDA staff will develop a panel for joint discussion after which the Commissioners will discuss with the NAS. (DIA)

9. AEC 293/67 - Proposed Travel to East Germany to Attend International Conference

The General Manager's recommendation is approved. The possibility of alternative visits is to be checked. (S)

10. Mr. Vinciguerra's May 10 Memorandum re Inventory Status at NUMEC Uranium Facility, Apollo, Pennsylvania

Noted.

11. AEC 719/60 - Pilot Plant Meat Irradiator Project - Interim Report

Noted.

12. AEC 534/52 - Administration of Davis-Bacon Act: Amchitka and Gasbuggy Wage Determinations

The Chairman's May 16 letter to Secretary of Labor Wirtz was noted.

13. Secretary of Labor's Invocation of Authority to Proclaim Radiation Limits in Underground Uranium Mines

The Commissioners requested a quick check on how the AEC should comment to Secretary of Labor Wirtz. (AGMO)

14. AEC 636/15 - Review of Possible Methods for Further Reduction of Radioactivity Entering the Columbia River

Noted. Commissioner Johnson requested consideration of an additional method of reduction of production reactor effluent contamination. (P)

15. General Manager's May 3 Memorandum "Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 202 - Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation (TEECO)"

Additional information was requested. (RDT)

16. NTS Events (See General Crowson's May 11 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA-SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

3:00 p.m.

(Action items will be cleared with Commissioner Nabrit)

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 2

\*\* Item 8



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 251, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1967,  
3:20 P.M., ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

DATE: May 17, 1967

Approved H. L. P.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SECY: ST

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meetings 249 and 250

Approved. (SECY)

2. AEC-R 2/56 - Financial Qualifications of Applicants for Licenses  
for Construction and Operation of Facilities

Approved . (ADRA)

3. AEC-R 29/39 - Amendments to 10 CFR Part 140 - Revision of Levels  
of Financial Protections; and  
AEC-R 29/40 - Supplement to AEC-R 29/39

Approved . (SLR)

(All action items are to be cleared with Commissioner Nabrit.)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: May 17, 1967

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

Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
R. E. H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2274, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1967, 3:45 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:GNK

Commission Business

- 1. Minutes of Meetings 2264 and 2265

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

- 2. AEC 151/105 - Amendment of Statutory Definition of "Atomic Weapon"

Discussed.

The Chairman requested a synthesis of the discussion and further consideration of a recommended definition.

The Commission approved proceeding with preliminary discussions with the DOD.

(GC)

- 3. AEC 151/106 - DOD Legislative Proposal

Approved in part.

The Commission agreed to support the DOD in regard to Recommendation No. 3, if requested. (GC)

- 4. AEC 25/368 - Proposed Revised Army Safety Rules

Approved.

The Commission requested circulation of the progress report on PAL R&D. (MA)

- 5. AEC 194/61 - Disposal of the Weldon Spring Plant

Approved with revisions in the letters. (DC)

The Commission requested appropriate liaison with OEIC. (DC/OEIC)

R. E. Hollingsworth  
Action Summary 2274

-2-

May 17, 1967

6. Briefing on AIF Deutsches Atomforum Meeting in Frankfurt

Deferred. (SECY)

7. Controller's Quarterly Report

Deferred. (SECY)

(Action Items will be cleared with Commissioner Nabrit).

cc:

Chairman Seaborg

Commissioner Ramey

Commissioner Tapa

Commissioner Nabrit

Commissioner Johnson

Thursday, May 18, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland

At 10 a.m. I recorded a film interview on uranium supply, policies on uranium toll enriching and the need for safeguards for Andre Libik of Sender Freies Berlin television program on "World Power Uranium." (Technicians were H. Grohmann, N. Bahgat and M. Seibt.)

From 10:55 a.m. through 12:15 p.m. I interviewed Mary Meadows, Ordean Uffleman, Dorothy Fauntleroy, Helen Gearin and Sybil Kari as possible replacements for my secretary Millie Cecil, who is moving to the office of the Atomic Safeguard Licensing Board Panel.

I sent a reply to Illinois State Representative Lewis Morgan's May 11, 1967, letter regarding his Illinois Open Housing Bill (copies of correspondence without enclosure attached). If this also passes in the Illinois State Senate our problem on this for the 200 BeV Accelerator may be solved.

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Ed Brunenkant and Arnie Fritsch at 12:30 p.m. to discuss my forthcoming article on the Transuranium Elements for the Annual Reviews of Nuclear Science.

At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended the Garden Party of Mrs. Eugene Meyer and Mrs. Philip L. Graham of the Washington Post at Mrs. Meyer's home (1624 Crescent Place). I saw Jane McBaine, Vice President Humphrey and the John McCones among those present.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a farewell reception for Dr. and Mrs. Frank Bett to introduce Mr. and Mrs. Michael Farrell (Atomic Energy Attaché, Australian Embassy) at Bett's home at 5011 N. 30th Street, Arlington, Virginia.

Friday, May 19, 1967 - D.C. - Houston

I received a letter from Foy Kohler suggesting that AEC and State, with him as Chairman, investigate the possible international ownership of gaseous diffusion plants for uranium enrichment (copy attached).

At 9:35 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 694 (notes attached).

At 12 noon I had lunch in the office with Arnie Fritsch.

At 1 p.m. I attended a White House signing ceremony for the Interior Department bill authorizing a dual purpose desalting plant in Southern California (MWD and electric utilities). Among those present were President Johnson, Vice President Humphrey, Joseph Jensen (MWD), Mayor Sam Yorty (Los Angeles), California Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Congressmen Craig Hosmer and Chet Holifield and Secretary of Interior Udall. President Johnson gave me one of the pens used in the signing. Pictures were taken during the signing ceremony.

At 2 p.m. I met with Thomas C. Kavanagh and Dr. Russel Keim, National Academy of Engineering, along with Arnie Fritsch. Kavanagh and Keim came in to explain to me the purpose of the Committee on Ocean Engineering which the National Academy of Engineering has instituted. There are 20 active members of the Committee now and it is proposed that eventually this number should grow to 100. The Committee will operate through a series of panels.



UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

LOS ALLOS

# GENERAL ASSEMBLY

STATE OF ILLINOIS  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

**LEWIS V. MORGAN, JR.**

STATE REPRESENTATIVE  
38TH DISTRICT

107 NORTH MALE STREET  
WHEATON, ILLINOIS 60187  
PHONE (312) 668-1922

May 11, 1967

CHAIRMAN:  
ELECTIONS COMMITTEE  
ILLINOIS COMMISSION  
ON ATOMIC ENERGY

MEMBER:  
INSURANCE COMMITTEE  
COUNTY PROBLEMS COMMISS  
ILLINOIS TOLLWAY  
ADVISORY COMMISSION

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

Dear Dr. Seaborg:

As you know, the Illinois House passed House Bill 1443 last night by a vote of 106-44. I am enclosing a copy of this bill, which I have sponsored, together with a copy of the amendment to Section 4 (c), which amendment was adopted on May 9th.

I intend to ask Senator Jack Knuepfer of Elmhurst to handle this bill for me in the Senate.

If you should have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me.

Cordially,

Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.

LVMjr/hv

Enc.

REAY 1.8 1967

Dear Mr. Morgan:

I greatly appreciate your thoughtful action in sending me a copy of the Illinois House Bill 1443 (and the related amendment) which pertains to open occupancy in residential housing.

The Atomic Energy Commission is following with great interest the actions of the Illinois General Assembly relating to open occupancy legislation.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn I. Seaberg

Chairman

Honorable Lewis V. Morgan, Jr.  
House of Representatives  
State of Illinois  
107 North Hale Street  
Wheaton, Illinois 60187

cc: Chairman (2) ✓  
GM (2)  
A/GM  
OCR  
RES

AGMO

ZACH

DCM

GM

JAErlwine:rd

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1967

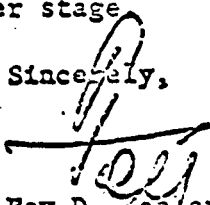
Dear Glenn:

I believe the Vice President sent you a copy of a memorandum he wrote to Secretary Rusk concerning the possibility of international ownership of one of our gaseous diffusion plants. While I can see some possible difficulties in applying the proposal in the exact sense in which it was made, I feel that this may offer a propitious time for examining the whole question of international access to enriched uranium during the coming years.

There will undoubtedly be a broad range of factors to consider in determining what U. S. foreign policy should be toward this question and how best we might influence any expansion of uranium enrichment facilities on a world-wide basis to support, rather than potentially undermine, U. S. policy objectives.

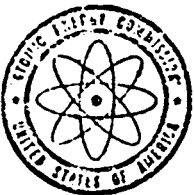
I feel that it might be worthwhile for us to establish a small State Department-AEC group to explore this whole idea and come up with a broad scale response to the Vice President's inquiry, which would also cover some of the other aspects of this same general question. I would be willing to assume chairmanship of such a committee, with the expectation that Herman Pollack could head up a working group to develop some specific proposals for the consideration of the principal committee. If you agree to this approach I would appreciate your letting me know who would represent AEC in this study. For the time being I believe our talks should be confined to the Department and the AEC, although as the matter develops we will undoubtedly need to involve other agencies as well at a later stage.

Sincerely,



Foy D. Kohler  
Deputy Under Secretary

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



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

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
May 19, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 694

9:40 a. m., Friday, May 19, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. May 18 Memorandum from Mr. Robert Kintner, Secretary to the Cabinet, re Presidential Statement at the May 17, 1967, Cabinet Meeting on Agency Use of Highly Qualified Young Men

The Chairman noted a report is requested. (AGM-AGMA)

2. June 7 Meeting with Representatives of the Atlantic City Electric Company

Scheduled. (SECY)

3. Commissioners Johnson and Ramey's May 17 Meeting with Representatives of the Commonwealth-Edison Company to discuss Urban Siting

4. Chairman ACRS Telephone Call to the Chairman

The Chairman said Dr. Palladino called to discuss:

- a. Resolution of the Conflict of Interest Situation re Dr. Spencer H. Bush
- b. Appointment of ACRS Member
- c. April 3, 1967, IAEA Meeting, Vienna, Austria, on Reactor Siting. (DR-GC)

5. Proposed Letter to Gallagher re Piqua Nuclear Power Facility

Approved as revised.

(Fritsch)

*dispatched 5/19/66*



6. May 17 Letter from Foy Kohler on Vice President's Letter re International Ownership of Gaseous Diffusion

Staff will prepare a response. The letter to Vice President Humphrey is to contain an appropriate reference to Secretary Kohler's letter. (DIA)

7. Commissioner Tape's Oral report on May 14 Discussion of Lunar Laboratory.

8. Agenda for the Week of May 22, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

9. Commissioners' Flight Schedules to Montreal, Canada, May 29, 1967 (Annual Joint Meeting USAEC/AEC-L)

To be rearranged.. (SECY)

10. Personnel Item

Approved. (PER)

11. AEC 901/24 - Guest Appointment of Czech National to LRL, Berkeley

Approved. (DIA)

12. AEC 862/58 - Proposed Response to U.K. re U.K. Submarine Fuel Requirements

Approved. (Fritsch-Bartels-SECY) *in for signature*

13. Italian Request for SNM - Commissioner Johnson's Discussion with Messrs. Conway and Bauser, JCAE staff.

14. AEC 544/48 - Letter from Colorado Governor Love re Lung Cancer Among Uranium Miners

Approved with revisions for signature by the Chairman. (AGMO-Fritsch)

15. Draft Letter to Secretary of Labor Wirtz from Congressman Chet Holifield re Radiation Standards for Uranium Mining.

Commissioner Johnson said Mr. Holifield had requested assistance in preparation of a draft. Commissioner Nabrit's draft will be revised for transmittal to Mr. John Conway today. (AGMO-Bicom)

16. Proposed Reply to the Vice President's May 8 Letter on the 200 BEV Housing

*✓ attach (ltr attached on May 25 diary)*

Approved with revisions. (Asst. to GM-Fritsch) *being rewritten*

17. AEC 371/40 - AEC Commendation to General Electric

To be revised and rescheduled. (AGMO-SECY)  
(Commissioner Johnson did not participate in this discussion.)

18. AEC 1259 - Radioisotope Heat Source for Brayton Cycle

Approved. (SNS)

19. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 205

Noted. The Commissioners also noted the request for additional information on the proposed contract with the Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation. (PAR-RDT)

20. Commissioner Johnson's Discussion yesterday with Congressman Craig Hosmer re AEC Funding for the Raw Materials Resource Investigation Program

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:20 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer \*  
Mr. Traynor \*\*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*\*  
Mr. Klein \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

- \* Items 6 through 13
- \*\* Item 16
- \*\*\* Item 18
- \*\*\*\* Item 18



Signing by President Johnson of the Metropolitan Water District Authorization Bill in the East Room of the White House, May 19, 1967

Sitting Front: President Johnson. L to R: (Standing) Richard T. Hanna (U.S. Representative of California), Chet Holifield (U.S. Representative of California), Senator Thomas Kuchel, Joe Jensen (Member of the Board of MWD), Seaborg, Secretary Udall, Commissioner Ramey, Vice President Humphrey, Samuel W. Yorty (Mayor of Los Angeles)

kavanagh indicated that the work of the National Academy is funded in part by the AEC through its contribution to ICO. The efforts of the Committee on Ocean Engineering are coordinated with similar efforts of the National Academy of Sciences and, of course, with the ICO and the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development.

Kavanagh and Keim were particularly interested in learning whether there were any specific problems which the AEC had in ocean engineering and in which the AEC would appreciate the advice and counsel of the National Academy of Engineering. I discussed the work the AEC is doing on the NR-1 and SNAP devices for ocean engineering as well as the more basic radiobiology work being carried on. The matter of Plowshare for ocean engineering was also discussed. It was concluded that the AEC would contact Keim, who is the Executive Secretary for this Committee on Ocean Engineering, regarding any specific problems we would like for them to pursue. Keim in return asked for a contact with the AEC and me and we said that we would write him regarding this. Keim also indicated that he will provide us the full information on the membership of the Committee on Ocean Engineering and their panel once this is finally established.

At 4:20 p.m. I met with Algie Wells who gave me a report on the status of the Appeals and Licensing Board.

I sent a letter to Secretary of Defense McNamara, Secretary of State Rusk and Walt Rostow, Special Assistant to the President, regarding the U.K. request for a continuing supply of submarine nuclear fuel after 1968 (copies of letters attached).

I flew to Houston on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 145, leaving at 7:20 p.m. and arriving at 9:15 p.m. I was met by W. O. Milligan and W. T. Doherty. Doherty drove me to the Rice Hotel where I spent the night.

Saturday, May 20, 1967 - Houston, Texas

I attended an all day meeting in the Bank of the Southwest Building of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Welch Foundation. Roger Adams, Henry Eyring and Wendell Stanley were also present along with W. O. Milligan. The group had lunch at the Coronado Club. I had dinner with the trustees (Daniel Bullard, Wilfred T. Doherty, Lester Settegast, Roger J. Wolfe), the Scientific Advisory Board and W. O. Milligan at the Coronado Club, followed by a meeting to discuss research grants, future symposia, research professors, etc.

I went to the San Francisco Giants - Houston Astros baseball game in the Astrodome with Doherty and Stanley (following the meeting). We saw the last three innings. The Giants won 3-2, with Juan Marichal pitching.

I spent the night at the Rice Hotel.

Sunday, May 21, 1967 - Houston, Texas - D.C.

I flew to Washington (Dulles) on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 140, leaving at 8:40 a.m. and arriving at 12:20 p.m., following breakfast in the Rice Hotel with Andy Suttle and Roger Adams. Suttle drove me to the airport. I read AEC papers, worked on speeches, etc.

I took a hike on the White Horse and Black Horse Trails in Rock Creek Park with Dianne.



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAY 19 1967

Dear Dean:

My letter of February 7, 1967, reviewed discussions we have had with U. K. representatives regarding the decision they had recently taken with respect to their future nuclear weapons program and their interest in obtaining additional enriched uranium for their naval nuclear propulsion program. In my letter to you I indicated that we had told the British that little more could be usefully done on these matters until the U. S. received a formal high-level communication from the U. K. of their intentions and their proposed programs.

We have recently received a letter from Sir William Cook, a copy of which is enclosed, in which he seeks an expression of our willingness in principle to continue the supply of enriched uranium for their submarine program beyond the 1968 termination date of our existing Mutual Defense Agreement for Cooperation. He also indicates that the U. K. has requirements for reactor grade zirconium and hafnium in their submarine program.

In an informal discussion with Cook after receipt of the U. K. request, Sir William indicated to us that it was necessary that they have some indication of our views on this matter within the next four months in order that they could make timely decisions with regard to the supply of these materials for their submarine program.

We have pointed out to the U. K. that their proposal for a supply arrangement going beyond the termination date of our existing Agreement would necessitate high-level consultations within our Government.

The British request would involve fuel support of their submarines other than the DREADNOUGHT and could, therefore, be considered to entail, at least indirectly, continuing support of the U. K. strategic weapon capability. Such support could, of course, be considered to be in the U. S. interest in view of the commitment of these submarines to NATO in keeping with the understandings reached at Nassau in 1962.

The quantities of materials the British have requested should present no supply problems for us or industry. Their proposal does not involve extension of any technological assistance to their nuclear submarine program although information of significance to the safety of the DREADNOUGHT would, of course, still be available to the U. K. pursuant to Article III.A. of the Agreement.

In evaluating the British request, it may also be helpful to bear in mind that the existing Agreement treats the submarine program in provisions separate from those for the weapons program. Even the termination provisions differ. The provision covering submarine fuel support expires August 3, 1968, over a year before the provisions covering materials and parts for the U. K. weapons program. Accordingly, aside from the possible policy consideration noted above, it is possible to develop an amendment to the Agreement to cover only the fuel for the submarines, without affecting the existing provisions in the Agreement on direct assistance to the U. K. weapons program.

I, therefore, would appreciate knowing whether you would be favorably disposed toward meeting the U. K. request. I am also asking Bob McNamara and Walt Rostow to consider this matter.

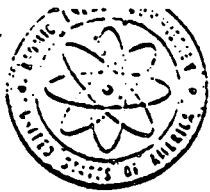
Cordially,

~~2000 1025 2012~~

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

Enclosure:  
1000 SA Cook: to Tapp dtd 4/25/67



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Walt:

I forwarded to you a copy of my letter of February 7, 1967, to Secretary Rusk pertaining to discussions we had with the U. K. with respect to their future nuclear programs.

We have recently received a letter from Sir William Cook of the U. K. Ministry of Defense requesting U. S. willingness in principle to supply additional fuel for their nuclear submarine propulsion program. I am enclosing a copy of a letter I have sent to Secretary Rusk asking for his views on this matter. A similar letter has been sent to Secretary McNamara.

I would appreciate any views you might have concerning the British request.

Cordially,

Henry J. Kissinger

Chairman

The Honorable Walt Rostow  
Special Assistant to the Pres:

Enclosure:

Let to Rusk fm Chairman

w/cy ltr fm Cook to Tape dtd 4/26/67



5/19/67

OFFICE DIARY  
GLENN T. SEABORG  
Chr USAEC, 1961-72  
FOLDER-PAGE 077211-077212

NOT DECLASSIFIABLE

DOCUMENT TITLE Ltr. Ministry of Defence, Cook To AEC Seaborg.

Dated 4/26/67 " you will Recall that when

Bill Penney . . . "

0908424

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

W. Trench  
Name

7/23/87  
Date

Reference Ltr. British Defence staff Edmunds  
To DOE, OC Gilbert dated 6/25/87

077211-077212

Helen and I went to the Pumphrey Funeral Home to pay respects to Howard Brown and family. Vivian Brown had died on Friday after a long illness.

I talked to S. Douglass Cater, Jr., Special Assistant to the President, and made a number of suggestions for President Johnson's "Water for Peace" speech (attached) for Tuesday.

Monday, May 22, 1967 - D.C.

After spending an hour and a half at the office, Helen and I went to Vivian Brown's funeral at the Church of the Holy Redeemer (at Summit and Saul Streets) in Kensington.

At 12:30 I had lunch with Edward Wenk, Jr., Executive Secretary, National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, at the White House Mess. Wenk described to me a number of reports that he and his staff of some 20 people are preparing for use by the Council on Marine Resources. One of these will be a consideration of the need for new manpower in the field of oceanography, and the role that the universities should play in this. We discussed a number of possibilities for the AEC to develop programs, or further develop present programs, in the general area of oceanography as they might pertain to the FY 1969 budget. As a result of these discussions, I promised to send him a copy of the following: 1. The Oak Ridge (Hammond) report on large dual-purpose nuclear desalting plants to furnish water for agriculture, to be presented this week at the Water for Peace Conference. 2. Any information that we have on the recovery of minerals from the concentrated brine product from nuclear desalting plants. 3. The AEC report from one of our laboratories on applications of nuclear energy to oceanographic research (this is the Battelle report). 4. The possible use of the N. S. Savannah for exhibits on nuclear energy to be presented in foreign countries. Brunenkant is to contact Wenk on this. 5. Summary report - or reports - on the fine reception given to the Savannah in the ports it visited. 6. Summary report - or reports - on the use of SNAP devices in oceanographic or undersea research.

We discussed the NR-1, and Wenk was particularly intrigued by this and wants to be kept informed on its progress and future possibilities. We also discussed the use of the AEC National Laboratories in oceanographic research. One item mentioned was the recovery of pharmaceuticals from oceanographic sources, such as shark liver.

I called Secretary of Interior Udall to suggest that Interior is a better place for a "Water for Peace" office than State - he agreed, but this may require putting up resistance to a State Department attempt to acquire this.

At 3:35 p.m. I called Don Burnham, President, Westinghouse, Pittsburgh, in my capacity as President of Science Service. I gave him the background on the history of Science Service, the changes in personnel, and the present financial situation which is approaching a critical stage. Regarding the Science Talent Search, which is sponsored by Westinghouse, I suggested for their consideration: increasing the total value of the scholarships from \$34,000 to \$60,000 (upgrading the value of the scholarships so that the top prize would be increased from \$7,500 to \$10,000, and the number of awards would be increased from 5 to 10); increasing coverage of operating costs from \$65,000 to \$70,000; plus 15% overhead, or \$10,000. Therefore, the total would be increased from \$100,000 to \$140,000.

## International Water for Peace Conference

*The President's Remarks to Conference Delegates.  
May 23, 1967*

*Secretary Udall; Secretary Rostow; Members of Congress; Mr. Hagdon, Secretary General of the Conference; Mr. De Seynes, the Under Secretary of the United Nations for Economic and Social Affairs; ladies and gentlemen:*

This conference has a vital mandate: The questions that you will consider deal directly with the future of life on this earth.

No President has ever welcomed a gathering with greater expectations.

I come from land where water is treasure.

For a good many years, I have done my share of agitating to increase the water resources of my native State. I have known the frustrations of this task. A member of the Texas Legislature once recited some lines on this subject:

"Oh the glamor and the clamor  
That attend affairs of state  
Seem to fascinate the people  
And impress some folks as great.

"But the truth about the matter,  
In the scale of loss and gain:  
Not one inauguration's worth  
A good, slow two-inch rain!"

As man faces the next century, one question stands above all others: How well—and how long—can the earth sustain its evergrowing population?

As much as anything, water holds the key to that simple question: water to drink; water to grow the food we must eat; water to sustain industrial growth.

Today, man is losing his race with the growing need that he has for water.

We face, on a global scale, the plight of the Ancient Mariner:

"Water, water, everywhere,  
Nor any drop to drink."

For a planet two-thirds covered with water, this seems to be a very strange shortage.

There is so much plenty all around us.

Yet 97 percent of our waters are in the ocean—thus far, but I hope not for very long, of little use to us for either drinking or irrigation.

Another 2 percent lies frozen in glaciers and icecaps.

The 1 percent remaining could meet most of man's needs—if only it were distributed when and where we need it most.

But today, while millions suffer the ravages of storms—and simultaneously suffer the ravages of floods—other millions are thirsty.

While men barely tap the abundance of lakes and rivers and streams, others watch their crops shrivel with drought.

More and more, people dwell in cities, where clean water means the difference between sickness and health.

Yet today, 40 percent of the world's city dwellers—four out of ten—have no water service.

If this is the problem now, think for just a moment what the future will bring you.

By the year 2000, the world's population will have doubled to 6 billion—now it is a little over 3 billion. Our need for water will have more than doubled.

I ask this conference to take, as its point of perspective, the year 2000. That is not very far away.

Imagine, as you meet here, that you are facing the needs of your children and your children's children. Imagine what we must do to move the world from now until then.

Ask yourselves the big questions:

How can we engineer our continents and how can we direct our great river systems to make use of the water resources that all of us are wasting today?

How can we tap the vast underground waters now undeveloped?

How can we modify the weather and better distribute the life-giving rain?

How can we desalt the waters of the ocean and how can we freshen our brackish waters?

How can we use our water supplies again and again before we finally yield them into the sea?

How can we curb the filth that pollutes our streams?

During the 3 years or more that I have been President, I have recommended and the Congress has approved programs in each and all of these areas—water management, river valley development, desalting, pollution control, and research on weather modification. But I realize, as you must have, that that is a beginning—but we have only begun.

You must consider, finally, the most important question of all: How can we, as responsible leaders and spokesmen, awaken the world's people and the world's leaders to the urgent problem that confronts the world?

Even at the risk sometimes of being called dreamers, I think you must ask these questions and I think you must seek the answers. Unless you do, you will not measure the true dimension of humanity's greatest need. You must chart the specific steps toward a more abundant future.

One step must be this: to quicken the pace of science and technology.

Last week, in the East Room of the White House, I signed an act of Congress to make possible a new plant which will more than double the world's present capacity for desalting water.

A decade ago, the best plant design could produce only 50,000 gallons per day at a cost of \$5 per thousand gallons.

This new plant, powered by nuclear energy, will eventually produce 150 million gallons of fresh water per day—at a cost approaching 20 cents per thousand gallons.

That is 3,000 times as much as could be produced 10 years ago at one-twenty-fifth the cost.

But the world needs fresh water and it needs it at much lower costs.

This is my country's pledge: to continue work in every area which holds promise for the world's water needs. And my country pledges to share the fruits of this technology with all of those who wish to share it with us.

American scientists will begin discussions next month with India on experimental rainmaking projects which may hold promise for drought-ridden countries all over the world.

A second need we must face up to is to train more manpower.

We must attract the best technicians and the best planners to this life-giving science. And we must devise programs to educate all our people in the wiser use of water.

Third: We need to build better institutions for managing water resources.

This point cannot be overstressed. We need improved management as much as we need new technology.

We must support the United Nations and the international agencies which are trying to provide world leadership in this field.

We must develop more effective forms of local, national, and regional cooperation.

For this truth is self-evident: Neither water nor weather is a respecter of boundary lines.

Finally, we need to support new programs in water resource development.

Projects of international cooperation must be multiplied many times over what we have ever done before—projects like those now underway in the Mekong and the Indus River Basins.

Frankly, I am not—and I know you are not—satisfied with the progress that we are making in these fields now. We are not using all the imagination and all the enterprise that our problem requires. We need agents who will push, prod, shove, and move ahead with these international efforts. We need planners to help develop concrete projects. We need financial experts who know how to interest the world's lending institutions, and educators that can recruit and train additional skilled manpower for us.

To set top priority for these endeavors in our own Government, I have already directed the Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, to establish immediately a Water for Peace Office. Its major role will be to lead and to coordinate this country's efforts in the world's water programs.

But we also need to create strong regional offices throughout this world to provide us with the leadership and to stimulate cooperation among all nations. The United States is prepared to join you and all others in establishing a network of regional water resource centers. We will provide our fair share of the expert assistance,

the supplies and the equipment, and the financing that is needed.

We are confident that the United Nations and other international organizations represented here today can and will play a key role in this enterprise. We should seek to put the first two centers in operation within the next 24 months—to serve as the spur and the goad in promoting Water for Peace—and freedom.

We have called this conference here in order to learn—and in order to share.

No group could have a more exciting or more worthwhile mission.

You study the life cycle of our planet. You deal with nature's elements as men have always known them: the river, the sea, the sun, and the sky.

Man once looked to these elements and found his poetry. Now he must look to them and find his preservation.

You will grapple with the political as well as the physical problems of mankind.

For ages past, men have fought wars over water without adding one single drop to the world's supply.

Now we face and share the challenge to use water—more abundant water—as the enduring servant of peace, freedom, and liberty. Let this be your vision during the next week and let this be your achievement in the years to come.

We are glad that you could come here and meet with us. We look forward to the productive and constructive results that will flow from your thinking.

We want you to know that we welcome you. We want to work with you. We truly believe that there are few problems that could engage men that offer such limitless opportunities.

We hope you enjoy your visit. We look forward to working with you in the years ahead.

NOTE: The President spoke at 11:35 a.m. in the Grand Ballroom at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington.

Burnham said he is glad I called him about this. He realizes that costs have gone up, and that even \$10,000 cannot take a student through four years of college at a first-rate institution. He will take this up with their Education Foundation people, and he will let me know next week. (Note: I passed the above information on to Ted Sherburne.)

At 4:30 p.m. I met with Robert A. Baker, Vice President in Charge of Electric Operation, Public Service Electric and Gas Company, Newark, New Jersey, along with Julie Rubin. Baker stated that the purpose of his visit was to inform me of plans by the four companies building the nuclear power plant at Burlington, New Jersey, to take an option on the second plant at this same location. He explained that this would be a Westinghouse unit (900 MWe) and that recent increases in prices make it very attractive to accept the option at this time. A public announcement will be made at an early date, as complete disclosure of their plans to the AEC will be necessary for a planned bond offering. Baker asked me whether it would be better to amend the present application for a license to include the second plant or whether they should get the first plant cleared and then resubmit an application for the second unit. I stated that I would prefer to get a positive answer on this from the experts, and I promised to have someone call Baker and let him know the best way to proceed. Baker indicated that his desire is to cause the least amount of trouble and he only raised the question to be sure that the Commission is kept informed.

Baker noted that this Burlington plant will use cooling towers in order to avoid thermal pollution of the Delaware River. He stated that the use of cooling water for the condensers from the river would result in recirculating about 1 million gallons per day and would increase the river water temperature some 12 to 13 degrees. The use of cooling towers would not contribute to any rise in temperature of the river but would require a net withdrawal of about 19,000 gallons of water per day for make up. The use of cooling towers versus condenser cooling water from the river is estimated to add about 0.1 mill to the generating cost for a single 900 MWe plant. Baker indicated that the local residents have been informed that dense plumes can be expected in the winter in the vicinity of the plant. He advised that they anticipate no public relations problems and have already received a favorable editorial in the local newspaper.

I thanked Baker for informing us of his plans, and again promised to have someone call him to answer his question regarding submitting the license application for the second plant. Julie called Harold Price following the meeting and posed Baker's question to him. Price stated that he is concerned about approval for the Burlington site due to its proximity to population centers. He offered to call Baker in order to respond to my commitment, but wanted to check with the lawyers first about the best way to answer his question.

Helen and I attended a reception and preview of the International Exposition on Water for Peace Conference at the Sheraton-Park Hotel at 6:30 p.m., hosted by Secretary of Interior Udall. Mr. and Mrs. Sigvard Eklund and Evgueni V. Piskarev (Representative of the Director General of the IAEA to the United Nations, New York) toured with us and pictures were taken.

Piskarev and I discussed the problems regarding obtaining the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and he seemed to agree that some compromise between the Euratom and the Soviet demands would be required. He said he has convinced Alexandrov of the desirability of putting Soviet nuclear power reactors under IAEA safeguards, and now the problem remains of convincing others in the Soviet Union.

We discussed the work on Element 104 at Dubna, and I said that Al Ghiorso and I would certainly support their claim if the work could be confirmed, for example, in experiments at Berkeley. I said, however, that we are disappointed with Flerov's behavior in trying to claim the discovery of Element 102 and suggesting a name for it, and Piskarev seemed to agree that Flerov had been wrong in this action.

Tuesday, May 23, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met with Maurice Pascal (Administrative Director, French AEC), Jean Couture (Secretary General for Energy, French Ministry of Industry), Jean Dard (Atomic Attaché, French Embassy) along with Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman. We discussed French and U.S. programs.

At 9:35 a.m. I made the opening remarks to new members of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel at an orientation meeting. Present were Jack M. Campbell, Milton C. Edlund, Clark Goodman, and Clarke Williams. Valentine Deale and Arthur Murphy came in a little later. I told them about the importance of their assignment.

At 10 a.m. I met with Tom Dalyell, Labor Member of the British Parliament, House of Commons Committee on Science and Technology, along with Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman. Dalyell indicated his pleasure at meeting me, thanks to his new found friend, William Carey of the BOB who arranged the meeting. Dalyell began the discussion by noting the present nuclear reactor dilemma facing the U.K. I noted that I have recently read the monograph by Burns on the U.K. reactor program. Dalyell stated his concern over the situation on the basis that while the U.K. has a good research record in nuclear science, its resulting sales record of nuclear reactors is extremely poor, especially abroad. At present, each of the three consortia could expect to get one new reactor order every six years. This seemed to be a real dilemma.

Dalyell noted that a possible way out of this problem would be increased cooperation by the U.K. and the U.S. on fast breeder reactors. I was quick to point out that the roadblock to further cooperation at this point has been the reluctance of the U.K. to share its "proprietary" information. Dalyell pointed out that it is his personal feeling that the scientists want increased cooperation but, of course, the consortia do not. I indicated that the AEC is always anxious to further this exchange. Dalyell then raised the question as to whether our experience has shown that it is easier to cooperate with Europe as a whole or through bilateral arrangements. I responded that as a whole our cooperation seems to be a bit better through Euratom, but this is a difficult question to answer. This is very much a case by case consideration, and I noted the present fast reactor situation.

Dalyell then inquired, off the record, what my specific views are on Euratom. I responded by saying that their own internal problems present us the most difficulty. I also noted that we are folding-in to Euratom our bilateral agreements with the Member States. In discussing international cooperation of this sort, I noted the successful cooperation in the CERN venture, but I also noted that the next stage for the 300 GeV machine will probably run into site selection difficulties. Dalyell responded by asking what importance I would place on support of particle physics. I responded that, of course, we are proceeding with our 200 BeV Accelerator, but our decision was based on the premise that it is possible to support all fronts of science and technology and one does not have to be so selective at this time. Dalyell closed the meeting by noting his recent

visit to Chalk River, and he questioned me as to whether I think the CANDU reactor is really as good as he has been led to believe. I stated that if the reactor works as well as the designers think it will, it may well be a very excellent machine. Dalyell, in leaving, asked me to let him know when I am in London again and he will be pleased to arrange a meeting between me and some of his colleagues in Parliament.

At 11 a.m. I attended the opening session of the International Conference on Water for Peace in the Sheraton-Park Hotel. Secretary of Interior Udall, President of the Conference, opened it. Philippe de Seynes, U.N. Under Secretary for Economic and Social Affairs, spoke, then President Johnson, who used some of the material I gave Cater on Sunday (copy of his speech is attached on Sunday, May 21st).

Around noon I spoke with Ned Trapnell at the Conference who told me that Frederick Praeger & Company is putting out a series of books on government agencies. The book on the AEC will be written by Corbin Allardice and Trapnell. They are hoping they can get President Truman to write the opening chapter, and that I will write the closing chapter on careers.

At 1 p.m. I attended a luncheon at the French Embassy given by Charles Lucet, French Ambassador, in honor of Maurice Pascal and Jean Couture. The Ambassador and I spoke briefly.

At 2:40 p.m. Spof English and I attended the meeting of the Federal Council for Science and Technology at the Executive Office Building. Anthony Wedgewood Benn (U.K. Minister of Technology) attended. We described the functions of the FCST and he described his Ministry.

I signed the biweekly report to President Johnson (copy attached).

I attended a reception at the White House. Marshall McLuhan spoke--mostly a series of non sequiturs interspersed with jokes--I expected better.

Ed Howes arrived to visit as our house guest.

Wednesday, May 24, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met with Anthony Wedgewood Benn (U.K. Minister of Technology), William Knighton (U.K.), Gordon Bowen (U.K.) Ienan Maddock (Sir Solly Zuckerman's office and whom I knew during his 1936-1938 stay at Berkeley), Ronald Sowden (Atomic Energy Attaché, British Embassy), and Reginald Voysey (Scientific Counselor, British Embassy) along with Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman. We discussed our breeder reactor program and our (AEC) relations with other departments and agencies.

At 12:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a luncheon in the Pan American Room of the Mayflower Hotel given by Mr. and Mrs. Algie Wells for Dr. and Mrs. Eklund and Mr. and Mrs. Zheludev (Deputy Director General, IAEA). Also present were Mr. and Mrs. Robert Loftness, Jim Ramey, Mr. and Mrs. Myron Kratzer, and Mrs. John Hall.

At 2 p.m. I met with Eklund, Kratzer and Robert Slawson to discuss NPT deliberations, the IAEA budget, etc.

At 3:30 p.m. I met with Robert Margulies (Commissioner, Euratom), Curt Heidenreich (Washington Representative, Euratom), Lawrence Bost (External Relations (Euratom) and Horst Steinfort (Chief Aide to Commissioner Margulies, Euratom), along with

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

May 23, 1967

BY DOB  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. 200 BeV Accelerator Authorization

On May 10 AEC representatives and officials of Universities Research Association, the proposed operators of the 200 BeV accelerator, met with Senator Pastore and Representatives Hollifield and Price of the JCAE to discuss the status of the accelerator project. Representatives Hollifield and Price expressed the opinion that the House would authorize and appropriate funds for preliminary design of the project, which is to be located at Weston, Illinois. Senator Pastore took the position that without some action in the nature of open occupancy ordinances or a State law on open housing, the project would not win Senate approval. Although Senator Pastore strongly supports the project, he is reluctant to bring the Authorization Bill out of the Joint Committee until some open occupancy action is taken in Illinois.

The same day this meeting was taking place (May 10), the Illinois House of Representatives passed an open occupancy housing bill and sent it to the Illinois Senate for its consideration.



2. Water for Peace Conference

Commissioner Ramey will head AEC participation in the first International Conference on Water for Peace which runs May 23-31 at the Sheraton Park Hotel in Washington. He will speak at the first ministerial session on May 25 on "Policy Considerations in Desalting and Energy Development and Utilization." Two scientists from Oak Ridge Laboratory will also present technical papers on specific aspects of desalting.

The conference will cover all phases of water studies, ranging from specific problems and their solutions to overall resource planning. Water resource authorities from 38 nations, five international organizations, and eight U. N. agencies will address some 4000 delegates from 90 nations expected to attend the conference.

More than 60 industrial organizations and 13 governments have reserved space in the international exposition which will provide display support for the conference. AEC is working with the Departments of Agriculture and Interior in providing a model of a dual-purpose desalting plant as part of the U. S. exhibit.

3. Artificial Heart Program

AEC has selected four companies to conduct design studies of a small radioisotope engine to power pumps which would assist or replace functions of a diseased or damaged heart. The 1-7 watt engine would measure up to five inches in diameter. The device would be surgically implanted in the abdominal area in an effort to help rehabilitate critically ill heart patients.

The four companies selected are Aerojet-General Corporation, San Ramon, California; Donald Douglas Laboratories, Richland, Washington; Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation, Waltham, Massachusetts; and Westinghouse Astronuclear Laboratory, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The studies, to last about seven months, are being co-funded by AEC and the National Heart Institute. The latter has the overall responsibility for development of circulatory assist devices.

This artificial heart program is separate from the planned heart-beat stimulator or "pacemaker" powered by an external plutonium source. AEC is contracting separately for the development of such a device:

4. Meeting of Canadian, U.K., and U.S. Nuclear Officials

Senior officials of the national nuclear organizations of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the U. S. will meet in Montreal during the last three days of May.

On May 29 representatives of Atomic Energy of Canada Limited, headed by its President, J. L. Gray, and the U. K. Atomic Energy Authority, headed by its Chairman, Sir William Penney, will hold their annual meeting. On May 31 the other Commissioners and I will hold our third annual meeting with the Canadians. Officials of all three countries will meet together on May 30, which will be the first tripartite meeting of top nuclear officials since 1945, when the three national groups met in Washington.

5. Grain Irradiator Dedicated

The AEC and the Department of Agriculture dedicated this country's first Bulk Grain Irradiator at Savannah, Georgia on May 15. The pilot plant is designed to demonstrate

the use of radiation in the deinfestation of grain and grain products. It will be operated by USDA under a cooperative program with AEC. Senator Herman Talmadge and Representative G. Elliott Hagan of Georgia spoke at the luncheon ceremony. AEC's General Manager, Robert Hollingsworth, represented the Commission at the dedication.

6. Medical Survey of Marshallese

AEC has completed the latest of a continuing series of medical examinations of people of Rongelap Island in the Marshalls who were accidentally exposed to fallout from nuclear tests conducted there in March 1954. The examination, performed by a team of experts headed by Dr. Robert Conard of the Medical Department of Brookhaven National Laboratory, disclosed one new case of a thyroid nodule on a member of the exposed group of natives. This brings to 17 the number of diagnosed cases of nodular thyroids among the 69 survivors of the original group.

In May 1966, five patients were brought from Rongelap for thorough examination at the Brookhaven Medical Department. They underwent surgery in a Boston hospital for removal of the nodules and in June were returned to Rongelap. Eleven of the 17 patients have been treated surgically and upon examination again this year in their native habitat were found to be in good condition with no further apparent thyroid abnormalities. The remaining cases, including the one revealed by the 1967 survey, are being treated at the site with thyroid hormone medication.

7. Nuclear Fuel Reprocessing

A conference on Nuclear Power Fuel Reprocessing - Technology and Economics was held at Augusta, Georgia May 11-12. This conference, sponsored

by the Southern Interstate Nuclear Board and the AEC, provided the opportunity to exchange views on a matter of growing importance. The sharp increase in orders for nuclear power plants has resulted in a substantial increase in the estimated reprocessing load during the 1970's.

Included among the participants were South Carolina Governor Robert McNair and Representative W. J. Bryan Dorn. Featured speakers were Commissioner Ramey, who spoke on the future role of AEC in reprocessing and particularly our efforts to encourage a competitive private reprocessing industry; and Representative Holifield, who spoke on safeguarding nuclear materials, both here and abroad.

8. Speaking Engagement

At the request of Representative Price, I will speak on May 26 at the dedication ceremony of the Science Building of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. The title of my remarks will be "Higher Education in the Scientific Age." This ceremony is part of a year of dedication of the new campus of Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville, Illinois.

9. Youth Opportunity Program

Efforts are being made this year to broaden AEC contractor participation in the Youth Opportunity Program. Plans are already well advanced among cost-type contractors at AEC-owned facilities, and it is expected that numerous other contractors will take part in the 1967 program. Last year about 1,000 economically disadvantaged youths gained summer employment with AEC contractors.

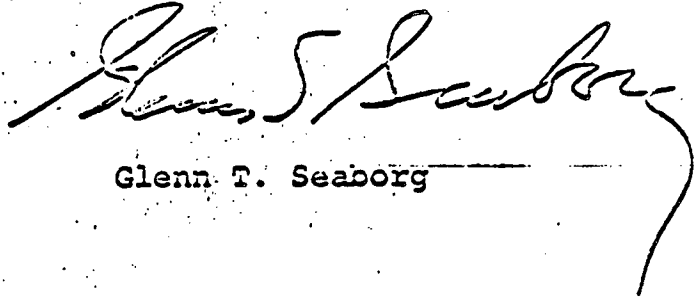
Many of the contractors who participated in the program exceeded the 1% of total employment target figure. This year we hope to increase the number of participating contractors.

10. Congressional Hearings

- (a) The JCAE held hearings May 9-10 on radiation exposure and lung cancer in uranium mine workers. The Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation heard witnesses from the Federal Radiation Council, the Departments of Labor, Interior, and HEW, and briefly from AEC. Commissioners Ramey and Nabrit are scheduled to appear on May 23. It is anticipated that at some later date the Subcommittee will hear State and mining industry witnesses.
- (b) AEC provided testimony on the proposed lay-up of the nuclear ship Savannah at hearings May 16 before the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Director of our Reactor Development and Technology Division testified on AEC's work in nuclear maritime propulsion as well as related reactor development in the civilian power field. Again the questioning was not completed and further AEC testimony is scheduled for May 25.
- (c) AEC testified on its nuclear excavation program at Authorization Hearings of the Atlantic-Pacific Interoceanic Canal Study Commission held May 9 by the Panama Canal Subcommittee of the House Merchant Marine

and Fisheries Committee. AEC is  
scheduled to provide testimony before  
the Senate Committee on Commerce on  
June 1.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Glenn T. Seaborg". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above a horizontal line.

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith

Julie Rubin and Abe Friedman. Margulies expressed his pleasure in being able to visit me and indicated that since his English is not very good he would use Heidenreich as an interpreter. Margulies and I exchanged views on a number of topics which included the nature and seriousness of the so-called technological gap, the U.K.'s application for entry into the Common Market, and technical cooperation in general.

I asked Margulies what chances he thinks there are for obtaining approval of the NPT. Margulies offered an opinion that the chances are pretty good. I agreed that there should be some way of meshing the differences between Euratom, IAEA, and the USSR views, particularly on the safeguards Article III. He expressed a view that concerns on both sides are mostly emotional on this particular issue. I explained that we are attempting to improve our safeguards program. I also noted our recent offer to permit IAEA inspection of all of our commercial nuclear facilities and are not concerned about an international safeguards system being superimposed on our own national system. I suggested that Euratom could take the same view of continuing its own safeguards program and at the same time permitting IAEA to satisfy international interest in this area. In connection with this discussion, I indicated that it may be desirable for Euratom and the U.S. to consider cooperative programs toward developing techniques for improving safeguards. Margulies agreed with this suggestion and inquired of his colleagues whether this is consistent with the Euratom charter and agreements. He received an affirmative answer. Margulies posed a question to me as to our views on the use of "black boxes" (for the detection of diversion of nuclear fuel). I indicated that there is probably room for some use of this technique, but you could not look for a complete safeguards system by this method.

There was a brief discussion on the growth of nuclear power in Europe as compared to the growth in the U.S. Margulies expressed hope that they could soon overcome political difficulties which would permit their growth to match ours. In this connection, I asked if our long term guarantee for supplying enriched uranium is satisfactory. Margulies stated that my public statements on this, backed up by my personal stature, are enough guarantee as far as he is concerned. I asked Margulies if it looks as though water-cooled reactors will be the choice in the Euratom countries. Margulies expressed a personal view that the trend will be in this direction, although some of his colleagues still indicate a preference for gas-cooled or natural uranium reactors. The meeting concluded with Margulies again expressing appreciation for the opportunity to visit with me.

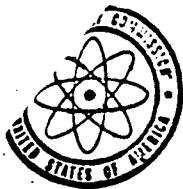
At 4:15 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 695 (notes attached).

I wrote to Lynne to give her some information in connection with her planned visit with her mother and me in Montreal next week.

At 6:45 p.m. Helen and I attended a farewell reception for Henry and Mary Wilson in the John Quincy Adams Room of the State Department. We then attended a reception for Anthony Wedgewood Benn, U.K. Minister of Technology, given by the British Ambassador and Lady Dean in the Ambassador's residence. I talked to the new Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Alexander (Sandy) Trowbridge, and Herbert Hollomon (who has just accepted the Presidency of the University of Oklahoma).

Thursday, May 25, 1967 - D.C.

Prior to the 10 a.m. meeting of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics at the Rayburn House Office Building, I spoke to Alvin Weinberg (Director, ORNL). Weinberg told me that he has heard that the Commission is in the process of making



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

COPY NO. 2  
May 24, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 695

4:20 p. m., Wednesday, May 24, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Commissioners' Attendance at the AEC/AEC-L Meeting, May 29, Montreal, Canada

Commissioner Nabrit will remain in D. C. (SECY)

2. House Committee on Science and Astronautics Hearing 10:00 a. m., May 25, on NAS Panel Report on Applied Science and Technological Progress

The Chairman said Congressman Miller had invited AEC attendance. (Fritsch-AGMR&D)

3. Chairman's Luncheon Meeting with Dr. Edward Wenk, Executive Secretary of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development

The Chairman said Dr. Wenk was interested in AEC fiscal 1969 funding of programs in their area and had requested copies of the reports on (1) large nuclear desalting plant; (2) recovery of minerals from brine; (3) application of nuclear energy to oceanographic research; (4) the NS Savannah; (5) use of SNAP devices in under-sea research. (Fritsch)

4. Chairman's Meeting with Messrs Kavanagh and Keim, National Academy of Engineering

The Chairman said Messrs Kavanagh and Keim had requested designation of an AEC staff contact on ocean engineering matters. (Fritsch-AGMR&D)

5. Chairman's Meeting with Mr. Anthony Benn, Minister of Science and Technology, United Kingdom

*probably will be English  
(per telcon w/ Dr. Rando)*



6. May 18 Letter from C. D. Calsoyas to Secretary General U Thant

The Commissioners suggested the Secretary General be given appropriate information. (AGMR&D-DIA)

7. AEC 1030/13 - Minutes of the May 4, 1967, Meeting of the Federal Radiation Council

Noted.

8. Minutes of the Ninety-Ninth Meeting of the General Advisory Committee, February 1, 2 and 3

The Commissioners noted the need for consideration of AEC 1253/2 in mid June. (SECY)

9. AEC 374/155 - Nuclear Safety Criteria

Noted. (DMA)

10. AEC 274/43 - Heavy Water Supply and Demand

Approved in principle. The Commissioners requested a memorandum on D<sub>2</sub>O tritium content. (DIA-P)

11. AEC 782/59 - Recommendations on UK Proposals to Amendments to the US-UK Agreements for Cooperation

Approved in principle. (DIA)

12. AEC 1096/67 - Letter to Congressman Moss Regarding Housing Discrimination

To be rescheduled next week. (SECY)

13. AEC 1192/34 - Report on Thermo Electron Engineering Corporation (TEECO)

Noted.

14. Mr. Well's May 16 Memorandum re Renewal of Appointments for Members of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel

Noted. (Ch. AS&LBP)

15. NTS Events (See General Crowson's May 18 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

16. AEC 343/13 - Harold Green Access Request

Approved. (SECY)

17. Chairman's Letter to Chairman, GAC, re Mr. Lewis L. Strauss' Request for Information.

To be circulated. (Fritsch)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

5:30 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Kratzer \*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 10, 11

a decision between the Oak Ridge Molten Salt Breeder Reactor and the Seed and Blanket Breeder Reactor, with the thought of dropping one of them. He wanted me to know that this would be an extraordinarily important decision in the future life of the Oak Ridge Laboratory. He said he feels so strongly about it that he will leave the Oak Ridge Laboratory if the decision goes against the Molten Salt Breeder Reactor on the basis of anything other than the most concrete technological grounds which would be convincing to him. He said this could mean it is essentially a decision between him (Weinberg) and Rickover. He went on to say he thinks that the development of the agro-industrial complex working on nuclear energy might very well be the big governmental enterprise of the 1970's, replacing the space enterprise.

I also spoke to Edward Teller before the meeting. Teller said he is very concerned about the future of the University of California, and that the key to this will be the choice of the president to replace Clark Kerr. He asked whether I have any insight on this; I told him I have no particular inside information, but that if I were to guess at the present time I would say that Franklin Murphy is the front runner. This seemed to disturb Teller very much, and he said that the choice of Murphy would be the one man that would lead him to leave the University of California. I asked whether he intends to communicate this to anyone at the University, and he said he will talk to Don McLaughlin. I told him he should also make his feelings known to Chancellor Roger Heyns and Acting President Harry Wellman; he said he thinks he will do this through the communication with McLaughlin, unless this results in his feeling that the information wouldn't get through. He indicated also that he might communicate his feelings to Regent John Canaday.

At the meeting of the House Committee on Science and Astronautics the formal presentation of the National Academy of Sciences Panel Report on "Applied Science and Technological Progress" was made.

I called Bill Connell, Executive Assistant to Vice President Humphrey, to say that I want to talk to Humphrey in response to his request for information on the Weston site controversy.

At 12:15 p.m. I had lunch with Fritsch, et al.

At 2 p.m. I met with Kapai Pines, Editor, Mada Magazine, Israel, along with Julie Rubin and John Harris. In introducing himself, Pines indicated that he met me during a brief press conference following my visit to the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth last year. He then advised of a very fruitful day spent at Germantown this week and was exceptionally complimentary of the frank and clear discussions with Paul McDaniel. After explaining that he has sufficient written material to read at home on the details of his areas of interest, he wanted to ask me a few general questions: 1. Could the less developed countries afford to devote critical and limited manpower and resources to atomic energy development? I responded affirmatively and gave examples of India and Taiwan where university and industrial complexes had developed in support of the basic interest and research on atomic energy. There followed a brief discussion on the balance between basic and applied research in developing countries and the problem of obtaining a proper balance between the two. 2. Pines asked if fusion energy could be counted on in the near future. I responded by indicating that not within ten years in my opinion, but maybe by the turn of the century. I added that the theory is understood and proven but the engineering sciences in handling plasmas need further development. 3. The next question was related to the problem of handling radioactive waste in a future large scale nuclear economy. I explained

that this is not a major problem that countries need worry about. As an example, I indicated that our rough calculations reveal that the total high level radioactive material generated in 1990 or 2000 when we would have an installed nuclear electric capacity in excess of 100,000 MWe would require only about a 30-foot cube for storage. (I asked Julie Rubin to verify this number. An immediate reference found is on page 43 of the 1967 Supplement to the 1962 Report to the President on Civilian Nuclear Power, which states that a 60-foot cube would be the volume required to store wastes in 2000.)

4. A concluding question dealt with the recent naming by the USSR of element 104. Pines offered a mild apology to me for having included in a recent Israeli publication a complete Russian text of their differences with the U.S. on the discovery of element 104. I explained that no apology is necessary as in basic research the confirmed experimental evidence is the important objective. In this regard, I explained that the Russian experiment remains to be confirmed by other laboratories. Pines thanked me for permitting this discussion and promised to send me a copy of any material published on this interview.

I wrote to Vice President Humphrey in response to his May 8th letter regarding housing in connection with the 200 BeV Accelerator (copy attached). The letter was discussed at Information Meeting 694 on May 19, 1969.

At 2:55 p.m. the Commission (except Nabrit) met with John Hornbeck, President, Sandia Corporation, in one of our regular meetings with Laboratory Directors.

A farewell coffee and cake party was held at 3:50 p.m. for Mildred Cecil who will be leaving my office to work in the office of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board Panel.

At 4:10 p.m. I met with David E. Fairbairn, Australian Minister of State for National Development, and Frank Bett, Atomic Energy Attaché, Australian Embassy, along with Abe Friedman, Julie Rubin and Brenneman. I discussed applications of Plowshare and the role of nuclear power in Australia.

At 7 p.m. I attended a stag reception at the Israeli Embassy given by Ambassador Avraham Harman in honor of the Israeli Delegation to the Water for Peace Conference. The Ambassador was not present at the reception.

Friday, May 26, 1967 - D.C. - Edwardsville, Illinois, D.C.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 696 (notes attached). We agreed that AEC-Department of State action on Deputy Under Secretary Foy Kohler's May 17th letter (copy attached) should be discussions between Myron Kratzer and Herman Pollack. Commissioner Tape will call Secretary Kohler.

After the Information Meeting I flew with Jim Threlkeld, Melvin Price and Peter Scrivener, Administrative Assistant to Congressman Price, to St. Louis from Baltimore on TWA Flight No. 107, leaving at 12 noon and arriving at 12:50 p.m. We were met by William J. Tudor, Assistant to the Vice-President for Student and Area Services, Southern Illinois University. I was interviewed at the airport by St. Louis television station, KTVI (ABC). We drove to Edwardsville with Tudor and Price in an SIU car (Threlkeld and Scrivener in another car). We were met there by Governor Otto Kerner and President Delyte Morris. I was interviewed with Kerner and Price, by two television stations KMOX (CBS) and KSD (NBC) and a newspaper reporter (Metro-East paper).



THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

May 8, 1967

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Unfortunately I have not been able to follow as closely as I have wished the progress of the efforts to bring about an open housing situation at Weston, Illinois.

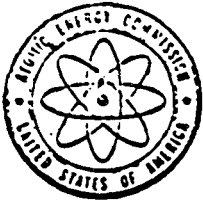
I would appreciate it if you would have someone put together for me a chronology of the efforts made by the Commission in this regard, together with copies of statements you and other officials of the Commission have made.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

*Hubert H. Humphrey*  
Hubert H. Humphrey

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



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

MAY 25 1967

Dear Mr. Vice President:

This is in response to your letter of May 8.

The enclosures provide a chronology of events and an account of statements and other efforts by the Commission to bring about open occupancy housing and other aspects of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in connection with the accelerator project proposed for Weston, Illinois.

Governor Kerner of Illinois has forwarded to us a number of responses to his requests for commitments to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination. These are encouraging and indicate no major problems in areas of employment, education and community facilities and services - areas covered by effective Illinois laws. The lack of commitments from real estate interests and the lack of open occupancy housing laws do point to potential problems related to housing in the suburban communities.

If you wish, I shall be pleased to discuss the matter with you.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman ✓

The Vice President  
United States Senate

Enclosures

CHRONOLOGY  
SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS DIRECTED TO  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NONDISCRIMINATION  
IN THE WESTON ACCELERATOR PROJECT AREA

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

March 1966. National Academy of Sciences recommended to AEC six sites for Accelerator from 85 proposals AEC had requested the NAS to consider.

April 1966. Chairman, Commissioners visited the six accelerator sites, raised with proposers question of assurances that there would be undertakings to prevent and deal with discrimination.

June 1966. AEC sought expressions of assurances of nondiscrimination on a specific basis. Responses indicated awareness of racial discrimination problems, and determination to cope with them.

July 1966. AEC obtained information and judgments from Federal agencies on climate of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination. Commission on Civil Rights (CCR) provided AEC their thinking on civil rights criteria most relevant in selecting a site, suggested commitments which should be obtained from community selected.

September 1966. Views of CCR transmitted to six site proposers (Governors) with statement AEC planned to seek from selected site commitments in areas as suggested by CCR.

December 16, 1966. AEC announced selection of Weston, noting that after weighing all factors, this site was most suitable; noted differing views on nondiscrimination in housing in Weston area; indicated expectation satisfactory record of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity would be achieved.

December 19, 1966. AEC informed Governor Kerner appropriate commitments needed when Commission appeared before Congress early 1967, AEC looking to Illinois for leadership in obtaining these commitments.

December 21, 1966. Commission met with Governor Kerner and staff, open housing principal topic; Governor told of need for translating assurances into equal opportunity and nondiscrimination commitments, asked to take leadership in this.

December 28, 1966. Commission met with Chicago Mayor Daley and staff and Chicago labor leaders, discussed equal opportunity and nondiscrimination.

January 5, 1967. Commission met with local officials and community leaders from Weston area, discussed equal opportunity and nondiscrimination.

January 25, February 7 and 8, 1967. JCAE authorization hearings: Javits questioned Weston suitability; Mitchell, NAACP and Rutledge, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing urged withholding approval accelerator at Weston until effective measures available insuring open housing. Seaborg stressed AEC determination to achieve equal opportunity, indicated proceeding at Weston was affirmative action, beneficial to minority groups. Nabrit pointed out leverage project could assist open housing; cited progress in eliminating discrimination in Chicago area employment. Pastore indicated deep concern with lack of open housing laws or ordinances applicable to Weston area.

April 12, 1967. Commissioners met in Springfield with Governor Kerner, Illinois General Assembly, and leaders and officials from Weston area. Commissioners and Governor expressed concern with lack of open housing commitments; mentioned similar concern in Congress, stressed need for local and state open housing legislation.

SIGNIFICANT EFFORTS DIRECTED TO  
EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NONDISCRIMINATION  
IN THE WESTON ACCELERATOR PROJECT AREA

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 66

A. ASSURANCES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NONDISCRIMINATION

1. Assurances Requested by AEC prior to Site Selection

In March 1966, the National Academy of Sciences recommended to the Atomic Energy Commission six sites for the proposed 200 BEV Accelerator project from approximately 85 proposals which the Commission had requested the NAS to consider. These were near Sacramento, California; and Denver, Colorado; at Weston, Illinois (approximately 32 miles west of the Chicago "Loop"); near Ann Arbor, Michigan; adjacent to the Brookhaven National Laboratory, Suffolk County, Long Island; and near Madison, Wisconsin. On March 30, 1966, the Commission announced that it would make a selection of a site from the six recommended by the NAS.

There were no equal opportunity and nondiscrimination criteria included in the published considerations for site selection. However, beginning in April 1966, the Chairman and members of the Commission visited the six accelerator sites then remaining under consideration and at each site raised with the proposers the question of obtaining assurances from persons and organizations in the communities that there would be individual and common undertakings to prevent discrimination as a community problem and to deal with it fairly and promptly should it occur.

In June 1966, AEC sought expressions of assurances of nondiscrimination on a specific basis. These are set forth in Annex A.

2. Assurances Received by AEC Prior to Site Selection

The wide range of assurances and statements of support received from site proposers as a whole indicated individual and community awareness of problems of racial discrimination and determination to continue and institute measures to cope with them. A summary of these assurances from the Weston Area is provided in Annex B.

B. INFORMATION FROM FEDERAL AGENCIES

During the summer of 1966, AEC also obtained information and judgments from several Federal agencies (See list in Annex C) as to the climate of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in employment, housing, schools, and community facilities and services. Not all agencies were in a position to cover all areas, but the information provided was helpful and useful.

The Commission on Civil Rights provided AEC with their thinking on civil rights criteria, which they thought would be most relevant in selecting a site for the accelerator installation, and suggested commitments which they felt should be obtained from the community selected. (See Annex D).



The views and suggestions of the Commission on Civil Rights were transmitted to the finalist site proposers (the Governors of the six states containing the sites), with a statement that AEC planned to seek from the selected site appropriate commitments in areas such as those suggested by the Commission on Civil Rights. (See also Annex D)

**C. SELECTION OF THE WESTON SITE**

The Commission announced its selection of the Weston Site on December 16, 1966 (See Annex E). The Commission noted that all six finalist sites would have been suitable for the project, that each proposal had many strong and weak points, and that after weighing all factors, the Commission unanimously decided that the Weston Site was the most suitable location. Also, the Commission stated that its investigations and evaluations had included consideration of the climate of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity that existed in the communities containing and surrounding the six prospective sites, as well as the applicable state laws, executive orders, and local ordinances.

In its announcement the Commission noted differing views with respect to nondiscrimination in housing in the Weston area, but indicated that it would expect that with the leadership of the state and local governments, and with the cooperation and support of citizens and community organizations, a broad satisfactory record of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity would be achieved.

**D. COMMITMENTS TO EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND NONDISCRIMINATION**

**1. Commitments Requested**

In a letter dated December 19, 1966, to Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois, (See Annex F) the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission expressed the Commission's wish to discuss a number of matters with the Governor, including equal opportunity and nondiscrimination commitments. It was pointed out that the Commission needed appropriate commitments on these matters by the time the Commission appeared before Congress early in 1967, and that the Commission looked to the State of Illinois for leadership in coordinating and obtaining such commitments. It was also pointed out that the Commission felt that a climate of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination, and good human relations was essential to the project.

On December 21, 1966, the Commission met with Governor Kerner of Illinois and his staff. The principal topic of the meeting was open housing. The Governor was told of the need for translating

the assurances of equal opportunity and nondiscrimination received from Illinois prior to site selection into commitments, and he was asked to take the leadership in doing this.

As a follow-on to the Commission's meeting with Governor Kerner on December 21, AEC representatives conferred in Chicago on January 3, 1967, with members of the Governor's staff, with the Illinois Commissioner of Labor, the Director of the Illinois State Employment Service, and the Director of the Illinois Commission on Human Relations. The Illinois representatives at this time were provided with sample language for use in obtaining equal opportunity and nondiscrimination commitments. This language reflected the views and suggestions of the Commission on Civil Rights. (See Annex G)

## 2. Commitments Received

In addition to the assurances received prior to site selection, the Commission has received from Governor Kerner a number of responses to his requests for commitments to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination. These commitments are encouraging and indicate no major problems in areas of employment, education and community facilities and services - areas covered by effective Illinois state laws. The lack of commitments from real estate interests and lack of open occupancy housing laws, do point to potential problems related to housing in the suburban communities.

## E. OTHER CONTACTS WITH STATE AND LOCAL LEADERS

On December 28, 1966, the Commission met with Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago and his staff, and Chicago labor leaders. This group was told of the strong Commission interest in achieving a good record of nondiscrimination and equal opportunity in the Weston area. The importance of the city of Chicago to the accelerator project was stressed.

On January 5, 1967, the Commission met with a number of local city and county officials and community leaders from the Weston area. This group was given a briefing on the accelerator project, and informed of the importance of the equal opportunity and nondiscrimination aspects.

Subsequently, AEC representatives have briefed representatives of the Illinois Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (both in Washington and Springfield); a national conference of the Urban League, the Illinois State Conference of Building and Construction Trades, and the Chicago Federal Executive Board on the accelerator project with special emphasis on equal opportunity and nondiscrimination in housing, employment, education, and community facilities and services.

On April 12, 1967, the Chairman and members of the Atomic Energy Commission met in Springfield, Illinois, with Governor Kerner and leaders of the Illinois General Assembly, and again in a second meeting with the Governor,

mayors, and other local government leaders from the Weston area. The topic of both meetings was the same - discrimination in housing.

The Commissioners and the Governor expressed concern with the lack of meaningful effective open housing commitments from the Weston area communities, mentioned a similar concern in the Congress and expressed the judgment that enactment of an effective open housing state law by the Illinois General Assembly would go a long way towards allaying these concerns. The value of local open housing ordinances was stressed both as indicating support for a state law and as interim measures until a state law was enacted. Prompt action was urged by the Commissioners and the Governor.

The text of the Chairman's statement, made at both meetings, is provided as Annex H.

**F. STATEMENTS AT HEARINGS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY (JCAE)\***

There were extensive discussions on the open occupancy housing question in the Weston area during JCAE hearings on January 25, February 7 and 8, 1967. Statements were made on the subject by Chairman Seaborg and Commissioner Samuel Nabrit of the Atomic Energy Commission, Senator Javits of New York, Senators Dirksen and Percy of Illinois, Representative Erlenborn of Illinois, Mr. Clarence Mitchell of the NAACP, and Mr. Edward Rutledge, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

Mr. Rutledge urged the JCAE to withhold approval of the Commission's decision to locate the accelerator project at Weston in the absence of affirmative State and local steps to insure complete metropolitan open occupancy and equal employment opportunity. Mr. Mitchell was critical of Weston as the site where Negro employees, scientists and visitors would be most likely to encounter discrimination in housing and suggested that the Congress should refuse to give further support to the site choice until there was satisfactory evidence that there would be enforceable safeguards against racial discrimination in housing at the site and in the surrounding area.

The thrust of the Commission's response was in statements by Chairman Seaborg and Commissioner Nabrit:

"Dr. Seaborg: \* \* \* The Commission has a strong interest in achieving a good record on nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity and nondiscrimination. Where we differ from Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rutledge

---

\* Complete Texts: AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1968  
Hearings Before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy  
Congress of the United States  
January 25, February 7, 8, 9, and 28, 1967  
Part 1, U.S. GPO 1967

is that we don't propose to abandon the Weston site just because there are racial discrimination problems in the area. Running away is not our understanding of what President Johnson means by 'affirmative action' programs in civil rights.

"It will require about six years to construct the 200 BEV Accelerator, and it should operate for another 20 or 30 years at least. The Commission means to have an affirmative action program on nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity every step of the way. To change the location of the site from Weston would do no service to the Negro community of the Chicago area. Staying there, working to improve the situation, might help their situation.

"The Commission does not think one has to make a choice between human rights and the accelerator. The accelerator is important to scientific advancement, and human rights are vital to us all. I would hesitate to make a comparison. Personally, I would say that a satisfactory solution to the human race problem is more important than this accelerator. However, they are not in conflict here at the Weston site. We believe that construction of the accelerator at Weston and advancement of human rights can complement one another \* \* \*."

"Dr. Nabrit: \* \* \* Mr. Chairman and members of the Joint Committee, we were not unaware of the housing problems which have been so clearly illuminated by Mr. Rutledge of the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing and Mr. Mitchell of the Washington office of the NAACP. In fact, we wished to use all of the leverage which is available to us in mobilizing the agencies in DuPage and Kane Counties for generating commitments to open housing.

"In our meetings with Governor Kerner and Mayor Daley and their human relations staffs and the leadership of the counties and the mayor of the village of Weston, we pointed out the interrelationships that must exist among good schools, open housing, and jobs.

"The Chicago trade associations are providing remedial education and training for better jobs for the minorities due to awareness that the inner city children of all of our large cities are from 2 to 6 years deficient in achieving expected competencies in language skills and mathematics when they are graduated from our high schools.

"The Chicago area building trades have made more progress than any other major metropolitan area in eliminating discrimination in employment and in providing apprenticeship opportunities. The court decision affirming the local Chicago antidiscrimination law is a heartening one even if the law in itself is not all-inclusive. The truce between civil rights workers and the city administration is indicative of an effort toward improvement in the housing field also.

"We believe that racial problems in northern communities are aggravated by the density of the Negro population. At 23 percent in Chicago it is more acute than in any other northern city except one, in addition to the District of Columbia. At least three of the other accelerator sites considered have such a low proportion of Negroes in the population that the pressures of sheer numbers have not developed.

"The unemployment rate in the Chicago area for Negroes has been consistently high. With the change in attitude of the building trades, jobs probably precede housing in priority (even though we admit a relationship), and we will endeavor to exert our full leverage power in promoting betterment in all areas of human relations in the metropolitan area and at state levels as well.

"We have enlisted the support of the authorities to translate their promises into commitments.

"Chairman Pastore: In other words, if we can promote in one way or another the idea of equal job opportunity and equal housing, there is no better place because of the congested Negro population than to go where you are going, is that what you are saying in essence?

"Dr. Nabrit: That is correct. \* \* \* "

The concerns of Chairman Pastore appear to be well summarized in his comments at two points during the hearings. During the statement of Congressman Erlenborn, Senator Pastore said:

"\* \* \* The only thing I say is that there is nothing obnoxious or offensive in passing a fair housing law, if people feel that way on a voluntary basis. Realizing what is in conflict here, I think it would help you immeasurably, and remove one of the biggest obstacles raised here. There are other obstacles and we will refine those. But this is a big one.

"In other words, the argument was made here yesterday by very intelligent people who are interested in this program: What good will it serve to advance science if we are going to do anything to deprecate the spirit of the Constitution and hurt the dignity of man? Now if that is going to be the challenge here and these communities are willing to do this by making all these promises, what is so wrong in doing what so many States have done? And I am not saying here that you ought to impose yourselves upon the State -- they would rather see it that way, they would rather see a State open housing law -- but I think for the moment that that may be asking too much. I think if these communities come along, the chances are in the future we can hope that the State would be amenable to such a thing.

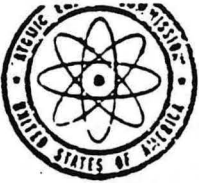
"After all, the immediate benefit here is to the immediate community. If this community is so cooperative in making all these promises and giving all these assurances, what price would it pay for this tremendous boon

if it put it in their ordinances? That is the only argument I make. I am not asking you to do anything. I am merely telling you what the problem is and how to remove one of the biggest obstacles we have here.\*\*\*"

Again during the statement of Chairman Seaborg, Senator Pastore commented:

"\* \* \* They went into everything. This is just one phase of it, discrimination. The argument is made here as follows: Here is the President of the United States asking for an open housing law, a Federal law to cover the entire United States of America. These people are arguing we are going to go there and build this \$400 million accelerator which is a boon to that community. What is wrong in asking these people to guarantee fair housing by legislative fiat so that we can make sure that the Constitution will be lived up to and any man of any color or nationality can buy himself a home in that locality or rent a home or find a job or go to church or get a job in a grocery store. That is all it amounts to. I think we have a duty to do it. I mean if we believe in what we preach.\*\*\*"

Subsequently Senator Pastore has reiterated his deep concern, informally, with the lack of open occupancy housing legislation applicable to the Weston area and the problem this creates for authorization of the accelerator project at Weston.



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

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May 26, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 696

UNCL. BY DO  
NOV 86

9:40 a.m., Friday, May 26, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. May 23 Letter from Carl Walske to the General Manager re DOD Directive 5230.15

Noted. The Chairman suggested DOD should inform the Joint Committee. (AGM)

2. Agenda for the Week of May 29, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

3. Briefing on Dispersal (See AEC 764/179 - [REDACTED] Atomic Demolition Munitions)

To be checked with Commissioner Ramey. (DMA-SECY)

4. NTS Events (See General Crowson's May 24 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

5. Commissioners' Visit to Missile Site June 12, 1967

Scheduled. (DMA-SECY)

6. Dedication of D. C. Office Lobby 12:00 Noon June 14, 1967

Scheduled. (AGM-SECY)

7. Commissioner Ramey's May 19 Memorandum re SINB/AEC Conference on Nuclear Power Fuel Reprocessing, Augusta, Georgia, May 11-12, 1967

The Commissioners requested appropriate staff action. (EAGM)

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED  
WITH DELETIONS  
BY AUTHORITY OF DOE/OC

*Wagon* 7/1/86  
REVIEWED BY DATE

*Wagon* 7/16/86

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FOLDER-PAGE 77262

8. Raw Materials Estimates

To be discussed. (EAGM-SECY)

9. International Ownership of Gaseous Diffusion Plant

*see*  
✓ ~~Commissioner Tape reported it has now been agreed~~ that AEC-Department of State action on Deputy Under Secretary Kohler's May 17 letter to the Chairman should be discussions between Mr. Kratzer and Mr. Herman Pollock. Commissioner Tape will call Secretary Kohler. (DIA-Bartels)

*attach*

10. AEC 544/49 - Action Program for Uranium Mine Health Problems

The staff recommendation is approved and the Commissioners requested preparation of a letter to the Departments of Health, Education, and Welfare; Labor; and Interior informing them of AEC action and suggesting another Interdepartmental meeting at an appropriate time. (AGMO)

11. AEC 544/50 - AEC Comments on Publication by Department of Labor Regarding Radiation Standards for Uranium Mining

Scheduled for consideration Monday. (AGMO-SECY)

12. Proposed Meeting with Dr. Wilson on Summer Studies

Scheduled for 4:00 p. m. June 8. (AGMO-SECY)

13. AEC 1253/2 - FY 1969 Budget Preview - Program and Financial Plan

Discussed and to be scheduled for consideration in Mid-June. (OC-SECY)

14. AEC 152/219 - New U. S. Nuclear Power Growth Forecast through 1980

Approved with revisions and to be mentioned in the Chairman's speech at the Canadian Nuclear Association Meeting. (AGM-Fritsch) *do not*

15. AEC 371/40 - AEC Commendation to General Electric

Approved subject to the Commissioners' review of the language of the resolution. A ceremony is to be scheduled in Washington, D. C. Mid-June. (AGMO-SECY) *5/26/67*



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 CH. USAEC, 1981-72  
 FOLDER-PAGE 77263

16. AEC 719/62 - Pilot Plant Meat Irradiator Project

To be scheduled Monday, May 29. (SECY)

17. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 206

Noted. (PAR)

18. Sanders Nuclear Corporation Proposal

Status of staff analysis was noted.

19. Personnel Changes in Commissioner Tape's Staff

20. Mr. Harris' May 25 Memorandum re Public Announcement on Support Services at Nevada Test Site

Noted.

21. Acquisition of Office Space in Bethesda

W. B. McCool  
 Secretary

10:40 a.m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
 Commissioner Ramey  
 Commissioner Tape

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
 Mr. Bloch  
 Mr. Brown  
 Mr. Hennessey  
 Mr. Abbadessa  
 Dr. Fritsch  
 Mr. Helfrich  
 Mr. Bloom  
 Mr. Kull  
 Mr. Erlewine \*  
 Mr. Quinn \*\*  
 Mr. Fine \*\*\*  
 Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
 General Manager  
 General Counsel  
 Secretary

Items 10 and 11  
 Items 13 and 14  
 Item 18

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

May 17, 1967

Dear Glenn:

I believe the Vice President sent you a copy of a memorandum he wrote to Secretary Rusk concerning the possibility of international ownership of one of our gaseous diffusion plants. While I can see some possible difficulties in applying the proposal in the exact sense in which it was made, I feel that this may offer a propitious time for examining the whole question of international access to enriched uranium during the coming years.

There will undoubtedly be a broad range of factors to consider in determining what U. S. foreign policy should be toward this question and how best we might influence any expansion of uranium enrichment facilities on a world-wide basis to support, rather than potentially undermine, U. S. policy objectives.

I feel that it might be worthwhile for us to establish a small State Department-AEC group to explore this whole idea and come up with a broad scale response to the Vice President's inquiry, which would also cover some of the other aspects of this same general question. I would be willing to assume chairmanship of such a committee, with the expectation that Herman Pollack could head up a working group to develop some specific proposals for the consideration of the principal committee. If you agree to this approach I would appreciate your letting me know who would represent AEC in this study. For the time being I believe our talks should be confined to the Department and the AEC, although as the matter develops we will undoubtedly need to involve other agencies as well at a later stage.

Sincerely,



Foy D. Kohler

Deputy Under Secretary

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

I spoke at 2 p.m. at the Dedication Ceremony for the Science Building on the campus of Southern Illinois University, Edwardsville, Illinois, on "Higher Education in the Scientific Age", in the Science Building Auditorium. The ceremony went by closed circuit television to other auditoria on the campus. Price introduced me and President Morris and Governor Kerner also spoke. Dean of Science and Technology Leonard C. Jones presided. I attended a reception with Kerner, Price, Morris, Jones and others where I met many faculty and students. Then a university driver drove Threlkeld, Tudor and me to the St. Louis Airport, from which Threlkeld and I flew back to Washington National Airport on TWA Flight No. 442, leaving at 6:40 p.m. and arriving at 9:30 p.m.

Dave bought his electric guitar today at Giant Music Company in Arlington.

Saturday, May 27, 1967 - D.C. - Chester, Pennsylvania

I worked at the H Street Office until about 1 p.m.

Henry Hinds drove Helen and me, in my AEC Mercury, to the home of Dr. and Mrs. Clarence R. Moll, President, PMC Colleges (10 Church Road, Wallingford, near Chester, Pennsylvania), leaving about 2 p.m. and arriving at about 5 p.m. (This is the Willie Kirkbride House.) We changed into our formal clothes and attended a formal dinner given by the Molls. The Bill Jenkins, Lombard Squires, Gorbys (Mayor of Chester), Theringtons (head of a helicopter company, part of Boeing), Mrs. Hayes (she is Pew's youngest daughter), Laurence Sharples (he is former head of Penn Salt, of centrifuge family, Chairman of Trustees of PMC Colleges), Learys (he is a lawyer, whose daughter was a Sproul Hall sit-in at Berkeley), William Whiteford (retired Chairman, Gulf Oil Corporation), and many others were present. I sat at the table with Mrs. Sharples, Mrs. Hayes and Mrs. Therington.

After dinner we went to a reception in a student center building, MacMorland Center on the PMC Campus, where Helen and I stood in the reception line with President and Mrs. Moll, Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford, Bill Baum (President of the Senior Class) and others. Hundreds came through. After this we danced a while and then went back to the Moll's residence where we spent the night.

Sunday, May 28, 1967 - Chester, Pennsylvania - D.C.

Helen and I had breakfast at the Molls with President and Mrs. Moll and Mr. and Mrs. Whiteford. Then we went to Old Main on the PMC Campus (Moll's office) where I met Pennsylvania Governor Raymond P. Shafer. Moll, Shafer, Whiteford and I had our pictures taken together. Then we joined the academic procession for the commencement which took place in the shadow of Old Main. President Moll conferred a Doctor of Science degree on me (with the help of Sharples) and I gave a short response, referring to difficulties of my Berkeley Chancellorship, to problems facing the class of 1967 and my optimistic attitude toward their solution. Moll conferred honorary degrees on Whiteford, Governor Shafer and then Shafer gave the commencement address (a good one). I sat next to Governor Shafer during commencement and discussed GOP politics, problems facing higher education in Pennsylvania, etc.

After commencement, we attended a luncheon in the MacMorland Center Faculty Dining Room with Governor Shafer, Mayor and Mrs. Gorby, the Squires, Jenkins, Sharples, Gunnar Carlson (head of G. O. Carlson, Inc., Thorndale, Pennsylvania - manufacturer of stainless steel shapes, etc., with whom I spoke a great deal of Swedish), the Whitefords, and many others.

Hinds drove us back to Washington, leaving about 1:45 p.m. and arriving about 4:30 p.m.

I took a hike with Ed Howes, with Suki along, in Rock Creek Park, from the corner of Oregon and Nebraska, on the White Horse Trail, cross to the Black Horse Trail, along the Black Horse Trail, cross to the White Horse Trail, continuing north to the Maryland line and then back to the starting point.

I read AEC papers. I also read papers, speeches, etc., on the way to and back from the Molls and PMC.

Monday, May 29, 1967 - D.C. - Montreal, Canada

At 9:55 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 697 (notes attached).

At 11:15 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 235 (notes attached).

I sent a letter to Joseph Califano (copy attached) listing my ideas on programs the President could consider for next year.

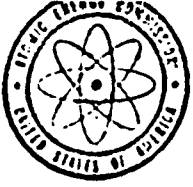
At 11:25 a.m. Admiral Rickover, John Leighton and A. Radkowsky and others briefed the Commission on the two reactor nuclear aircraft carrier. It is being developed satisfactorily but will cost more than a four reactor carrier would have cost. This is another example where McNamara's lack of understanding (leading to his insisting on two instead of four reactors) led to another policy error.

At 12:45 p.m. Julie Rubin and I had lunch in the office.

At 2 p.m. Julie Rubin and I met with Frederic de Hoffmann, President, General Atomic Division, General Dynamics Corporation. Dr. de Hoffmann reported to me on the Peach Bottom Reactor having achieved full power operation and a 42 hour continuous run at full power until shutdown due to a faulty boiler feed pump. He provided a copy of a press release announcing this event and explained that it was issued over the weekend in order to assure that adverse publicity over the shutdown due to a non-nuclear component did not overshadow the significance of the full power nuclear operation. The repair of the boiler feed pump may carry the required 72-hour full power operation of the plant proposed for overall acceptance beyond the June 1st date in the Public Service of Colorado contract, but they have already indicated that these few days difference will not matter to them.

De Hoffmann then reported on the results of a U.K. meeting on Dragon in which two of the three U.K. consortia indicated strong support and a desire to market the HTGR. This was described as quite a switch, and the consortia are now projecting a .7 mill lower power cost for the HTGR over the AGR. In answer to a question by me, de Hoffmann explained that this is primarily due to the HTGR's operation at 1,000° F versus 900° F for the AGR. There was also some discussion on the operation of the HTGR on low enriched or medium enriched fuel rather than the present high enriched fuel. The consideration of low enrichment is due to concern over the proliferation potential in shipping high enriched uranium abroad.

De Hoffmann stated that he is very desirous of having me assist in obtaining utility confidence in the HTGR. It was also suggested that the Commission should take advantage of its part in the development of this reactor system, although AEC's overall financial support for the HTGR has not been very large.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NGV 88

COPY NO. 7  
May 29, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 697

9:55 a. m., Monday, May 29, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. May 25 Letter from Senator Randolph re Subcommittee on Science and Technology's Hearings on Policy Planning for Technology Transfer

The Chairman noted the request for AEC comments. (AGMR&D-Congr.)

2. May 24 Letter from David Ginsburg re Application of CEA - Docket No. 18

The Commissioners requested a staff report for consideration prior to discussions with Sir William Penney and others. The Chairman requested an early reply to Mr. Ginsburg's letter. (GC-Rubin)

3. Proposed Letter to Howard G. Maines re AEC Participation in National Classification Management Society Seminar

The letter is to be revised. (C-Rubin)

4. May 26 Memorandum from Mr. Brunenkant re Discussion with Dr. Wenk on Use of SAVANNAH as Exhibit and Training Ship

Noted.

5. AEC 783/46 - Proposed Correspondence Regarding S. Con. Res. 22

Approved for signature by the Chairman. (Rubin)

6. AEC 901/244 - Proposed Participation of Soviet Scientists in Conference at BNL

Noted.

7. IAEA Representative to the United Nations at the Water For Peace Conference

Commissioner Ramey requested a report. (I)

8. Mr. Quinn's May 25 Memorandum re Gas Centrifuge Information for AIF Study Team

The staff may proceed as discussed. (AGMP&P-AGM)

9. April 27 News Report from Sidney, Australia re Nuclear Plant in China

Mr. Brown is checking. (AGM)

10. Possible R&D Contract with Electro-Nucleonics, Inc.

Staff may proceed as discussed and the Commissioners requested an analysis of the alternatives. (AGM-AGMP&P)

11. Oral Intelligence Report

12. A Showing of the Movie "War Games"

Mr. Brown will view the movie today and report back to the Commissioners. (AGM)

13. AEC 801/45 - Agreements for Cooperation - Guatemala and Austria

Noted.

14. AEC 751/381 - Cooperation with Euratom on Orgel

Noted.

15. AEC 719/62 - Pilot Plant Meat Irradiator Project

For further review and reconsideration. (DGM-SECY)

16. AEC 1080/12 - Chamber of Commerce Press Release on Nuclear Competition

Noted.

17. AEC 1044/12 - Visit of Commissioners Ramey, Tape, and Johnson to Minuteman Operational Site

Noted. (DMA-SECY)

18. May 17 Letter from Deputy Under Secretary of State Foy Kohler re International Ownership of Gaseous Diffusion Plant

Commissioner Tape has discussed with Secretary Kohler who agrees AEC-State staff discussions should now be held. (DIA)

19. PSAC June Meeting Discussion of High Energy Physics

Commissioner Tape said a draft report from the Weisskopf group is forthcoming for the Commissioners discussion prior to the presentation at the June Meeting. (R)

20. AEC-PHS Staff Discussion of Uranium Miner Problem

Commissioner Ramey said Mr. John Conway, JCAE had suggested joint staff consideration. (AGMO)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:15 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Quinn\*  
Mr. Fowler\*\*  
Mr. Lockyer\*\*\*  
Mr. Dietz\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

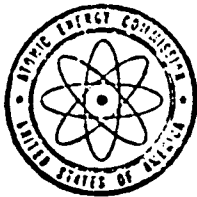
\* Items 8 and 10

\*\* Item 15

\*\*\* Item 15

\*\*\*\* Item 15

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86



UNITED STATES  
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20548

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 235

11:15 a. m., Monday, May 29, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Price's May 26 Memorandum re Revised Draft Responses to Questions from JCAE in connection with Regulatory Hearings

The Chairman suggested any additional comments be directed to staff. (ADRA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:16 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Dr. Beck  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. McCool

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General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

May 29, 1967.

Dear Joe:

This is in response to your request of May 17 for any ideas I might have on programs the President could consider for next year. There are three specific areas which come immediately to mind:

1. With our national concern for the increasing crime rate and our crime prevention efforts, it would seem that a concentrated scientific and technological effort on criminology should be instituted at one of our nation's large multi-disciplinary laboratories. Of course some work is already going on in these areas but it is not thus concentrated in a multi-disciplinary laboratory which can draw upon the resources of many scientific disciplines and fields of engineering in one place to accomplish the increased improvement and sophistication which is required in our criminology techniques if we are to successfully meet our present crime problem.
2. The Administration should undertake an aggressive nuclear maritime program in an effort to revitalize the merchant marine and to recapture the country's former position in this field. It should be recognized from the outset that the first of these nuclear powered merchant vessels will not in themselves be economical but the potential for future economic gains is considerable.
3. In view of the Administration's efforts such as the War on Hunger, significant steps are being taken to meet the food needs of all people. However, one area has not received the attention it should - this

is the matter of food preservation. A significant change in the amount of foodstuffs now lost due to deterioration, infestation, etc. could make a significant impact on the world food supply that is actually available for consumption. It should be realized that in many parts of the world such commonly accepted modes of preservation as freezing and, in fact, refrigeration are not available or really feasible for the present. In the tropical and subtropical climates now inhabited by a large fraction of the world's population food losses can therefore be quite substantial.

There is one further idea, somewhat further ahead in the future, which I feel would be useful to at least consider. This is the suggestion made by myself and others of an "energy complex," which would utilize large nuclear breeder reactors to furnish vast amounts of very low cost electricity and heat. These energy complexes would use this low cost power and heat to desalt sea water, produce fertilizer from air and water, transform raw materials into a wide range of finished products, and reclaim used materials in a manner which would help solve our waste disposal problem. These largely automated complexes might be located away from urban areas and might thereby lessen some of the problems of pollution and congestion we have today. In fact, some leading scientists and engineers are now considering the successful development of these large nuclear power sources, the breeder reactors, which would serve as the heart of these energy complexes, as the most important technological challenge of the latter half of the 20th Century.

One of the interesting aspects of such an energy complex and one which was discussed these past few days at the Water for Peace Conference is the idea of using this desalted water for agricultural purposes. This requires extremely efficient use of water in farming because of the still high cost of such water compared with the water generally used for agricultural purposes. Nonetheless, it would appear that with some development, desalted sea water could literally make the deserts bloom and at a great economic benefit to a number of

developing countries. A concerted program to develop such agro-industrial energy centers, for use in the United States and abroad, might well constitute a major effort in the 1970's comparable in magnitude to our program of space exploration.

These are several of the ideas that have been in my mind for the past few months. If I can provide any further information or thought on any of them, I would be pleased to do so.

Cordially,

Glenn T. Seaborg

Honorable Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
Special Assistant to the President  
The White House

There was some discussion of a Commission press release announcing that the Peach Bottom Reactor reached full power and the possibility of noting in some of my future speeches the implication of this event and the potential for high temperature gas cooled reactors. It was left that we will both think about an appropriate mechanism for accomplishing de Hoffmann's initial request that steps be taken to improve utility confidence in the HTGR in light of Peach Bottom's successful full power operation.

At 2:30 p.m. I received a telephone call from Larry Hafstad (Chairman, GAC) from Detroit. Larry called in connection with my letter to him, dated May 24, 1967, regarding Admiral Lewis Strauss' request to see a statement on nuclear power development which he recalls having made when he participated in a July 29, 1947, meeting of the GAC and the Commission. In my above-mentioned letter I proposed that we respond to Strauss' request by sending him the following extract from the minutes of the July 29, 1947, GAC meeting.

"Dr. Oppenheimer opened the meeting by summarizing the opinions of the Committee in regard to tests, to problems of reactor development, to Civil Service, to the problem of research distribution, and to a statement relative to atomic power. The subsequent discussion was concerned almost entirely to the statement on power. . . Mr. Strauss felt that it was a very strong statement and so pessimistic that it would adversely affect the ability of the Commission to operate -- for example in regard to public funds."

Hafstad said he would like to accommodate Strauss, but yet not antagonize the other members of the GAC; therefore, he would prefer that I reply by phone rather than by letter. He feels it would be unfortunate if Strauss were to come out in print, quoting the above statement. He suggested I call Strauss and confirm Strauss' recollection that such a statement is on the record, and that I proceed, saying something like: "It's my recollection that the situation was thus and so, and I am sure it will be confirmed when the official minutes are released." He suggested I think about this, and if I agree, I might go ahead and call Strauss without further reference to Hafstad.

At 2:55 p.m. I presided over Adjudicatory Meeting 155 (action summary attached).

At 3 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 252 (action summary attached).

At 3:25 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2275 (action summary attached).

At 5 p.m. I received a telephone call from Robert White, President, Kent State University, Kent, Ohio. President White called to invite me to speak at the dedication of a new Chemistry Building at Kent State University on Saturday, October 28th, about noon. Kent State has about 19,000 students, and it has a doctoral program in all sciences. They have had AEC grants and contracts. Normally, they would propose a \$1,000 honorarium. Also, they could arrange a private plane, or else I could use commercial air travel into Cleveland or Akron/Canton. I regretted and explained my schedule is very heavy because of the trip to Poland in October, and speaking engagements on October 22nd and 23rd.

I flew with the Rameys, Tapes, Hollingsworths, Milt Shaw, John Kelly, and Ernie Tremmel from Baltimore on Eastern Airline Flight No. 174 to Montreal, leaving at 7:30 p.m. and arriving at 8:55 p.m. We were met by Miller Hudson, Scientific Representative, Chalk River Office and driven in by his French assistant. We checked into the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel. Lynne arrived from Boston on a North East Airlines flight at the hotel about 11:15 p.m. and Helen, after a flight via New York, arrived with the Wilfred Johnsons at the hotel around midnight.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

o : File DATE: May 31, 1967

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

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF EXECUTIVE SESSION (ADJUDICATORY) 155, MONDAY,  
MAY 29, 1967, 2:55 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:JCH

1. Carolina Power and Light Company, Docket No. 50-261

The Commission agreed to permit the initial decision of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board, dated April 12, 1967, to become final on May 29, 1967. (SECY)

2. Alexander T. Deutsch , Docket No. 37

The Commission approved the Order dated May 29, 1967. (SECY)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson  
Solicitor

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : H. L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: May 29, 1967  
Approved H.L.P.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 252, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1967, 3:00 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Regulatory Meeting 248

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

2. AEC-R 82/12 - Amendments to Part 36 - General License to Export  
Certain Byproduct Material to Certain Soviet Bloc Countries  
(See also AEC-R 82/10 and AEC-R 82/11)

Approved.

The Commission requested the White House be advised of the  
Commission action. (ADRA/SLR)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr.  
FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

DATE: May 31, 1967  
Approved \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
R.E.H.

Original signed  
W. B. McCool

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2275, MONDAY, MAY 29, 1967, 3:25 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Executive Session

### 1. Report on Sanders Nuclear Corporation Proposal

To be scheduled for the Information Meeting on Friday,  
June 2, 1967. (SECY)

### 2. NTS Support Services Contract

## Commission Business

### 1. Minutes of Meetings 2266, 2267 and 2268

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey. (SECY)

### 2. Status of Proposed Air Force Safety Rules (See AEC 25/366)

Staff will check. (MA)

### 3. AEC 319/15 - Special Analytic Study No. 67-7: Future of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission

Approved. (B&M)

### 4. AEC 25/369 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (MA)

### 5. AEC 956/27 - Proposed Study of Future Role of AEC Laboratories

Discussed.

Staff will consider further what broad policy areas should be considered and how ANL and ORNL should be specifically reviewed in the study. (ACMR&D)

Ω

May 31, 1967

6. AEC 1219/8 - Special Analytic Studies 1 and 2 (See also AEC 1219/9)  
Approved, as revised. (P)
7. May 29 Memorandum from Mr. Baranowski re N Reactor Steam Credits  
To be scheduled. (SECY)
8. AEC 544/50 - AEC Comments on Publication by Department of Labor  
Regarding Radiation Standards for Uranium Mining  
Approved, as revised.  

Commissioner Ramey requested consideration of the desirability  
of AEC comments under Section 6 of the Walsh-Healey Act. (GC)
9. AEC 651/5 - Extension of NUMEC Contract for Operation of  
Boron-10 Plant  

The Commission requested an updated report on the possible  
interest of the Eagle-Picher Company. (DC/IP)
10. Controller's Quarterly Report  
Deferred. (SECY)
11. AEC 1128/6 - Proposed Extension of Contract with GE at Evendale, Ohio  
Deferred. (SECY)

cc:  
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



Tuesday, May 30, 1967 - Montreal, Canada

Helen, Lynne and I had breakfast at our hotel room. Then Helen and Lynne went to Expo '67 with the wives led by Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Hudson and others.

Arnie Fritsch and I took the Metro (subway) to Expo '67, rode the Expo Express to look the grounds over and then we visited La Ronde (entertainment area), the Scandinavian Pavilion, Man the Producer (Theme Exhibit) and the Cuban and Euratom Pavilions. We took the Minirail through the Canadian Exhibits and visited the French Pavilion (nuclear energy part).

At 1 p.m. I attended a buffet luncheon at the U.K. Pavilion hosted by S. William Oliver. Sir William Penney (Chairman, United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority), J. Lorne Gray (President, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited), W. Bennett Lewis (Senior Vice-President, Science, Atomic Energy of Canada Limited) and other AEA, AECL, and USAEC Commissioners were present.

Then we toured the U.K. Pavilion under the guidance of Helen Todd. We went to the Du Pont Canada Auditorium where we saw, joined by Helen and Lynne, the premier of the IAEA film, "Nuclear Challenge", hosted by Sigvard Eklund, Director General, IAEA. Penney, Gray, Lewis and the USAEC Commissioners were present. We had pictures taken with the Eklunds. Then Helen, Lynne, Arnie and I toured the Soviet Pavilion. Vadim N. Artamkin (guide) showed us around the nuclear exhibits. We toured the American Exhibit and I received a medallion from Fredman.

At 5:30 p.m. Stanley R. Tupper, American Commissioner General for Expo '67 and I hosted a reception in the U.S. Pavilion. U.K., AECL, and USAEC people were present. Also present were U.S. Consul General Hawkins, and Charles M. Drury, Canadian Minister for Defense Production.

At 7 p.m. I attended a Tripartite Dinner (U.S., U.K. Canadian AEC's) given by the AECL at the Pavilion d'Honneur Helene de Champlain (copy of lists of delegates attached). Drury spoke on, "The Quiet Revolution" (French in Canada), and Penney and I spoke briefly.

At 8:30 p.m. there were informal tripartite discussions at the restaurant.

I returned to the hotel about 10:15 p.m. and Helen and Lynne returned about 10:45 p.m., after attending a reception in the AECL apartment and then dinner with wives.

Wednesday, May 31, 1967 - Montreal, Canada

Helen, Lynne and I had breakfast in our hotel room. Lynne went to Expo '67. Helen went to a coffee hour with wives then joined Lynne at the Expo where they stayed until closing at 10 p.m.

I had a discussion with George Laurence, President Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada at 9:30 a.m. We discussed safeguards and the NPT. Present were Kratzer, Tape, Fritsch and Johnson.

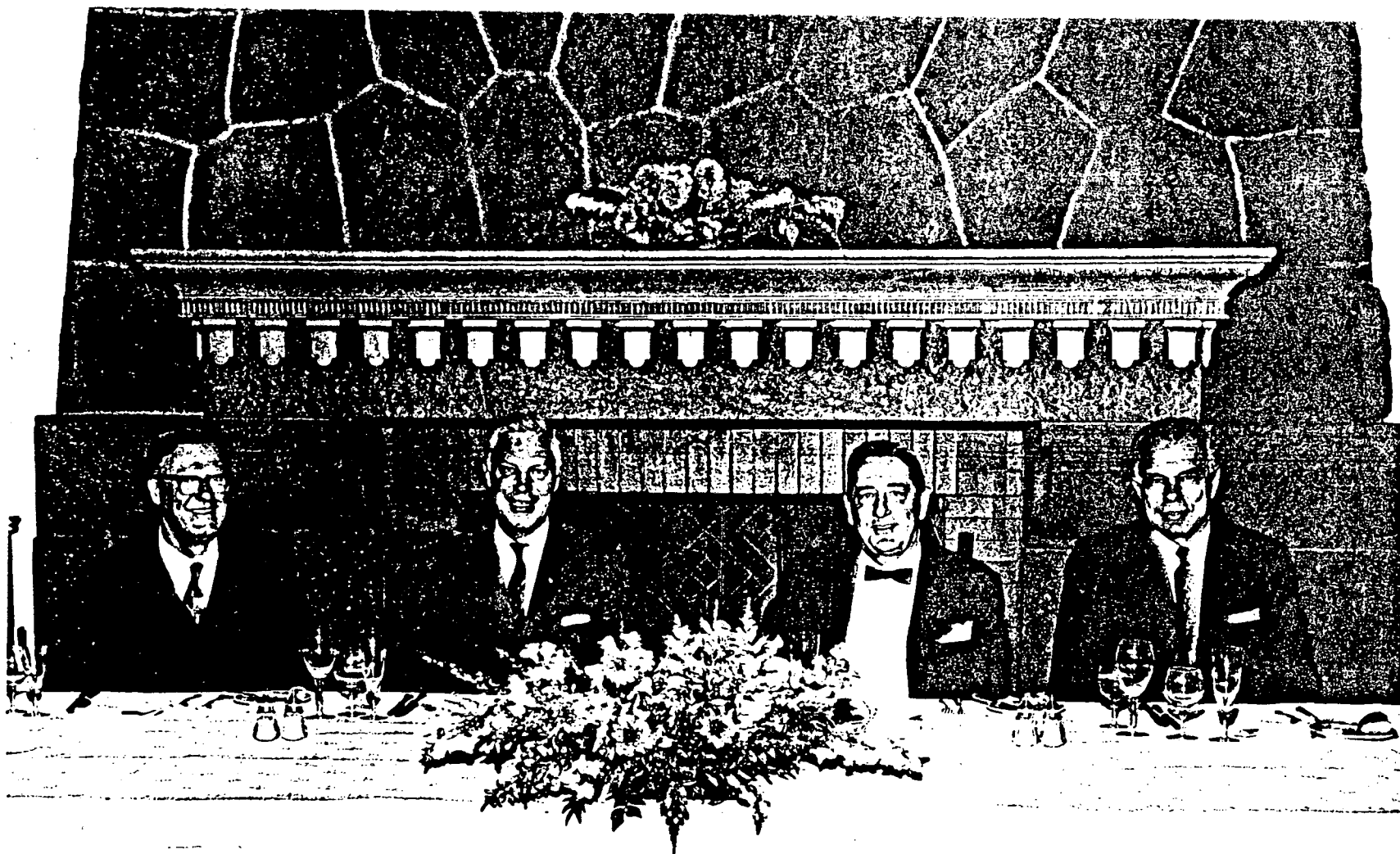
At 10:45 a.m. I met with Sir William Penney, Chairman, UKAEA, Dr. John M. Hill, Member for Products, UKAEA, Dr. R. G. Sowden, UKAEA Representative in Washington, D.C., along with Tape and Fritsch. Sir William Penney requested this meeting with me to discuss the prospects for U.K. reprocessing of U.S. reactor fuels. Following up on Sir William's May 8th letter to me (copy attached), the U.S.



L to R: Lynne, Glenn and Helen Seaborg



L to R: Lynne Seaborg, Sigvard Eklund, Helen Seaborg, Mrs. Piskarev, Anna-Greta Eklund, Seaborg, Dr. Piskarev



Tripartite Dinner, Pavilion de' Honneur Helene de Champlain, Expo 67 Site, 1967 International Conference, Montreal, Canada, May 30, 1967

L to R: Sir William Penney (UKAEA), C. M. Drury (Minister of Industry), J. Lorne Gray (President, AECL) Seaborg

AECL DELEGATION

to

ANNUAL MEETINGS With UK AEA and US AEC

May 1967

ENCL. BY DG  
NOV 86

		<u>Hotel</u>
Mr. J. L. Gray	President	Ritz Carlton
Mr. C. A. Grinyer	Director	Bonaventure
Mr. D. M. Stephens	Director (Chairman, Manitoba Hydro)	Queen Elizabeth
Dr. H. G. Thode	Director (President and Vice-Chancellor, McMaster University)	Bonaventure
Brig. F. C. Wallace	Director (Chairman, Canadian Pittsburgh Industries Ltd.)	Bonaventure
Dr. W. B. Lewis	Senior Vice-President Science	Bonaventure
Mr. R. F. Errington	Vice-President, Commercial Products	Sheraton Mount Royal
Mr. J. S. Foster	Vice-President, Power Projects	Bonaventure
Mr. L. R. Haywood	Vice-President, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories	Queen Elizabeth
Mr. D. Watson	Vice-President, Administration	Bonaventure
Dr. A. J. Mooradian	Managing Director, Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment	Queen Elizabeth
Mr. J. W. Greenwood	Head, Office of International Affairs	Bonaventure

UNITED STATES DELEGATION

to

US AEC/AECL ANNUAL MEETING

May 1967

Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg	Chairman, US AEC
Mr. Wilfrid E. Johnson	Commissioner
Dr. Samuel M. Nabrit	Commissioner
Mr. James T. Ramey	Commissioner
Dr. Gerald F. Tape	Commissioner
Mr. Robert E. Hollingsworth	General Manager
Dr. Arnold R. Fritsch	Special Assistant to the Chairman
Mr. Rafford L. Faulkner	Director, Division of Raw Materials
Mr. John S. Kelly	Director, Division of Peaceful Nuclear Explosives
Mr. Myron B. Kratzer-	Director, Division of International Affairs
Mr. Milton Shaw	Director, Division of Reactor Develop- ment and Technology
Mr. Miller N. Hudson Jr.	US AEC Scientific Representative, Chalk River Nuclear Laboratories
Mr. Harry J. Reynolds	US AEC Office, Whiteshell Nuclear Research Establishment

All USA delegates at Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel

UNITED KINGDOM DELEGATION

to

UK AEA/AECL ANNUAL MEETING

May 1967

		<u>Hotel</u>
Sir William Penney, K. B. E., F. R. S.	Chairman of the Authority	Sheraton Mount Royal
Mr. J. C. C. Stewart, C. B. E.	Member for Reactors for the Authority	Sheraton Mount Royal
Dr. J. M. Hill	Member for Production for the Authority	Sheraton Mount Royal
Sir Frank Kearton, O. B. E., F. R. S.	Part-time Member of the Authority (Chairman of Courtaulds and Chairman of Electricity Supply Research Council	Sheraton Mount Royal
Mr. E. S. Booth	Part-time Member of the Authority (Engineering Member of the Central Electricity Generating Board)	Sheraton Mount Royal
Mr. J. C. Duckworth	Part-time Member of the Authority (Managing Director of the National Research & Development Corporation	Sheraton Mount Royal
Mr. F. W. Fenning	Assistant Director, Harwell	Laurentian Hotel
Dr. J. E. R. Holmes	Chief Physicist, Atomic Energy Establishment, Winfrith, Dorset	Laurentian Hotel
Mr. J. Stephenson	Head of Overseas Relations, Risley	Laurentian Hotel
Mr. S. Jefferson	Manager, Radiation Branch, Wantage Research Labs.	Laurentian Hotel
Dr. R. G. Sowden	UKAEA Rep. in Washington	Sheraton Mount Royal
Dr. A. J. Huggard	Senior UKAEA Representa- tive in Canada	Sheraton Mount Royal

CHARLES II STREET,

LONDON, S. W. 1.

ENCL. BY DOB  
NOV 86

1004 THE CHAIRMAN

TELEPHONE: WHITEHALL 6262

8th May 1967

*Dear John,*

I am writing about a subject which I would particularly like to discuss with you when we meet in Montreal.

An important part of the Authority's commercial activity is reprocessing of irradiated fuel and, like other commercial operators, we are looking for business wherever it is to be found.

Where fuel contains U.235 of American origin (whether the fuel has been used in reactors in the U.S. or in third countries) it may be commercially desirable to be in a position to return to the U.S. after processing in the U.K. special nuclear materials originally supplied from America. This is not possible under the existing Civil Bilateral Agreements.

Whether any U.S. concern (after private ownership has been introduced) will wish to have the recovered special nuclear material returned to the U.S. or will prefer to sell the irradiated fuel outright to us must of course be for such concern to judge according to its own commercial interest. I believe, however, that we should remove the legal impediment which at present prohibits the first of these alternatives.

Your people and ours are agreed that the addition of four words to Article IV.C of the 1955 Bilateral (namely adding "the United States or" before "any group or group of nations" in the last sentence) would remove this impediment.

However, when this problem was discussed at working level, your people indicated that in their opinion it would be very difficult to change this situation, even though the mechanics for doing so were simple. They told us that the difficulty was the lack of reciprocal conditions for the U.S.A. in the U.K. We feel, however, that the lack of reciprocity lies in the other direction because legally, under the terms of the present Bilateral, there is a restriction on the U.K. seeking certain classes of business in the U.S.A. without a corresponding restriction on the U.S.A. in this country. There is no

impediment to American organisations undertaking reprocessing services for the U.K. generating Boards. These Boards are legally free to place contracts with whoever they choose, subject of course to the usual licensing and safeguards conditions which apply equally in the United States, and there is no legal barrier to irradiated fuel being exported from this country for reprocessing elsewhere.

One other point which worried your people was their impression that our overseas fuel service might be subsidised. We have sent Mr. Kratzer a memorandum explaining that this is not so.

It is, I think, most unfortunate that the possible U.K. activities which I have mentioned at the beginning of this letter should be precluded by American legal barriers. I would hope, therefore, that after consideration you will be able to give your support to making the necessary amendment to the Bilateral this year if H.M.G. approach the State Department formally.

*Yours sincerely*  
*B.C.C.*

W.G. Penney



wished to obtain an amendment to the U.S./U.K. bilateral to permit the U.K. to import U.S.-irradiated fuel and then to return the separated U-235 to the U.S. Sir William Penney stressed the matter of two dates in the decisional process, the first date being that time at which the U.S. could inform the U.K. of its willingness to proceed with U.K. processing rights, and the second date that time at which the U.K. could actually undertake such business with the U.S. The immediate and apparent concern of the British was to get an agreement in principle with the U.S. on this matter of reprocessing, with the question of when it would take effect being of considerably lesser importance.

Tape and I attempted to reassure Sir William that there is now general agreement on the part of the U.S. to eventually permit this. However, I noted that the exact date that this will be permitted is difficult to determine at this time. When pressed as to the possible final date, that is, the second date referred to by Sir William, I indicated that while 1971 might be too early, 1975 might be too late, and that perhaps for the purposes of the present stages of discussion 1973 might be the most appropriate date. It was noted, however that the exact date to be determined will be a most complex matter and probably will need to be considered in the broader context of general reprocessing abroad and not just in the U.K. After further discussion, the U.K. present requirements appeared to be satisfied if the U.S. is prepared to provide them with two years' advance notice of a change in the present policy of not reprocessing U.S. fuels abroad. I agreed that this is a reasonable request and that we would hope to be able to provide the U.K. with the desired two year's notification.

Sir William Penney then raised, in a more conversational manner, the question of the raw materials outlook. He indicated his personal concern about the creation of an artificial market for uranium ore by countries such as Japan and Germany based on their projected operational requirements. I indicated that the U.S. of course has a concern about the shortage of raw materials and is attempting to solve this through three distinct approaches, the first being the obvious exploration for new supplies of uranium ore; the second the development of fast breeder reactors; and the third the utilization of thorium. The subject was then discussed at some length with no specific action items arising.

Prior to closing the meeting, I raised with Sir William the somewhat sensitive matter of the French patent claims. I indicated the present status of the Joliot, Halban, Kowarski patent claim, and the present efforts being made to secure some sort of recognition from the U.S. for the role that these French scientists played in the early development of nuclear energy.

Tape indicated that a portion of the French claim rests on their feeling that the information they supplied to the British after they had fled France in the early days of the war was transmitted by the British to the U.S. and had a considerable impact on the early U.S. effort. Sir William Penney indicated that he would attempt to ascertain whether there is any merit in their concern by discussing this with Sir John Cockcroft and James Chadwick. Sir William felt that these two scientists, who were both deeply involved in this area of early development, would be authoritative on this question. Sir William will then let me know in a private note.

At 1 p.m. I attended a luncheon of the Canadian Nuclear Association at the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel, where I spoke on "Fast Breeder Power Reactors - A World Outlook." I was introduced by Dr. Schrum (Chancellor of Simon Fraser University) with thanks following my talk by Roy Olsen (Canadian G.E.). My talk was well received.

At 2:15 p.m. I attended the AEC/AECL Meeting at the Sheraton Mount Royal Hotel where we discussed Raw Materials (Faulker and Gilchrist), the U.S. Civilian Nuclear Power Program (Shaw), the Canadian Nuclear Power Program (John Foster and Les Haywood), the Future of the AEC/AECL Collaboration (Shaw), Accelerators (ING by Lewis - \$7,500,000 design money), Plowshare (Kelly) and Safeguards (Kratzer). At 4 p.m. I stepped out to have a press conference. Among the reporters present were Langeoin Cote (The Globe and Mail, Toronto), Bob McKenzie (The Canadian Press, wire service), Bogdan Kiplinc (Financial Times of Canada, Montreal), Nicolas Morgan (Belgian Engineering and Industrial Reoue, Pointe-Claire, Quebec), Reginald Hayden (AECL, Chief, Public Relations), Charles Law (CNA Nuclear Canada), Hugh McIntyre (Canadian Nuclear Technology), Basil Jackson (Financial Post), Octave DuTemple (American Nuclear Society), and Roy Gross (General Manager, Canadian Nuclear Association).

I visited the AECL apartment, where we may stay in August, with J. L. Gray.

I attended a reception of head table guests for the CNA dinner. Then, due to some mix-up, I was told I was not included as a head table guest, so I ate in the coffee shop and walked around the Montreal downtown area.



Reception, Canadian Nuclear Association 1967 International Conference, Mount Royal Hotel, Montreal, Canada, May 31, 1967

L to R: S. M. Blair (Vice Chairman of Canadian Bechtel, Ltd), Honorable Robert Winters (Minister for Trade and Commerce, Ottawa), Seaborg, J. C. Lessard (President, Hydro-Quebec), Louis Hebert (President Canadian National Bank)

Thursday, June 1, 1967 - Montreal, Canada - D.C.

I flew back to Washington (Baltimore) on Eastern Airlines Flight No. 172 with Tremmel, Shaw, and the Johnsons, leaving at 9:10 a.m. and arriving at 10:30 a.m. Helen flew back via New York and Lynne returned to Boston on the 8:45 a.m. plane.

At 12:30 p.m. I attended a luncheon given by Dr. Frederick Seitz, President, National Academy of Sciences, at the Academy in honor of Dr. Kempo Tsukamoto, Director, National Institute of Radio Sciences, Chib-a-shi, Japan, and Dr. George Darling, Director, Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. Dr. Dunham and Dr. Trotter also attended. Dr. Tsukamoto said the ABCC is definitely worth continuing.

I read AEC papers all afternoon.

Kermit Gordon, President, Brookings Institution, called me at home around 8 p.m. and said that the Board of Trustees of the Federal City College has decided to explore with me any possible interest that I might have in the Presidency of the Federal City College. They think I would be well suited for this position, and if I have any interest, they would like to talk further with me. I told Gordon I don't believe it would be worthwhile to explore this further since my plans are to return to the University of California. I asked him to express my appreciation to the Board for the members' confidence in me. I suggested they might want to consider John Macy a good possibility for the presidency. Gordon seemed to be favorably impressed with this suggestion and indicated he might explore it further.

Friday, June 2, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland

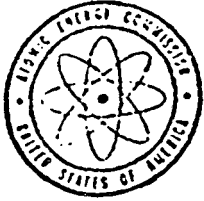
At 9:45 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 698 (notes attached). We discussed Warren Magnuson's request for AEC comment on his Senate Resolution calling for keeping the N.S. Savannah in service. This request poses a problem because of the attitude of the BOB. We also discussed the Sanders Nuclear Corporation's request for \$300,000 in support of their thulium -170, -171 program, which the staff is now opposing after a long path that led Sanders to expect support. We noted the May 22, 1967 and May 25, 1967 letters from General Electric and Allied Chemical (copies attached) regarding the restrictions placed by the AEC in the private development of the gas centrifuge.

At 11:20 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 236 (notes attached).

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch with Arnie Fritsch, Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider and Jim Threlkeld in the cafeteria.

At 2:05 p.m. I met with Joseph M. Fitzgerald (FBI) who was conducting a routine reinvestigation of Arthur H. Dean for the White House.

At 3:15 p.m. I phoned Lewis Strauss, who was in New York; therefore, I talked to his secretary, Mrs. Walker. I said I was calling regarding Strauss' May 9th letter to me, and that I delayed replying because I wanted to get GAC permission to quote to Strauss the minutes of the July 29, 1947, meeting, but they refuse to give that permission. I told Mrs. Walker that Strauss' statement is on the record, and it is essentially as he recalls it. I then read to her the following extract from the July 29, 1947, GAC meeting, but asked that Strauss not use it verbatim; I suggested that he say something like: "It's my recollection that the situation was thus and so, and I am sure it will be confirmed when the official



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

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NO.

COPY NO. 2  
June 2, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 698

9:45 a.m., Friday, June 2, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. May 23 Letter from Senator Metcalf re S. J. Res. 64 and S. 1602  
The Chairman requested staff recommendations. (OEIC)
2. May 31 Letter from Senator Magnuson re S. Con. Res. 28 NS SAVANNAH  
Staff will draft a letter to the Bureau of Budget. (EAGM)
3. May 25 Letter from Leon Madansky to Commissioner Tape re Proposal for 8 MEV Tandem Accelerator  
Staff will prepare a response for Commissioner Tape's signature. (R)
4. Proposed Letter to Secretary of Labor Wirtz re Action Program for Lung Cancer in Uranium Miners (See also Science News Article on "Miner Asthma")  
The Commissioners requested preparation of a revised letter. (AGMO)
5. Study of Nuclear Energy Work Force Structure  
Commissioner Johnson suggested consideration. (SECY)
6. May 26 Letter from Mr. John Conway re Questions in Connection with Hearings on Radiation Exposure of Uranium Miners  
Commissioner Nabrit noted staff is preparing a response. (AGMO)

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

7. May 26 Letter from Mr. John Conway to Commissioner Ramey re Questions in Connection with Hearings on Radiation Exposure of Uranium Miners

Staff is preparing a response. (AGMO)

8. Mr. Baranowski's May 29 Memorandum re N Reactor Steam Credits

The Commissioners approved negotiation of Alternative 2 to Enclosure 1 subject to Commissioner Ramey's concurrence. (P-Ryan-SECY)

9. Agenda for the Week of June 5, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

10. NTS Events (See General Crowson's May 31 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

11. AEC 1258/1 - Proposed Letter to President Regarding FY 1968 Test Program

Approved for the Chairman's signature subject to Commissioner Tape's review of the enclosures. (DMA-Rubin) *to be dispatched in A.M.* <sup>OK</sup>

12. AEC 944/38 - Report on Sanders Nuclear Corporation Proposal

To be rescheduled for consideration on Wednesday, June 7. (SECY)

13. Executive Personnel Appointment

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's concurrence. (PER-Ryan-SECY)

14. AEC 843/54 - Correspondence from General Electric and Allied re Gas Centrifuge

Noted.

15. Staff Meeting with ENI and Union Carbide Representatives Today

16. AEC 141/80 - Meeting with Howard Hughes Representative,  
Robert C. Maheu

Noted. The Commissioners are to be kept informed. (AGMO)

17. AEC 809/102 - Correspondence re Proposal for Construction of Heavy  
Water Plant in Rumania

The Commissioners requested preparation of a revised letter. (GC)

18. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 207

Noted. (PAR)

19. Oral Report on Status of Proposals for Operation of the 200 Area,  
Richland, Washington

20. AEC 184/52 - Proposed Changes in the AEC Technical Information  
Program

*without closing any libraries HR*  
Staff may proceed. The Commissioners requested further information.  
(TI-DIA)

21. Proposed Regulation on Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private  
Restricted Data"

Mr. Hennessey reported the AIF has requested an extension of time for comment. An extension to July 10, 1967 is approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's concurrence. (GC-Ryan-SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:20 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Baranowski \*  
General Crowson \*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 8

\*\* Item 11

May 22, 1967

Mr. George Quinn  
Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

Dear Mr. Quinn:

Confirming discussions in conference held at your offices on April 28, 1967, Allied Chemical Corporation and General Electric Company believe that the gas centrifuge technology which we have jointly developed over the past several years under our respective access permits, Category C-24, represents a valuable package of intellectual property.

As we explained at that meeting, in general, Allied and General Electric each have complete interests in this property. Further, pursuant to the Commission's access permit regulations, the Commission has a license to this property as specified in the regulations, and the right to its use, also as specified there, subject to the obligation to compensate for such use.

In considering a basis on which our companies might participate under separate contracts in the government's continuing program, our respective interests in our prior work pose something of a dilemma for Allied and General Electric, and, we believe, also for the AEC. We have been unable to visualize any arrangement under which we might in separate negotiations individually agree to use (or have the Commission use) this jointly and severally owned property under new contracts with the Commission.

We believe that the resolution of this problem is the recognition at the outset that the government has already acquired specified rights to use this package of inventions, information and data developed in our joint program, subject to the obligation to pay compensation therefor.

As a threshold to further consideration of participation individually by either company as an AEC contractor in further gas centrifuge development, agreement should be reached on the basis upon which the Commission will make compensation for use of this property in its continuing research and development activities.



There may be several alternative forms or bases for such compensation. One such would be the payment by the Commission of a flat amount in the nature of a paid-up royalty for any use in the AEC research and development program for a specified period of time.

Another possibility is that compensation would consist of a payment by the Commission of a flat amount, plus payments of further specified sums in the nature of royalties for each separate use by the Commission or its contractors of appropriate portions of this property over a period of time in the commercial research and development program.

There may be other equitable arrangements for compensation. We have been unable to identify them thus far, but would of course be happy seriously to consider any Commission suggestions in this respect.

The rights of compensation for any use by the AEC other than in its research and development program or, in that program, for any period beyond that specified would expressly be reserved to Allied and General Electric.



K. R. Osborn  
Director-Nuclear Fuels Department  
Allied Chemical Corporation



Karl Cohen, General Manager  
Advanced Products Operation  
General Electric Company

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NOV 86


May 25, 1967


Mr. George Quinn  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Washington, D. C. 20545

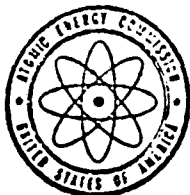
Dear Mr. Quinn:

This has reference to your letters to us of March 28, 1967, and our respective replies thereto of April 13, 1967 (Allied) and April 5, 1967 (General Electric) and to the portion of our joint discussions on April 28 relating to a review by a Commission team of the information, data and facilities developed in their joint gas centrifuge program.

We do not object in principle to a review of our work and facilities by a team representing the Commission. We believe, however, that it would be very much in the Commission's interest, and in ours, for the membership of the review team not to include representatives of private companies engaged in the development of this technology. We have no objection, however, to the inclusion of non-AEC representatives from universities or other non-profit institutions, although we would appreciate the opportunity to review the names proposed. With these qualifications we will be prepared to arrange for a review by a team representing the Commission at a mutually convenient time.

  
K. R. Osborn, Director  
Nuclear Fuels Department  
Industrial Chemicals Division  
Allied Chemical Corporation  
Morristown, New Jersey

  
Karl Cohen, General Manager  
Advanced Products Operation  
Nuclear Energy Division  
General Electric Company  
Sunnyvale, California



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

Revision I

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 236

11:20 a. m., Friday, June 2, 1967, Room A-458 - Germantown Headquarters

1. Meetings with Pratt & Whitney, DuPont and Air Force Representatives re Licensing and Regulation of Nickel-Thoria Alloy Contained in Finished Products or Parts.

To be scheduled. (ADRA-SECY)

2. Proposed Responses to JCAE Questions sent to Dr. Peter Morris in Connection with Regulatory Hearings (See Mr. Price's May 31 Memorandum)

To be rescheduled for consideration on Wednesday, June 7. (SECY)

3. Reappointment of ACRS Member

Approved subject to Commissioner Ramey's concurrence. (ADRA-Ryan-SECY)

4. Commissioners' Meeting with Mitchell Panel Members to Discuss Draft Report.

To be scheduled. (ADRA-SECY)

5. Personnel Item

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:40 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Ryan  
Mr. McCool

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Commissioners  
Dir/Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

minutes are released." The extract is as follows: "Dr. Oppenheimer opened the meeting by summarizing the opinions of the Committee in regard to tests, to problems of reactor development, to Civil Service, to the problem of research distribution, and to a statement relative to atomic power. The subsequent discussion was concerned almost entirely to the statement on power... Mr. Strauss felt that it was a very strong statement and so pessimistic that it would adversely affect the ability of the Commission to operate -- for example, in regard to public funds."

At 4:15 p.m. I received a call from Sherman Knapp, President, Northeast Utilities, Hartford, Connecticut, in regard to the matter of obtaining an operating license for Connecticut Yankee, as complicated by the request for a hearing by a Mrs. Rosenberg. Indications are that such a hearing would hold up operations for at least three, and most likely, six months. They're going to have an informal meeting Tuesday night (June 6th), with Shields Warren, Tommy Thompson, et al., to answer questions. Knapp asked whether there is any chance that the Commission would authorize a go-ahead with fuel loading and the preliminary testing involved prior to commercial operation, during the course of such a hearing. I said I would talk to Hal Price about it.

I then called Price regarding the telephone call from Sherman Knapp concerning Mrs. Rosenberg's request for a hearing on Connecticut Yankee. Price said he didn't think they could go ahead with fuel loading, etc., but he has asked his lawyers to check the matter. Price took this opportunity to mention another matter to me. Several years ago when the Food & Drug Administration had its statute broadened to include radioactive drugs, they issued a regulation which exempted medical radioisotopes while we worked out a program. We have been working with their staff, up to the level of Goddard's deputy, on a memorandum of understanding. For three to four months we have been trying to have a meeting with them, and they keep canceling. Now the industry grapevine has it that FDA is about to come out on June 20th (with a publication in the Federal Register in July) with a rescission of this rule exempting radioactive drugs; this would have the effect of bringing the program to a halt for an indefinite period of time. Price suggested that it might be desirable for me to call HEW Secretary Gardner next week - before they take any unilateral action. I said we could discuss this.

I sent a letter to President Johnson requesting approval for the FY 1968 weapons testing program, CROSSTIE.

I sent a letter to Chatenet of Euratom suggesting a cooperative program in which we would furnish heavy water in exchange for their data on the ESSOR reactor.

I wrote to Dr. Heinz Specht, President, Washington, Academy of Sciences, to accept his invitation for membership as a Fellow of the Washington Academy of Sciences.

I wrote to Lynne (copy attached) to make some suggestions for summer employment.

I decided to offer Helen Gearin the position as my secretary replacing Millie Cecil, and Henry Hinds the position as my driver.

June 3, 1967

Dear Lynne:

Your Mother and I enjoyed very much the time we spent with you in Montreal.

I think the Exposition is a good one and well worth taking the family to visit later in the summer.

I have uncovered a couple of other possibilities that you might want to consider for summer employment. These are in addition to the possibility at the Endowment for the Humanities, and for which you should, it seems to me, continue to apply by completing the forms which your Mother gave you in Montreal.

One additional possibility is at the Smithsonian - a possibility with a slightly renewed life because apparently there is no absolute regulation that would prohibit your working there even though Peter is employed there. If you are interested in investigating this, in parallel with the Endowment for the Humanities, you should contact Mrs. Dorothy Rosenberg for an appointment. It might be best to call her from Cambridge; she can be reached on Washington Area Code 202, phone number 381-5101. Mrs. Rosenberg is located in the old Smithsonian Building at 10th and Jefferson Drive, and you would use the East entrance, if you would up with an appointment to see her. Perhaps you would want to ask her for an appointment ~~on~~ June 16, if you are coming home on the 15th, or perhaps an earlier date, if this seems indicated on the basis of your phone conversation with her. Mr. Sherburne of Science Service has paved the way here by talking to Frank Taylor, who is Director of the U. S. National Museum at the Smithsonian, and who is supposed to have passed the word to Mrs. Rosenberg that you might be phoning her.

Another possibility for employment which you might also want to investigate in parallel with the other two possibilities is the D. C. Recreation Department,

which is looking for bright young people to work with children between the ages of 6 and 12. The rate of pay may be better here than in the other two possibilities. If you are interested in this, you should phone Mrs. Deason, at Washington Area Code 202, phone number AD-4-2050.

This afternoon we are all heading for the California State Society annual picnic at Fort Washington. The Jenkins family will join us there, and then spend the night with us. Tomorrow afternoon I will leave for Wooster, Ohio, where I will deliver the Commencement Address at Wooster College on Monday.

Don't forget that we're hoping to have you join us on our hike to Old Rag on Saturday, June 17.

We're all looking forward to seeing you soon.

With love,

Signed Glenn T. Seaburg

GTS:MJ  
Lynne

Saturday, June 3, 1967 - D.C.

I worked at the H Street office until about 2 p.m.

I had lunch at the Paramount Cafe (18th Street between I and K) with Arnie Fritsch.

I bought a diamond and sapphire pin at Harris Jewelers for my 25th wedding anniversary gift for Helen.

Our family went to the California State Society picnic at Fort Washington. Dave showed his snakes at the Eldbrooke Methodist Church fair and hence he and Steve came late to the picnic. Helen, Eric, Dianne and I went to the picnic first and Helen went back to get Dave and Steve. The Bill Jenkins met us at the picnic where we all had a chicken dinner. We watched the Washington Senators-Baltimore Orioles baseball game (from Baltimore) on television. The Orioles won, 3 - 2, in 11 innings. The Jenkins spent the night with us.

Sunday, June 4, 1967 - D.C. - Wooster, Ohio

The Jenkins and Seaborgs visited Fort Stephens. After lunch Dave showed the Jenkins his snakes and gave them his descriptive lecture. Then they returned home.

Soon before the Jenkins left, I left for Cleveland from Baltimore on Northwest Airlines Flight No. 79, leaving at 3:35 p.m. and arriving at 4:40 p.m., where I was met by Professor William Kiefer of Wooster College, Department of Chemistry and Editor of the Journal of Chemical Education. He drove me to Wooster where I checked into the Wooster Inn, the Inn given to Wooster by Robert E. Wilson.



Visit to Fort Stevens, June 4, 1967

L to R: (Front Row) Ann Jenkins, Dave Seaborg; (Middle) Steve Seaborg, John and Ty Jenkins, Dianne Seaborg, Andy Jenkins; (Back) Eric Seaborg

At 6:30 p.m. I attended a dinner given by President Howard Lowry, Wooster College. The dinner was attended by the William Kiefers, the Vic Vodras (he was a UCLA chemistry classmate), the Ward M. Canadays (former head of Willis Overland, friend of Ernest Lawrence), and held at Wooster Inn. I sat on the terrace after dinner.

I spent the night at the Wooster Inn.

Monday, June 5, 1967 - Wooster, Ohio - D.C.

I had breakfast at the Wooster Inn with Mary (Dakin) Goldman, who drove in from her Cleveland home. Mary is a sister of Virginia (Dakin) Grahame and Eleanor (Dakin) Finley.

At 10 a.m. I attended the Commencement, where I gave the Commencement Address, "Take Me to Your Leader," and received an honorary Doctor of Science degree. President Howard Lowry presided, introduced me and conferred the degree after presentation by Dean J. Garber Drushal. Eugene W. Kettering, George Buttrick (clergyman) and Ward M. Canaday also received honorary degrees.

Following the Commencement I attended a luncheon in the Wooster Country Club. President Lowry, the Canadays, Buttricks, Mary Goldman, George W. Ritter (Toledo lawyer who sat next to me), Laura Frick Taylor (92 years old, who attended the 1892 Wooster Commencement, member of the Frick art collection family) and many others attended.

I visited the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, under the guidance of Associate Director W. E. Krauss, Dr. Faz Hagkiri and Dr. Richard Davis. We were driven by Vic Vodra. I saw the AEC Project studying the role of Sr-90 in various soil situations.

Vodra and his sons Dick (in Wooster now) and the next youngest son (whom I met during the Test Ban Hearings in August 1963, and Wooster graduate, married, now in Columbia University Law School) drove me to the Cleveland Airport. Vodras' oldest son is a TWA pilot. I flew on Northwest Airlines Flight No. 344, which left about a half hour late after a false start (a loose door?) at 4:40 p.m. and arrived at the National Airport in Washington at 5:40 p.m.

War broke out in the Middle East at 4 a.m. this morning--Israel against Egypt and other Arab countries.

Tuesday, June 6, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:05 a.m. I met with John W. Tuthill (U.S. Ambassador to Brazil), Donovan I. Zook and Hugh C. MacDougall of the State Department to discuss my forthcoming trip to Brazil and South America. Also present were Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman.

At 10:45 a.m. the Commission had a briefing on Security and Classification Policies and Procedures (action summary attached).

At 12:25 p.m. I met with Commissioner Ramey and Hal Price to discuss problems of reactor siting as related to population.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 6, 1967

Approved R.E.H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF BRIEFING ON SECURITY AND CLASSIFICATION POLICIES AND PROCEDURES, TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1967, 10:45 A.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

The Commission agreed the General Manager should continue to handle any problems relating to contractor classification officers with the top-level contractor management personnel.

Commissioner Ramey requested staff prepare concrete recommendations to implement the suggestions in AEC 111/70.

Commissioner Ramey suggested the desirability of utilizing the intelligence community in evaluating classification of programmatic information.

Commissioner Ramey requested staff examine the conduct of classified studies being conducted by certain non-profit organizations. (C)

The Commission requested staff prepare a statistical summary for a ten-year period of personnel security cases requiring review. (S)

The Chairman requested circulation of the prepared material for further consideration. This item is to be rescheduled. (S/SECY)

- cc:
- Chairman Seaborg
- Commissioner Ramey
- Commissioner Tape
- Commissioner Nabrit
- Commissioner Johnson



At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot O' Gold with Julie Rubin, Stan Schneider and Jim Threlkeld. After lunch we took a walk.

At 2:15 p.m. I met with Colonel Jim Hill.

At 2:25 p.m. I met with Charles Weaver, Vice President, Government Affairs, Westinghouse Corporation, along with Arnie Fritsch. In response to a question by me, Weaver provided some details on the recent Westinghouse-Atomics International failure to consummate a cooperative venture in fast breeder reactors. He noted that up until the last moment, the North American executives were confident that this spin-off of AI could proceed. It is Weaver's opinion that it was stopped because Rockwell-Standard, in their proxies sent to stockholders, highlighted the atomic energy aspects of the merger. He indicated that while the possibility still remains that AI might be joined with Westinghouse after the merger of North American with Rockwell-Standard takes place on July 1st, that Westinghouse will probably have to proceed with its course of hiring people and building facilities in the liquid metals field. Weaver again summarized Westinghouse's plans on the fast breeder prototype which will call for the construction of a 300 megawatt electrical power station by 1975. The total cost of doing this at a Westinghouse plant or other facilities required is on the order of \$150,000,000 by 1975. He thinks that Westinghouse and the utilities could provide about one-third of this, but that the other two-thirds (\$100,000,000), would have to come from the government.

In response to a question by me as to whether Westinghouse has encountered any difficulties with PWR reactors, Weaver indicated that there are a very few. He mentioned the San Onofre reactor, which will go critical sometime this week and indicated their problems are no more serious than pump seals, while recently at Shippingport, another steam generator had to be shut down and refitted.

I asked what his views are about the possible shortage of uranium ore. Weaver feels that there should be no great concern regarding this and that with the fast breeder reactor coming into being in the 1980's the situation will most likely be solved. He did, however, support the idea of the seed and blanket reactor as a good backup in case the fast breeder program runs into difficulties. I also explored with Weaver the concept of using heavy water PWR reactors. He indicated that Westinghouse has done nothing on this that he is aware of, but that he will certainly go back and stimulate some thinking on the part of Westinghouse.

In closing Weaver noted that Westinghouse is proceeding to renew a licensing agreement it has with Seimans, Schukurt and Werke of Germany in the nuclear field. They have had a licensing agreement for about ten years and this will be a five-year extension. Although no formal approval or action is required on the part of the AEC he did want to assure the Commission that the licensing agreement is limited to land-based reactors.

After Weaver's appointment with me on atomic energy matters, he stayed on a moment to talk about Science Service. He said that Westinghouse will respond to my request and raise the amount of its support of the Science Talent Search. Actually, they will raise the amount to \$150,000, rather than the \$140,000 I suggested, because Science Service made a miscalculation and requires the additional amount in order to pay for the \$250 scholarships.

At 4 p.m. I met with Dr. Jim Maxfield from Dallas, Texas, along with Arnie Fritsch, Howard Brown and Ernie Tremmel. Maxfield described his role in Turkey's

AEC Atoms-in-Action Medical Symposium.

I gave Helen a gold, diamond and sapphire pin along with a white purse as a 25th wedding anniversary gift.

Helen and I celebrated our 25th wedding anniversary by having dinner at the Terrace of the Shoreham Hotel with dancing and a floor show. The Supremes with Diana Ross were there and the Patriots played as an auxiliary band. Mom sent us a silver spoon as a gift. Pete and Lynne sent a telegram.

Israel practically completed its conquest of Egypt and Jordan, and the U.N. adopted a cease fire resolution.

Wednesday, June 7, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:05 a.m. I met with Robert L. Loftness and John J. Flaherty of Atomics International, along with Arnie Fritsch. Flaherty indicated that he had asked for the meeting to explain the true story about the article that appeared recently in Nucleonics Week regarding the AI-Westinghouse merger failure. Flaherty recounted that following their excellent experience in their cooperative program with Combusion Engineering on the HWOOCR they considered undertaking a similar cooperative program on fast breeder reactors.

Following this they approached Babcock and Wilcox who apparently were very suspicious of the whole question. Finally they approached Westinghouse who were quite responsive to such a suggestion. AI apparently was interested in either a joint venture or a subsidiary corporation being formed. However, in the end Westinghouse was only interested in outright purchase of AI. Flaherty indicated that the North American Board of Directors felt that it was not a timely point for them to sell AI because of the impending merger with Rockwell-Standard. Also, there is some reluctance of the Board of Directors to give up an investment that totals \$40 million of corporation funds and in which the corporation is continuing to invest about \$5 million per year.

It was also obvious in the conversation that Flaherty himself is not interested in seeing AI sold to Westinghouse and may in fact have influenced this decision to some extent. In response to a question by me, Flaherty indicated that AI is still interested in getting together with some other nuclear concern including Westinghouse to pursue the fast reactor development. In closing the meeting Flaherty discussed the effect of the recent HWOOCR decision and the redirection of effort by AI toward fast breeder reactors work including the FFTF and the safety program.

At 10 a.m. I attended the funeral of Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner at Ft. Myer Chapel.

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 699 (notes attached). The Commission approved the recommendation, as contained in John Erlewine's May 29th memorandum (copy attached), that the National Accelerator Laboratory be generally treated like SLAC (a Group B contract facility) insofar as controls on alien participation are concerned. However, the Commission agreed this matter is to be reconsidered in the event the charter of the National Accelerator Laboratory at any time changes significantly.

At 12:15 p.m. I attended a luncheon at the Madison Hotel given by Laurence J.



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

COPY NO. 2  
June 7, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 699

11:10 a. m., Wednesday, June 7, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. June 1 Letter from Mr. Robert Kintner, White House Staff, requesting a Report on Outside Advertising

The Chairman noted the report is in preparation and due at the White House tomorrow. (AGM)

2. Chairman's July Visit to South America
3. Action on the President's Punta del Este Declaration

The Chairman said Dr. Hornig had discussed the need for development of the Administration's plans to carry out the President's Declaration. (DIA)

4. AEC 1096/67 - Proposed Letter to Congressman Moss Regarding Housing Discrimination

Approved. (Fritsch) *dispatched 6/7/67*

5. Commissioner Nabrit's Proposed Speech "Atom and Evil - Problem of Nuclear Proliferation" (See Secretary's June 6 Memorandum)

Commissioner Nabrit suggested comments be addressed to his office. (Bloom)

6. Executive Personnel Appointment (Item 13, Information Meeting 698)

For further review by the General Manager. (GM)

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

7. June 1 Letter from Adrian Fisher re Film on Plowshare (See also June 6 Memorandum from John Kelly re Allegations of AEC Overselling Plowshare)

Commissioner Tape noted staff is drafting a proposed response. (PNE)

8. Proposed Regulation on Part 26 "Dissemination of and Access to Private Restricted Data" (Item 21, Information Meeting 698)

Mr. Hennessey reported the AIF comments will be received by June 16 obviating the need for an extension of time for comment. The Commissioners noted any contract extensions (Gas Centrifuge) will be considered selectively. (GC-AGM)

9. June 5 Letter to Mr. Shaw from National Academy of Sciences re Suggested Termination of the Committee on Geological Aspects of Radioactive Waste Disposal

For discussion with NAS staff and preparation of a proposed reply. (RDT)

The Chairman requested consideration of the problem of radioactive waste disposal in its broader aspects. (AGMP&P-PNE-DMA)

10. General Manager's Report on Weapons Production Study

11. Pricing Policy for Strontium 90

Commissioner Johnson said this matter is in staff review for an early report to the Commission. (ID)

12. Major Issues for Consideration in Connection with Review of the Fiscal Year 1969 Budget Estimates

Commissioner Tape said Dr. Hornig had requested identification of the major issues which the Commission would face and suggested this question be addressed during the Commission's consideration of AEC 1253/2 next week. (OC)

13. AEC 544/52 - Proposed Answers to JCAE Questions on Radiation Exposure and Lung Cancer in Uranium Mine Workers

Comments may be addressed to Commissioner Nabrit's office.  
(AGMO-Bloom)

14. AEC 1192/35 - Proposed Contractor Selection for Construction Services, Part V, Rocky Flats Expansion

Approved. (DC)

15. AEC 719/62 - Pilot Plant Meat Irradiator Project (See also AEC 719/63)

Staff may proceed subject to discussion with the Joint Committee staff. (ID-Cong)

16. AEC 89/64 - Determination of National Accelerator Laboratory Contract Group for Purpose of Alien Participation

Approved subject to reconsideration if the charter of the National Accelerator Laboratory changes to place it under Group A-1 or Group A-2 contract category. (AGMO)

17. Mr. Herrick's May 26 Memorandum re Equal Employment Opportunity in AEC Government-owned Contractor Operated Facilities

For reconsideration at a later date. (AGMO-SECY)

18. AEC 111/69 - Proposed Letters to Attorney General and Secretary of Defense re Disclosure of Classified Information

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

*have not yet received in this office*

19. AEC 89/63 - Visa Waiver Action Required on Yugoslav National, Proposed Employment by ANL

The Commissioners requested an elaboration of staff's views. (DIA-S)

20. AEC 720/192 - Toll Enrichment Contract with Foreign Private Party -- Arbitration vs. Disputes Clause

Approved. (DIA)

21. AEC 751/382 - Request for Euratom for Lease of Enriched Uranium

Noted.

22. White House Request for Information on Middle East

Noted.

23. AEC 337/46 - Request for Additional Assistance for Indian Cyclotron

Noted.

24. Mr. Hennessey's June 6 Memorandum re Requested Exemptions Under Section 208(b) of the Conflict of Interest Statute for ACRS Members Dr. A. H. Isbin and Dr. S. H. Hanauer

Approved. (GC)

25. General Manager's Oral Report on Los Alamos Fire Department

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:35 p. m.

**PRESENT:**

**COMMISSIONERS:**

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

**STAFF:**

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Kull  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Erlewine \*  
Mr. Fowler \*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

**DISTRIBUTION:**

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Items 13, 14, 15, 16, 17

\*\* Item 15

\*\*\* Items 19, 20, 21, 22, 23



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth  
General Manager

FROM : *John A. Erlwine* Assistant General  
Manager for Operations

SUBJECT: DETERMINATION OF CONTRACT GROUP FOR PURPOSE OF ALIEN PARTICIPATION  
AT THE NATIONAL ACCELERATOR LABORATORY

DATE: MAY 29 1967

Universities Research Association is considering hiring a British National as a regular employee. The procedure for the employment of aliens is outlined in Immediate Action Directive 4200-6. Since the National Accelerator Laboratory is a new facility it will first be necessary to place this facility in an appropriate contract group as defined in paragraph 3 of IAD 4200-6. Once a determination is made as to the contract group, URA can then proceed with their plans for recruitment of non-soviet bloc aliens in accordance with the IAD.

For your information the definitions of Groups A-1, A-2, and B contracts are as follows:

### "3. Coverage

- a. AEC contracts covered by this directive are those prime cost-type research and prime cost-type operations contracts, as further defined below, where a substantial portion of the land or buildings used for such research and such operations is owned or controlled by AEC:

Group A-1 Contracts are those contracts where the work is performed at sites or installations principally devoted to, and closely identified with, AEC programs and in which there is a major national defense interest because of close association with sensitive nuclear materials, weapons, or military applications laboratories or manufacturing plants.

Group A-2 Contracts are those contracts where the work is performed at sites or installations principally devoted to, and closely identified with, AEC programs although there is no major national defense interest therein.

Group B Contracts are those contracts where the work is performed at sites or installations which are not principally devoted to nor closely identified with AEC programs and where there is no major national defense interest therein."



The basic IAD requirements for hiring aliens for work under contracts in each group described above are: (1) the position involved does not require access to classified information; (2) the same standards of professional qualifications are used in selecting alien employees as are used in selecting U.S. citizens; (3) U.S. citizen applicants are given preference over alien regular applicants under Group A-1 and A-2 contracts; (4) the level of alien participation is reasonable; (5) the participation of alien employees under Group A-1 and A-2 contracts is consistent with U.S. and AEC international programs; and (6) a "no objection" determination is made based upon either a review of personnel background information and indices check, or receipt of security assurance.

However, under Groups A-1 and A-2 contracts the "no objection" determination ((6) above) must be made in advance of contractor commitment to or reception of the alien. Under Group B contracts the "no objection" determination need not be made in advance of contractor commitment to or reception of the alien.

Contract groupings for some of our major R&D contracts are as follows: IASL, IRL-Livermore, and ORNL are A-1; Ames, ANL, BNL, and LRL-Berkeley are A-2; and SLAC, Princeton, and Harvard are B. In his memorandum to you of April 18, the chairman of the URA Negotiating Panel recommended that the proposed National Accelerator Laboratory should generally be treated like SLAC insofar as controls on alien participation are concerned. This recommendation is based on the fact that the facility will be a single-program installation, operated by a group of universities and will not involve access to classified information or materials. I concur in the Panel's recommendation and therefore propose that you approve the designation of the National Accelerator Laboratory as a Group B contract.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Wood for Gerald L. Phillippe (Chairman of the Board, General Electric Company). Dixon, Boota, McKee, and Linder were among those present.

At 2:10 p.m. I received a phone call from Donald Hornig, Office of Science and Technology. He wondered what the best procedures would be on the Punta del Este follow-up. I told him that Ambassador Tuthill and Donovan Zook were in to see me yesterday to talk about getting something started. Tuthill is very anxious to do something and it is due to his urging that I am going to South America. Don said he isn't clear what commitment has been made other than to expand cooperation. He asked if this would be done by State. I said I don't know but I think that he, Pollack, Kratzer and I should get together and talk about it. He agreed and said he thinks the next step should be a proposal from AEC. He said another possibility would be to ask the Science and Technology Planning Group, established by OAS and headed by Jim Killian, to consider it, although they already have two difficult items on their agenda and might not get to it for some time. We agreed that we would have a meeting in his office at 12 o'clock tomorrow. I said I would call Pollack and invite him.

At 2:15 p.m. I called Herman Pollack, State Department, and told him I think we should get together on the Punta del Este follow-up; that Ambassador Tuthill and Zook had been in to see me yesterday and that Hornig had just called wondering what was taking place. Hornig is of the opinion that he has the responsibility and has asked AEC to come up with something. I said it is not very clear just what should be done. Pollack said he understood from Herb York, Killian's alter ego, that there had been discussion with some of the DIA people about assigning to IANEC the task of undertaking the development of some recommendations which subsequently might be responsive to the President's initiative. I said I think the best thing to do at this point is to have a meeting and discuss all possibilities. He agreed to meet with Hornig, Kratzer and me tomorrow. I asked him to accompany me on the trip to South America. He said he doesn't think he would be able to get away but that he will think about it and give me a definite answer later.

At 2:30 p.m. I met with Dr. Michael May, Director, Lawrence Radiation Laboratory, Livermore.

Art Ross called to describe his talks at UCLA regarding the University of California presidency. Murphy seems to be running hard.

At 3:45 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2276 (action summary attached).

I sent a letter to California Congressman John E. Moss regarding his concern about discrimination in housing at the Illinois site of the 200 BeV Accelerator. I sent the JCAE a copy of this letter (copy attached).

At 4:30 p.m. I met with James Hayward (President, Atlantic City Electric Company), John David Feehan (Vice President, Atlantic City Electric Company), and J. John Lloyd (General Counsel, Atlantic City Electric Company), along with Nabrit, Harold Price, Clifford Beck and Julie Rubin. Hayward acted as spokesman for the group. He reviewed the background of the Company's recent acquisition of some land they are considering for an industrial park and nuclear power plant. The General Electric Company has obtained options on some 4,500 acres of land on the Delaware River, about 25 miles southeast of Wilmington. Atlantic City Electric Company recently took over the G.E. option. There was some initial discussion of a merger between Philadelphia Electric and Atlantic City Electric, but at the present time this has fallen through.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr.

DATE: June 8, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Approved                     

Date                     

R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2276, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1967, 3:45 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:NSS

## Commission Business

1. AEC 1128/6 - Proposed Extension of Contract with GE at Evendale, Ohio

Approved. (DC)

2. AEC 843/55 - Classification of Methods of Isotope Separation

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the phrase "one kilogram of appreciably" be inserted in paragraph 4 of AEC 843/55. The phrase "200 grams of" should be deleted. (C)

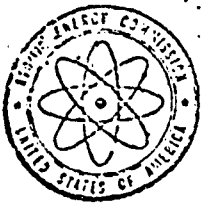
The Commission also requested the proposed regulations pertaining to classification of isotope separation methods be circulated prior to publication in the Federal Register. (GC)

## Information Item

### Sanders Nuclear Corporation Proposal

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson



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

UNCL. BY  
NOV 86

JUN 7 1967

Dear Mr. Moss:

Thank you for the newspaper articles concerning actions by the Sacramento Board of Education regarding problems of de facto segregation in schools. It is encouraging to learn of effective community efforts to deal with problems such as these.

Your letter quotes portions of my statement in Springfield, Illinois on April 12, which indicate that the AEC sought commitments from groups and communities in the area of the proposed Illinois site for the 200 BEV Accelerator, concerning "areas of employment, housing, education, and community facilities and services," but that "commitments sought from communities in the Weston area have failed to materialize." Lest there be a misunderstanding, the failure to which I referred relates only to commitments from towns and other local jurisdictions concerning nondiscrimination in housing. Illinois has an effective system of laws to assure nondiscrimination in education, employment, etc.

With regard to nondiscrimination in housing, most recent efforts in Illinois have been channeled toward enactment of state open occupancy legislation or local ordinances, rather than obtainment of commitments or assurances from communities. You may have heard that the lower house of the Illinois General Assembly has passed an open occupancy bill. The bill is now before the Illinois Senate for consideration.

You ask the specific question: "What will the AEC recommend to the Congress if the communities in Illinois fail to take corrective action to end the housing discrimination problem which you admit exists?" First, I should point out that there are rather widely differing viewpoints as to how much of a problem the housing situation is in the Weston area. I refer you to the statements of Senators Dirksen and Percy and Representative Erlenborn and the statements of Messrs. Edward Rutledge and Clarence Mitchell at the hearing of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy on February 7, 1967.

Second, the difficulties regarding obtaining from communities commitments on nondiscrimination in housing does not mean that Illinois authorities are not taking affirmative actions against problems of this kind.

As mentioned earlier, a state open occupancy bill is under serious consideration. Last summer the Illinois Department of Registration and Education, which licenses and regulates real estate brokers and salesmen, amended its rules to prohibit such persons from handling real estate transactions involving racial discrimination. The legality of this amendment has been challenged and is now before the Illinois Supreme Court. A City of Chicago ordinance applying similar prohibitions has been upheld by that Court.

There have been numerous other actions sponsored or supported by Governor Kerner aimed at improving racial understanding in the Chicago area. There are numerous volunteer human relations groups in all parts of the State that are contributing significantly to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination.

There is no one action that the State of Illinois or local communities can take that can, in and of its self, correct nondiscrimination problems. Even with enactment of appropriate legislation a long term affirmative action program will be required to assure success. This is the type of program to which I referred in my testimony to the Joint Committee on February 8. At that time I stated:

"The Commission has a strong interest in achieving a good record on nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity and nondiscrimination. ...We don't propose to abandon the Weston site just because there are racial discrimination problems in the area. Running away is not our understanding of what President Johnson means by 'affirmative action' programs in civil rights.

"It will require about six years to construct the 200 BEV Accelerator and it should operate for another 20 or 30 years at least. The Commission means to have an affirmative action program on nondiscrimination and equal employment opportunity every step of the way. To change the location of the site from Weston would do no service to the negro community of the Chicago area. Staying there working to improve the situation might help their situation.

"The Commission does not think one has to make a choice between human rights and the accelerator. The accelerator is important to scientific advancement and human rights are vital to us all. We believe that construction of the accelerator at Weston and advancement of human rights can complement one another."

The Commission has no plans to reconsider its selection of the Weston site for the accelerator project.

Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Chairman

Honorable John E. Moss  
House of Representatives

Hayward explained that the Atlantic City area is experiencing an 8% annual growth in power demand, and he stated that the population increase in this area is one of the highest in the country. They are considering a 750-800 MWe nuclear plant for this area for operation in the early 1970's in order to support anticipated industrial growth as well as replacement of older units on their system. The present capacity of the entire Atlantic City Electric system is only 724 MWe, but they are part of the Pennsylvania-New Jersey-Delaware intertie of some 19,000 MWe. A map of the 4,500-acre area was displayed and the remote location from major population centers was noted. It was explained that a number of aluminum companies have expressed interest in obtaining low cost power for reduction plants in this area. Hayward stated that it is also possible that some of the neighboring utilities may wish to purchase anywhere from 200 to 500 MWe from the proposed Atlantic City Electric station. If either a purchase arrangement is made or a major industrial commitment to the area is completed, Atlantic City Electric Company may build a 1,000 MWe plant instead of the smaller unit.

A tentative order has been placed with G.E. for a 1,000 MWe unit with the option to substitute a 760 MWe plant at a later date. A scheduled in-service date of mid-1972 is being projected. Feehan stated that they plan to submit an application for a construction permit in October and would have to start construction about a year later in order to meet scheduled delivery of the pressure vessel and fuel loading in early 1972. I thanked the visitors for providing the Commission with this advance information on their plans and suggested that they keep Harold Price advised of further developments as they occur. Price suggested that the Company take early steps to provide sufficient technical backup to a nuclear plant operation, since this would be their first venture into this field and in light of their relatively small size.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a farewell party at the Terrace Room, Bethesda Naval Officers Club, for Dr. Charles Dunham, Director, Division of Biology and Medicine. I presented a "Special Retirement Recognition Certificate" to Dr. Dunham. Leon Jacobson was Master of Ceremonies. Earl Green (Chairman, ACBM), Congressman Chet Holifield, Bob Hollingsworth, and Dunham spoke.

Jeanette called to say Mother has pneumonitis and Dr. Dreher has put her in Mission Hospital in Huntington Park.

Thursday, June 8, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:20 a.m. I called William Webster, President, New England Electric System, Boston, Massachusetts. I told him I was calling in reference to our previous conversations regarding his accepting a commissionership and wondered if he had come to any decision. He said he has given it very deep thought, but in view of his forthcoming commitments to his company he feels his answer has to be negative.

At 9:30 a.m. Commissioners Tape and Johnson and I met with Dr. Victor F. Weisskopf (M.I.T.), Panofsky and Young to receive and discuss their report asking for much more support of high energy physics (action summary attached).

At 10:50 a.m. I received a telephone call from Jim Marsh (John Macy's office, White House) asking me to check our people to see whether they have ever run across Theodore L. Cross, publisher of the Atomic Energy Law Journal. Marsh said that Cross sent in a personal resume through a circuitous route, and is interested in doing something for the government. Marsh said that it is one of the broadest resumes he has ever seen and, although they don't know where they





could really use him, they would like to verify independently just how much depth he really has. He will send me a copy of the resume by hand.

I said that, although Cross' area doesn't seem to be the one we need, we might consider him for the AEC Commissioner vacancy. I told Marsh that Webster has turned us down definitely. Marsh suggested Michigan ex-Congressman Weston Vivian. I said that would be a little more political a person than we've ever had, and therefore, there might be a little problem with the JCAE, etc.

At 11:10 a.m. I met with Ambassador J. Robert Schaetzel (U.S. Representative to the European Communities, Brussels). Also present were Tom Fina and Robert Martin of the Department of State, and Myron Kratzer, Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman. Schaetzel commented on the possible effect of the Middle East crisis on European attitudes regarding their energy policies. He speculated, and I agreed, that the current Middle East crisis will probably boost European interest in nuclear energy. Schaetzel said that this again raises the question in the minds of Europeans of the reliability of the U.S. fuel supply. It also may again raise the possibility of a European uranium isotope separation plant. Kratzer commented that it was hoped that the NPT would solve most of these problems. He further pointed out that our entire supply policy is intimately tied to our safeguards policy. We have done much to assure fuel supply; we have eased contractual arrangements, etc., but the supply must be contingent on accompanying satisfactory safeguards arrangements.

Schaetzel commented that our safeguards objectives and those of Euratom are essentially the same. However, Euratom feels strongly that they want to develop their own conclusions and not be told by the United States what safeguards mechanisms are the correct ones to apply. Kratzer commented that it is true that our objectives coincide in general with those of the Euratom staff but some member countries do not, in fact, have the same objectives. Schaetzel agreed and said that this is one of the problems. Additionally, although the technical people in Euratom, like Fernand Spaak, understand the problems and know what they are doing, at the political level in Euratom, there is still much need for education.

Schaetzel mentioned that Jean Rey, who will be president of the merged European Communities Commission, will be coming to Washington on June 9th, and will be seeing me on June 10th. Although this will be primarily a courtesy call and an opportunity for Rey and me to get to know each other, Schaetzel thought it might be useful if at the time of our meeting I could suggest a high level meeting with Rey and the Community Commissioners sometime in the autumn to discuss Euratom matters. I said that it might be possible for such a meeting to take place on my way to Vienna in September. Schaetzel said that this probably would be a very good time because by then we would know who in the new Commission will have responsibility for energy matters. By September, we also will better be able to assess the implications of the Middle East crisis on the energy situation.

In a brief comment on the status of the Euratom request for an additional 1,000 kgs. of plutonium, Schaetzel pointed out that the State Department, the AEC, and Euratom are agreed that the request not be submitted to Congress until the safeguards aspects are resolved by Euratom. Euratom does indeed want the additional plutonium and they hope to arrive at their safeguards decisions before our Congress adjourns. Of course, much of the problem is the time lag which may exist between a final recommendation by Euratom's technical staff and the ultimate approval by the Euratom Commission. Kratzer mentioned that Spaak will

be here the early part of next week and Schaetzel said that we might get a reading from Spaak on how long it will take the Commission to okay a decision.

At 12 noon I met with Donald F. Hornig, Herman Pollack, Donovan Zook, Hugh MacDougall, Dan Margolies, and Spurgeon Keeny along with Myron Kratzer and Arnie Fritsch in Hornig's office in the Executive Office Building. Hornig had called this meeting to discuss the positions that I might take on my forthcoming trip to South America in terms of followup to the agreements reached by President Johnson at the Punte del Este Conference. The thirteen nation scientific and technological planning group which is to meet for the first time on July 17th was given considerable background information as a possible forum in which to work. It was noted that Jim Killian will be the U.S. member with his deputy being Herb York. It was decided, however, that efforts in the nuclear field should be made outside this broad scientific and technological panel as well.

The concept of using IANEC was explored and it was recognized that some changes in personnel would have to be made if this were to be successful. It was decided, after considerably more discussion, that the AEC together with State (namely, Kratzer and Pollack) should undertake the development of specific proposals regarding my trip which the group would consider again prior to my departure. It was also noted that nuclear power should be brought out as a separate issue in these considerations.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot O' Gold Restaurant with Arnie Fritsch and Myron Kratzer.

At 1:30 p.m. I attended the confirmation hearing in connection with the reappointment of Commissioner Wilfrid E. Johnson and spoke on his behalf.

At 3:15 p.m. I phoned Norman Nachtrieb, University of Chicago, and asked him if he knew that Room 405 is being dedicated as a national landmark and if arrangements are being made for a ceremony on September 10th. He said he did know it and has written to Walter Pozen, assistant to the Secretary of the Interior, inviting him to speak. He said Pozen has accepted. He also said he has acceptances for brief and informal talks from Louis Werner, John Willard, Burris Cunningham, Isadore Perlman, Charles Coryell and Art Jaffey. I told him he should probably invite George Cohen, David Templeton, Lyle Jensen and Ben Scott. Also that Milton Burton and George Boyd should be invited to give short talks. He said the invitations to all the people will be going out in a couple of weeks. They plan to start the brief talks at 2 p.m., followed by the dedication of Room 405, a visit to the laboratory, cocktails and dinner. I told him Argonne should plan to record the speeches; also, that I will send him some pictures which could be posted in Room 405. There is also the possibility of sending the original Pu sample for display at the ceremony.

At 3:40 p.m. I met with Nunzio Palladino (Chairman, ACRS). I told Palladino that the Commission has unanimously approved the reappointment of David Okrent to the ACRS, as he probably already knew. I also told him that the Commission has approved the exemptions of Isbin and Hanauer from the conflict of interest provisions. He told me that Teller is going to report to the ACRS on Saturday morning (June 10th) on his ideas concerning placing reactors underground. He said the population problem is assuming increasing importance, which led me to say that I am also concerned with this in connection with such impending cases as the Burlington reactor and the MWD reactors. I said I hope it might be possible to resolve this without resorting to a formula due to the difficulty of relating

the relative importance of close-in compared to farther-out population densities, and such things as prevailing wind direction, etc.

Palladino said he thinks the present ACRS will want some kind of a moratorium on licensing of reactors near population centers. He said that utilities are inclined to choose sites near metropolitan centers on the assumption that the reactors will be licensed and it might be necessary to turn down a license to set an example. He said they are discussing this matter with Hal Price, and he agrees with me that this question should proceed thoughtfully and with consultation with the Commission itself. I reiterated that I doubt the value of any particular formula, and that it might be better to retain flexibility and decide things on an ad hoc basis. In response to my query, he said he thinks Congressional regulatory hearings have gone very well.

Palladino then went on to raise some personnel questions. He said that the ACRS Administrative Officer, Leona Blische, is about to be transferred laterally. He also pointed out that Executive Secretary Raymond Fraley has been a grade 16 since 1962, at which time he was comparable to the Deputy Director of the Division of Licensing, but now he is lower than the Assistant Director of the Division of Licensing. He also pointed out that the Deputy Executive Secretary, Bob Wilcox, is a grade 15, and he questions whether this is adequate. He said that these people have been held stationary while at the same time the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board has appointed an executive secretary at grade 16, and now has a full-time chairman and vice chairman, even though their workload is not comparable to that of the ACRS. He said he is thinking about discussing this general problem with the AEC Personnel Division. I told him we would like to look into it first and let him know the results before he approaches the Personnel Division.

In the course of our discussion he said the ACRS has an open staff position for which they would like to acquire J. Hundze of the Chicago Operations Office, who might be interested, but they may not be able to get him because he has been promoted to a GS-13, which is the level of the ACRS position. However, Palladino said this may be the right level for Hundze and that a further promotion may not be warranted. In response to a query from me, he said that Bob Wilcox is anxious to leave to take on a foreign assignment and that Wilcox is an able man who handles himself very well in discussions, and he writes very well. All in all, he seemed well impressed with Wilcox.

At 4:15 p.m. the Commissioners met with URA Representatives Norman Ramsey, Bob Wilson and Ned Goldwasser to discuss their plans for a summer study group to design various versions of the 200 BeV Accelerator and to give information by December in time for the FY 1969 budget (action summary attached).

At 6:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a reception given by the city and port of Long Beach, California, to present Honorary Port Pilot Awards to California Representatives Craig Hosmer and Cecil King at the Sheraton-Carlton Hotel.

At 7 p.m. Helen and I attended a garden party in honor of the Queen's birthday given by Ambassador and Lady Dean at the British Embassy.

At 7:30 p.m. we attended a Swedish Flag Day reception at the Swedish Embassy given by Ambassador and Mrs. de Besche.

Egypt (and therefore Israel) agreed to a Cease Fire at 3:20 p.m. today. The war lasted 85 hours and the Arab states were roundly beaten.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 9, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

R.E.H.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF COMMISSIONERS' MEETING WITH URA REPRESENTATIVES,  
THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1967, 4:15 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:RH

## The Commission:

- (1) Noted staff would consider alternative methods for obtaining FY 1968 authorization for procurement and assembly of injector components for the LINAC. (CC/GC/R)
- (2) Accepted the URA approach for preparation of design study and cost information in accordance with the time schedule discussed at the Meeting. (AGMO)

## cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nahrit  
Commissioner Johnson

Friday, June 9, 1967 - D.C. - Knoxville, Tennessee - D.C.

I flew with Stan Schneider on United Airlines Flight No. 597 to Knoxville, leaving at 9:40 a.m. and arriving at 10:40 a.m. We were met by Alvin Nielsen (an infra-red spectroscopist, brother of Ohio State's Harold Nielsen, and a student of Harrison Randall at the University of Michigan), Dean of Liberal Arts at the University of Tennessee.

After visiting in Nielsen's office, I attended lunch at McClung Museum on the University of Tennessee campus hosted by President and Mrs. Andrew D. Holt. The Alvin Weinbergs, Clarence Larsons, William Pollards, and Sam and Kate Sapirie were among those present.

After lunch, at which Holt introduced guests, we toured the Museum and the campus.

Then we went to the Coliseum in Knoxville where I spoke at the University of Tennessee commencement on "Whatever Happened to the Individual?" introduced by President Holt. It seemed to be quite well received by a packed house including 1,100 graduates.

I returned to Washington with Schneider on United Airlines Flight No. 594, leaving at 5:50 p.m. and arriving at 6:55 p.m.

Saturday, June 10, 1967, D.C. - Wilmington, Delaware

At 10:20 a.m. I met with Commissioner Tape.

At 11:20 a.m. I met with the ACRS to hear Edward Teller's plea that nuclear reactors be placed underground for siting in cities.

At 11:35 a.m. I met with M. Jean Rey, President Designate of the newly announced fused executive body of the European Community Commission. Present were Curt Heidenreich, Tom Fina (State), Arnie Fritsch and Abe Friedman. I congratulated M. Rey and the Euratom Community for selecting him. Rey responded by thanking me and noting that his assignment begins on July 1st when the merging of the three Commissions (Euratom, Coal and Steel Community, and European Economic Community) takes effect. The new executive body takes over on July 5th. So far, the only appointments made have been Rey as President and Sicco L. Mansholt as Vice President. The decision on the remaining twelve Commission members will probably be made on June 17th. I remarked that we value our cooperation with Euratom and that we look forward to working with the new executive body. I pointed out the effective cooperation we have had with the Euratom Community in the area of water-cooled reactors and fast breeders as well as other cooperative efforts and I expressed the hope that this cooperation will continue. Rey responded that he has no doubt that it will continue and perhaps will increase.

I suggested to Rey that after he starts his official duties it might be proper for me to meet with him to explore the future relationships between the AEC and the European Community. I said that I could visit Rey in Brussels before going on to Vienna in the latter part of September. Rey responded that this is an excellent idea and he looks forward to the visit and that September is a particularly convenient time since there is no meeting of the European Parliament then and also he will have been in office long enough to have a better feel for



University of Tennessee Commencement, Knoxville, Tennessee, June 9, 1967

L to R: Mrs. Mary Jo Webb, Seaborg, Miss Susan Taylor, Andrew Holt (President, University of Tennessee)

the program. I mentioned that I might at that time also take the occasion to visit Petten in the Netherlands since I have not been there before and have already visited at Mol and at other Community centers.

Turning to another subject, I commented on the Middle East problem and the likelihood that it may lead to a re-emphasis of interest in nuclear power in Europe as a result of oil supply doubts. Rey agreed and noted that he was Minister of Economic Affairs at the time of the last Suez crisis and knew what the problems of oil cutoff were. I then commented briefly on the U.S. nuclear fuel supply policies and described our nondiscriminatory pricing policy, our long-term supply guarantees, and our toll enriching procedures. Rey commented favorably on our nondiscriminatory pricing policy, noting that it would be wonderful if the Dutch would accept this same philosophy in connection with their supply of natural gas. They apparently have a variable pricing policy in this commodity.

Rey and I exchanged complimentary remarks about our mutual friend Bill Roth, about the relative advantages and greater beauty of San Francisco as compared with Los Angeles, and about their appreciation of the job that Curt Heidenreich has been doing. Rey commented that his son-in-law is at UCLA and he unfortunately will not have occasion on this trip to visit there.

Before the 12:50 p.m. Cabinet Meeting at the White House, I talked to HEW Secretary Gardner in the Cabinet Room. We discussed Secretary of Labor Wirtz' new order regarding the effect of radiation on uranium miners. I indicated to Gardner that the new guidelines are not much different from those that I tried to convince Wirtz to adopt in the first place. Gardner said, however, that the differences and the nuances are important to Wirtz. Gardner said he would be happy to attend a meeting of an interdepartmental committee, along the lines suggested by my letter to him. We continued the conversation with Wirtz when he entered the Cabinet Room.

Wirtz said he had written me a memo just this morning, indicating that he thinks that the interdepartmental committee should get together. Wirtz, Gardner, and I agreed that this meeting should be held sometime next week because Gardner is going to California the week after that. When I raised the question as to where the meeting might be held, Wirtz suggested that it might be held at the AEC this time, and although Gardner made no comment, I got the impression that he would agree to this suggestion for the location of the meeting.

At the Cabinet meeting in the Cabinet Room of the White House President Johnson, Fowler, Schultze, Webb, Gardner, Shriver, Wirtz, Boyd, Weaver, Freeman, Califano, Lawson (GSA), Fred Belen (Deputy Postmaster General), Watson, and Barefoot Sanders and others were present. The President opened the meeting by saying he wanted to discuss budget matters. He said he had talked to Secretary McNamara and his senior staff the day before yesterday in order to impress them also with the urgency of the situation. He wanted to discuss two budgetary problems that are facing us: one for FY 1967, and the other for FY 1968. He wants us to do some probing, that is, turn people upside down in our effort to make some budgetary savings, and then he wants us to get together again with him early in July to see what we have accomplished for FY 1967 and what the prospects are for FY 1968.



He said the FY 1967 deficit now appears to be \$1 billion higher than estimated in January, that is, about \$11 billion rather than \$9.7 billion. He wants us to discuss this with our key staff. The reason for this change is that defense expenditures have gone up, and revenues have gone down. Another problem is that we need a budget ceiling of about \$365 billion, but so far Congress is keeping it at \$285 billion. The government lawyers can't solve the concomitant problem and the net result would be that we couldn't pay anyone. We need to lower the \$11 billion deficit, which is the highest since the war, except for one year during the recession during the Eisenhower Administration when it was \$12 billion. He said he has asked McNamara to do everything he can to lower the deficit, and McNamara is doing the best he can.

The President pointed out that we have only three weeks left in order to do something for FY 1967. He asked that we do everything possible to hold our spending to the barest minimum during these three weeks. He referred to this as a sort of blood transfusion. This will give us a breathing space until we can raise taxes or do something. He asked us to be as tough as we can be. Then we will come back early in July (he mentioned July 10th, but later this was changed to July 15th) and have a look at what we have done and what we can do. He said he wanted each of us to review the plan personally, get our initials on it, and thus bring the spending down as low as possible in the next three weeks in order to lower the \$11 billion toward the \$9.7 billion.

Then he said he wanted to go on to talk about FY 1968, which represents a really serious problem. He said he had taken all of our estimates (that is, the departments and agencies) and predicted a deficit of \$8.1 billion, but it now looks like \$3 billion to \$4 billion more. The revenues are going down and the expenditures of the civilian agencies are going up. He said that the release of the funds impounded for the FY 1967 budget and the increasing work loads contribute to this. He also said there are major contingencies facing us, and he mentioned the loss of \$3 billion through the loss of the Participation Bill. He said he talked to 60 Congressional relations people yesterday, and he mentioned he has suggestions from them as to what Congressmen can do for them, but he wants our suggestions of what we can do for Congressmen. He feels we should try to find out what we can do for Congressmen in a personal way, involving our wives and families, if necessary. We should be concerned particularly with helping those with whom we are having disagreements.

Another great problem is that of any failure to obtain a tax increase. We must have such as a tax increase by July 1st, or we will add another \$5.5 billion to the deficit. There are other possible additions, such as a possible additional \$5 billion to \$6 billion for defense spending. If we add all this up, then the \$8.1 billion increase to \$11 billion, as described, could actually go up to \$20 billion or \$30 billion. As an aside, the President mentioned at this point that he was sending McNamara, Katzenbach, and the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Vietnam on June 20th to look for possible savings in spending in that area. He then said, summarizing, that we need to find supporters for our programs, and these programs can't go ahead unless we find some ways to finance them, and the keys here are: raising the debt limit and passing a tax bill. We are his special coaches, and he needs the effort by each of us to get our players to make their contacts. At one point he said that, as President, he needs our help now, and added that when any one of us became President, he would, in turn, be glad to help us. He admonished us to postpone non-essentials and to tighten up on waste.

He said the biggest problem in Congress at present is the poverty program, which has become an Administration symbol that many Congressmen would like to kill. They want to divide it up between HEW, Labor, Interior, etc., which would make it ineffective. The President also asked for help with the D.C. Reorganization bill. He said he has tried very hard to get home rule for the District and has come closer than has ever been the case. The spotlight of the world is on us in this effort. He is doing everything he can, and he hopes we can help to keep Congress from vetoing the plan within the next 60 days; the plan is the next best substitute for home rule. He said he had been up all night on the situation in the Middle East as well as in Vietnam. He was very gratified that we have a cease-fire in the Middle East. He thinks an important element is the fact that the Russians have not been moving militarily, although they are continuing to talk about this possibility. He indicated he has another Pacific trip coming up, and many international visitors scheduled for the coming months. He mentioned again the value of personal contacts, and as an example, mentioned the fact that Barefoot Sanders and Mike Manatos have been having Congressmen in, 30 to 40 couples at a time, in order to get to know them, with no particular specific objectives other than that. The President then asked "Charlie" (Schultze) whether he had anything to say. Schultze said he would summarize by saying that the President's message could be divided into two parts: we would get together in about three weeks or so to make our report, and then we would get together again on the FY 1968 budget and start to talk specifics.

The President then began to call on each of us, going around the table. Webb happened to be first in line, and he prefaced his request of Webb by saying that Webb comes closer to doing what he says he'll do in a budgetary way than anyone in Washington. Webb said the House is making cuts in his budget, which the Senate might not restore. He indicated that NASA has very difficult problems ahead, and mentioned putting men into orbit and then returning them to earth without a heat shield, because this is what will be necessary in the APOLLO Mission; this allows for absolutely no mistakes. The President then called on Boyd, who said that he has two major areas that lead to spending problems: the Coast Guard and the FAA, which he is keeping as tight as he can. The President then called on Weaver, who indicated that he would do as much as he could to save money, staying within the commitments that they have made. The President then called on Lawson, who said that they will make no more awards in FY 1967. Lawson mentioned the loss of a nickel sale as the result of a 4-2 adverse vote in a Senate committee. The President asked Lawson who voted against it, and became quite incensed when Lawson couldn't give him the information he requested. The President was also quite critical of Califano for not keeping on top of this one, and asked Califano to make an immediate check on the situation.

The President then turned to me, with the question, "Glenn?" I said that I would do everything I could to make the savings that have been requested within the next three weeks. He next turned to Belen, who discussed the status of various pieces of legislation affecting the Post Office Department. He then turned to Wirtz, who said he would take a hard look at possibilities for saving. He then turned to Shriver, who said he would take a look, but that most things were obligated and it would be difficult to make savings. As far as bills were concerned, he thought that the count was about even on the prospects for passage or failure. The President opined that progress had been made within the past few weeks, and Shriver agreed. Shriver referred to a film that Bill Graham was making for him, and which he thought would be helpful.

The President then turned to Gardner, "John?" Gardner said he would do everything he could, and that they usually had some leeway. The President then turned to Freeman, who said he had gone to bat with Congress twice last week and had come out pretty well. The President inquired as to what had happened to prices, and Freeman indicated that prices have generally strengthened in recent weeks. The President next turned to Fowler, and Fowler began his somewhat longer statement by saying he wanted to ask for direct assistance from his colleagues. He wanted help on the Debt Ceiling Increase bill. He read a letter from Wilbur Mills, which was very critical of federal spending. Fowler felt that if something isn't done, it could lead to another Hoover Commission to make a study of ways of eliminating entire programs. One reason Mills feels so strongly is that he lost a vote that he had agreed to undertake on the behest of the President, and since this is only about the second time that this has happened to him, he is not about to risk it again.

The President followed up Fowler's statement by saying that if the debt ceiling is not increased, this will be very serious, indeed; in fact, it could eliminate whole agencies. Fowler said that some Congressmen want to defeat the bill so that they can request the President to submit a whole new budget. Fowler then read the list of Congressmen who voted against the Debt Ceiling Increase bill. This included such names as George Brown (California), Don Edwards (California), Kastenmeier (Wisconsin), Whitten (Mississippi), Ottinger (New York). He also read a list of those who were absent during the vote. The President suggested that we contact the Congressmen who voted against the Debt Ceiling Increase bill, and had the names read off so that the people around the table could volunteer to contact them to explain the seriousness of the failure to pass this bill. He asked Califano and Sanders to coordinate this campaign to contact these Congressmen.

I said I would contact Frank Baring of Nevada (and received a confirming memo from Sanders, which was delivered to my home over the weekend, asking me to do so). I also indicated that I might contact Brown and Edwards of California (although my confirming memo from Sanders did not mention their names). Fowler also gave us a list of names, with estimates of their possible positions, which we were asked to keep in our own hands. The President said that in the four years, 1957-60, of the Eisenhower Administration, the deficit had been underestimated by \$15.2 billion. In the three years of the Kennedy Administration, the deficit had been underestimated by \$22.8 billion. However, in the four years of the Johnson Administration, the deficit had been underestimated by only \$1/2 billion. The President then handed out a summary sheet with this information on it.

The President then brought the meeting to a close by saying that we would meet again on July 15th. He summarized our requested actions as follows: 1. We will summarize at the July 15th meeting how much we have saved in June, put in terms of the total number of dollars and in terms of the percentage of June spending. 2. We will also state what the target is for the reduction of spending in FY 1968 below the January budget, and what percentage of the total this is. Frank Bow (Ohio) has stated in the House that this should be 5%, but the President felt that this much might not be possible. 3. We should determine what major construction projects, buildings, etc., can be deferred until FY 1969, or postponed as long as possible in FY 1968. 4. We should prepare a list, to be used if we were forced to reduce our programs in FY 1968, say by 15% of

controllable program, which would state what we would cut. This may be forced upon us. We may be forced to do at least something like this in order to get the tax increase or the debt ceiling through.

At 2:35 p.m., after the Cabinet Meeting, I talked with the President in the Cabinet Room, and he indicated great pleasure that I am taking the trip to South America next month as a follow-up to the commitments he made at Punta del Este. He suggested that I talk to Covey Oliver, the new Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and head of the Alliance for Progress, before my trip in order to receive the benefit of his advice. The President also indicated his pleasure with my performance as an agency head in extremely laudatory terms, saying he was very gratified to have such a person working for him in a responsible position.

I wrote to Ed Strong (copy attached) to extol his service to the University of California on the occasion of a dinner to be given in his honor on June 14th.

At 4:30 p.m. Helen, Dave, Eric, Dianne, and I left to drive to the Bill Jenkins home in Wilmington, Delaware. We had dinner and spent the night with them.

Sunday, June 11, 1967 - Newark, New Jersey, Delaware - D.C.

Helen, Bill and I and the kids (except Ann) visited the Brandywine Battle Field. We toured the Gideon Gilpin House, used by Lafayette as headquarters in a battle against the British in September 1777 and saw the sycamore tree under which Lafayette bled following his wound. We also visited the Benjamin Ring House (reconstructed) which Washington used to overview his troops in that battle.

Then we went to the Wilmington Country Club where Bidde and Ann joined us and we had lunch. The kids and Bidde went swimming.

Helen, Dave and I drove to Newark to President John Perkins' home (the Wright House) and attended a reception. Then Helen and Dave joined Eric and Dianne, the Jenkins and Squires at the commencement in the University of Delaware Stadium. I went with President Perkins to his office on the campus and got robed, then rode with Perkins, Tunnel (President of Trustees) and the John Macys to the stadium. Macy (the commencement speaker), Carl Rees (45 years on the University of Delaware faculty), Lynn Townsend and I received Honorary Doctor Degrees.

After the commencement, Helen, the kids and I had dinner at the Perkins, hosted by John and Margaret Perkins. The group included the Townsends, Macys, Rees', Tunnels and many University officials.

We drove back to Washington, arriving home about 11:30 p.m.

Monday, June 12, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:05 a.m. I met with Robert Wilcox. He is a candidate for the AEC representative in Rio.

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Meeting 253 at which regulation of the use of nickel-thorium alloys (AEC-R 18/39) was discussed.

June 10, 1967

Dear Ed:

I was pleased to learn that a dinner will be given in your honor at the Faculty Club on Wednesday, June 14. Unfortunately, my schedule does not permit me to be in Berkeley at that time, so I will convey my esteem and best wishes to you by means of this letter.

You have an outstanding, and in fact unique, record of service to the University of California. I hope you realize how vital and indispensable a role you played as Vice Chancellor during my tenure as Chancellor at Berkeley. You were a source of strength with your knowledge, administrative skill, and devotion to the Berkeley Campus and to the University.

It is impossible to enumerate the many ways in which you contributed to the welfare of the University of California during your lifetime of service to her. I hope you understand that your many friends do realize and appreciate the extent of your contributions.

Helen and I extend to you and Gertrude our heartfelt good wishes for a happy future, in what will certainly not be a retirement, but rather a logical continuation of your productive careers.

With best regards.

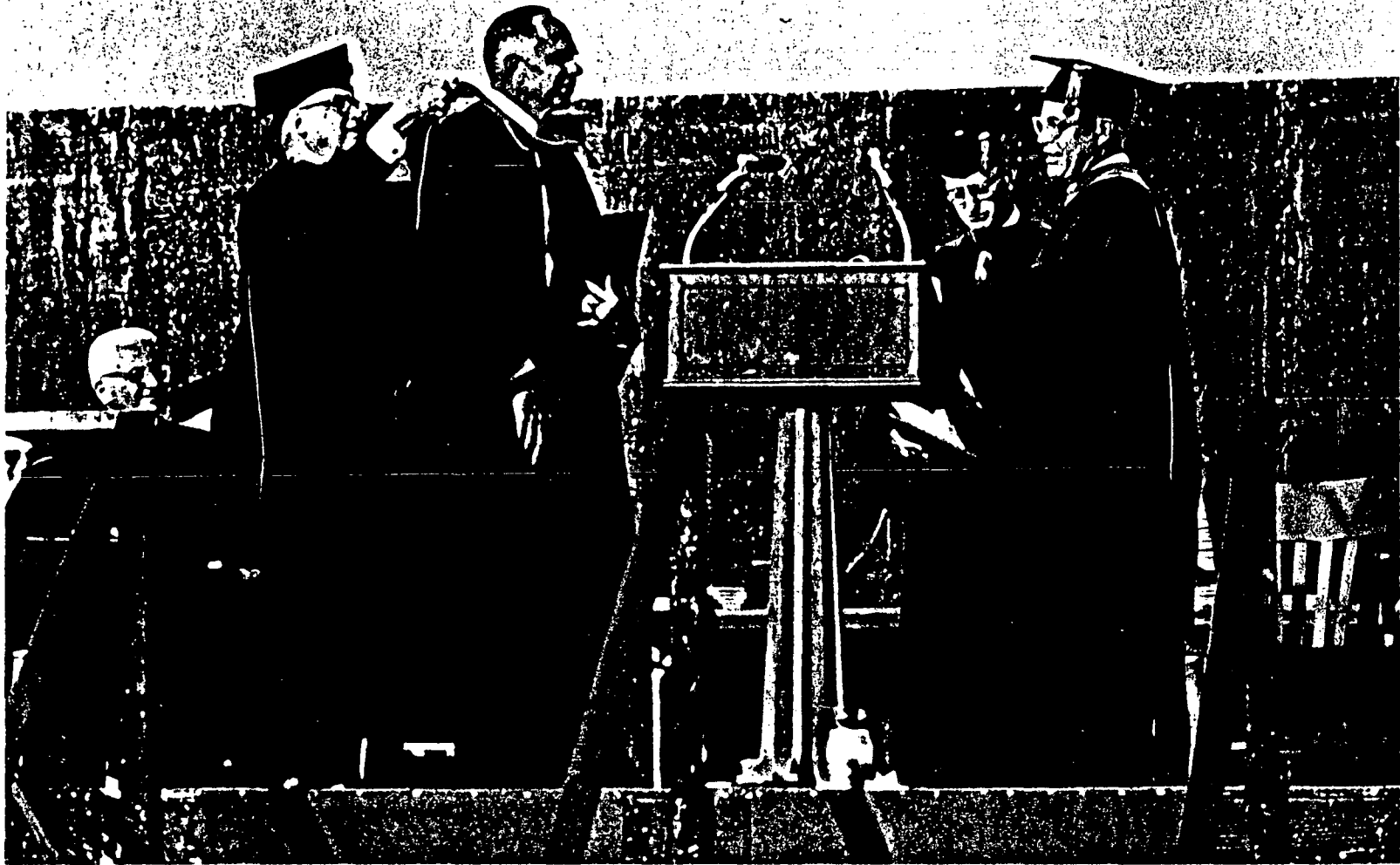
Cordially,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

Professor Edward W. Strong  
1155 Euclid Avenue  
Berkeley, Calif. 94708

GTS:MJ  
Strong  
Spec. Occ.



Receiving Honorary Degree, University of Delaware, Newark, Delaware, June 11, 1967

L to R: John Macy, Provost John S. Shirley, Seaborg, Edward Rosenberry, John A. Perkins

I met with C. I. Bradford (Technical Director, Pigments Department, Metal Products), Leo J. Barron (Marketing Supervisor, Pigments Department), Arthur Geil (Assistant General Manager, Pigments Department), and H. K. Clark (Legal Department of the Du Pont Company) and B. A. Schmickrath (Senior Vice President), D. Phinney (Chief, Engineering Operations), E. F. Bradley (Chief, Materials Engineering), S. G. Berkley (Projects Metallurgist), J. A. Martin (Health & Safety Director, United Aircraft Corporation), and W. F. Patton (Supervisor, Health & Safety Engineering of Pratt and Whitney). We discussed their request for exemption of ThO<sub>2</sub> dispersed nickel from licensing. This is opposed by Rickover and is a real pressure situation. Bradford, Schmickrath and Clark spoke.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot O' Gold Restaurant with my assistants followed by a walk (except Fritsch).

At 2:50 p.m. I presided over Adjudicatory Meeting 156 at which the Commission approved the Order, as revised, dated June 12, 1962, concerning Florida Power and Light Company (Turkey Point Units 3 and 4), Docket Nos. 50-250, 50-251.

At 2:55 p.m. I presided over Information Meeting 700 (notes attached) which lasted all afternoon. A thorny issue is the question of a thulium contract for Sanders Nuclear; AEC staff opposes this despite earlier commitments. We discussed a letter from the Vice President regarding John Finney's suggestion regarding International Ownership of a Diffusion Plant (copy attached).

At 4 p.m. I phoned Congressman Walter S. Baring (Nevada) to tell him that a great deal of concern has developed about the failure of the bill to increase the debt ceiling to pass; that there are some indications that if this bill fails we will be faced with severe program cutbacks which would include the Nevada site, the ROVER program, etc. He asked how much and I said it could be rather substantial. Baring said he thinks there is something afoot - although he isn't absolutely sure - to come up with a compromise for an increase to 350 billion dollars. I asked him if he thinks it will pass and he said he thinks they will come through on it. He said he is bitterly opposed to foreign aid and some parts of the poverty program. He thinks they both could be cut a great deal. As far as the war effort and defense go, he said he has always gone along with that. He also realizes what our program means to his state. He said he would look into the matter.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a Memorial Service for Paul Aebersold at the All Saints Episcopal church at Chevy Chase Circle.

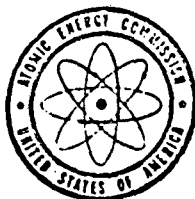
Tuesday, June 13, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland - D.C.

I called McGeorge Bundy to suggest dual purpose desalting plants for Israel and the UAR in connection with U.S. attempts (led by his special group) to find means to alleviate the Mid East situation.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a small pox vaccination at the AEC Health Unit for my South American trip.

At 10 a.m. I met with Dr. H. D. Bruner (Division of Biology and Medicine) who presented me with a gift from Dr. Ramos, Palomares, Spain.

At 10:30 a.m. I saw a film on plutonium.



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

COPY NO. 2  
June 12, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 700

2:55 p. m., Monday, June 12, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Staff Meeting with B&W Representatives to discuss Projected Uranium Requirements
2. Letter to the Chairman from Dr. Goldwasser
3. Interdepartmental Meeting this Week to Discuss Uranium Miner Problem

The Chairman said Secretary Gardner, HEW and Secretary of Labor Wirtz had agreed a meeting should be scheduled at AEC this week. A time and date will be determined tomorrow. (Fritsch-AGMO) *Elmer working*

4. Chairman's Report on June 10 White House Discussion of FY 67-FY 68 Budget (OC)
5. June 5 Letter from Joseph E. Moody, National Coal Policy Conference, re Comments on the Canadian Speech

The Chairman requested preparation of a response. (IP)

6. June 1 Letter from the Vice President re John Finney's Suggestion re International Ownership of Diffusion Plant

The Chairman noted the Vice President is expecting AEC to follow this matter with the Department of State. (DIA)



7. Proposed Letter to Attorney General Ramsey Clark re Disclosure of Classified Information

Approved with a revision. (Fritsch) *being rewritten*

8. AEC 994/38 - Report on Sanders Nuclear Corporation Proposal

Staff will prepare a letter to the Corporation as discussed for consideration on Thursday, June 15. (ID-SECY)

9. AEC 935/22 - Heavy Water Reactor Program Office

Approved. (RDT)

10. Report on Dr. Edward Teller's Presentation to the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards Saturday, June 10.

(RDT)

11. AEC 809/103 - Correspondence re Proposal for Construction of a Heavy Water Plant in Rumania

Approved. (GC)

12. AEC 782/60 - Proposed Amendment to UK Agreement for Cooperation

Approved. (DIA)

13. AEC 901/249 - Soviet Bloc Participation in International Conference and Visit to Oak Ridge

Approved. (DIA)

14. AEC 89/63 - Visa Action Required on Yugoslav National Proposed for Employment by ANL

The Commissioners requested additional information and a compilation of AEC policy. (DIA-I-S)

15. AEC 460/84 - International Symposium on Excitons, Electrons and Holes

The Commissioners requested further information for discussion on Thursday, June 15. (DMA-SECY)

16. AEC 1260 - Toll Enrichment Contract for Swedish OKG Plant

✓ Approved. A Ceremony will be scheduled for the D. C. Office Conference Room on June 22. (DIA-SECY)

17. AEC 811/161 - Proposed Response to ACDA re "Plowshare Film"

Approved. (Fritsch-PNE)

18. AEC 811/162 - Cabriolet Explosive

The Commissioners requested a safety analysis of accidental detonation. (PNE-SECY)

19. AEC 328/36 - Proposed Letter to Senator Pastore Regarding Declassification of U-235 Production Rate Information

Approved with revisions. (AGM)

20. Executive Personnel Appointment

Approved. (PER)

21. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 208

Noted. (PAR)

22. AEC 1218/1 - Unsolicited GE Proposal re Lead Telluride

Noted. (Commissioner Johnson did not participate.)

23. AEC 843/56 - Report on Private Gas Centrifuge

Noted. (Commissioner Johnson did not participate.)

*Noted. Knows of June conflict w/ Space Council Int'g*

24. AEC 1226/1 - Renewal of Appointment for Members of the Board of Contract Appeals and Consultants to the Commission

Noted. (SECY)

25. NTS Events (See General Crowson's June 7 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

26. General Manager's Oral Report on his June 9 Meeting with Assistant Secretary of Defense Enthoven

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

5:50 p. m.

PRESENT

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Brown  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Dr. English \*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Mr. Fowler \*  
Mr. Shaw \*\*\*  
Mr. Kratzer \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Waters \*\*\*\*\*  
Dr. Reichardt \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. Kelly \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 8  
\*\* Items 8, 9  
\*\*\* Item 9  
\*\*\*\* Items 12, 13, 14, 15, 16  
\*\*\*\*\* Item 14  
\*\*\*\*\* Items 17, 18

OT FILE

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 16



THE VICE PRESIDENT  
WASHINGTON

June 1, 1967

Dear Glenn:

Thank you so much for your thorough exposition concerning John Finney's suggestion that an American diffusion plant be placed under international ownership. I have reviewed the entire file.

I can certainly appreciate the problems and possible risks involved in such an undertaking. It does seem to me, however, that the international political benefits might well be balancing. At least the idea deserves the thorough review which I know you are now giving to it.

I know that you are working with the Department of State on this matter. I hope you will keep me informed of further developments.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

  
Hubert H. Humphrey

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

cc: The Honorable Dean Rusk

At 11 a.m. I met with Dr. Paulo de Goes (Scientific Attaché, Brazilian Embassy) to discuss arrangements (speeches, meetings with government officials) for my South American trip.

At 12 noon I saw the remaining section of the plutonium film.

At 12:30 p.m. I had lunch in the Germantown cafeteria with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin. I then left for the D.C. office.

At 2:15 p.m. I met with University of California Regents Philip L. Boyd and Theodore R. Meyer. Boyd opened the conversation by saying that they were contacting a number of people throughout the country, especially heads of major foundations, in order to come up with ideas as to possible candidates for the presidency of the University of California. He said they had just come from a meeting with Kermit Gordon, and lunch with Bob Calkins, of the Brookings Institution, in this connection. They have also talked to George Harrar, President of the Rockefeller Foundation, and were going to see McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation, later this afternoon. They were going to proceed on to New York to have dinner with Ed Carter and Ellie Heller and other members of the Regents Committee charged with the responsibility of coming up with a recommendation for the presidency.

Boyd asked whether I had any ideas as to possible candidates for the presidency, and also any ideas as to people whom they might contact who might be sources of names and evaluations of names in this connection. I said I hadn't given much thought to the latter, but that I had anticipated the former question and my mind had run through possible names of people whom I have met in government. I mentioned such names as Dean Rusk and John Gardner of the President's Cabinet; Walt Rostow, Eugene Rostow, Gardner Ackley of the Council of Economic Advisers; Walter Heller - formerly of that Council - Don Hornig (the President's Science Adviser), and Frank Keppel (former U.S. Commissioner of Education), without giving any particular personal appraisals or evaluations. They seemed especially interested in Frank Keppel, and I gave him a good recommendation.

They mentioned they have talked to Logan Wilson in order to get information as to possible names and evaluations of names. This led me to suggest that another such source of information might be Gustave Arlt (President of the Council of Graduate Schools in the United States) and Barnaby Keeney (Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities, of the National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities). I told them that if I get any more ideas on such sources of information, I would get in touch with them. They indicated that they were looking for a distinguished person of national stature, and thus a dark horse candidate was not likely. They also indicated that they were consulting with the Faculty Committee and had good contact with its members. They also indicated that Governor Reagan was going to stay out of it and not introduce political considerations, but let the regular selection process proceed in a normal manner. They said they would take extraordinary precautions that no names would leak prior to the final choice and announcement.

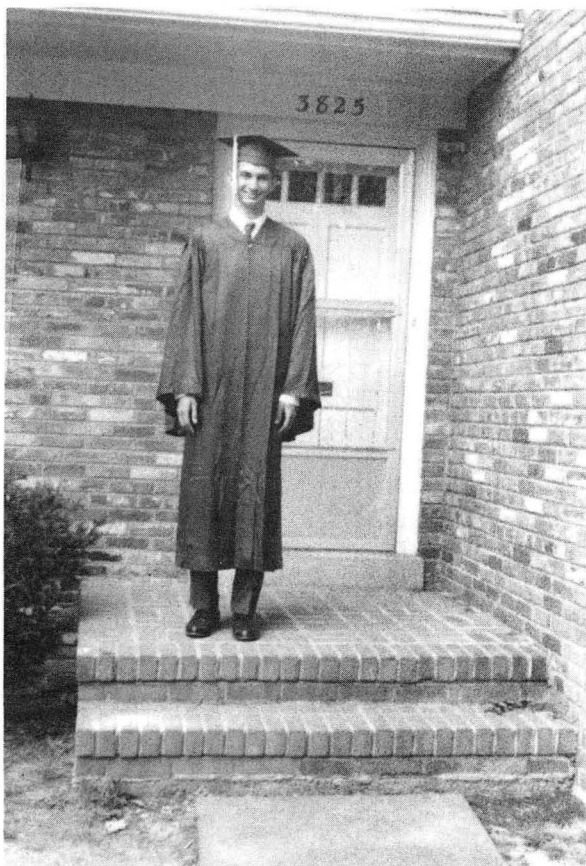
I described to them, at Boyd's request, the administrative set-up of the AEC and how it operates, including a description of the federal employees and the contract operation principle. In this connection, I was led to compare with the chancellorship at Berkeley and indicated that when I was Chancellor there were two problems with the chancellorship that led to difficulties: 1. the lack of definition of authority, and 2. the lack of administrative help. Boyd asked me

about my own retirement situation with respect to my University of California position, and I described to him the difficulties attendant with the fact that I don't receive any credit in that system for my four years during the war at the Metallurgical Laboratory in Chicago and my six and one-half years at the AEC, which amounts to a loss of ten and one-half years from the University of California system. They also mentioned the recent Regents' visit to Los Alamos, and the increased interest of the Regents in the University's operations for the AEC. I said that this increased interest is fortunate because the Commission has become concerned with the lack of interest at the highest administrative levels of the University. We left it that I would get in touch with them if I have any further information for them.

I sent the biweekly report to the President (copy attached).

I sent a memo to Rusk (copy attached) with copies to Bundy and Rostow, suggesting nuclear dual purpose desalting plants for Israel and the UAR.

At 5:30 p.m. Helen, Eric, Dianne and I attended the Wilson High School graduation, at which David graduated. He made the Wilson chapter of the National Honor Society and was cited for his D.C. Science Fair Awards.



Graduation Day - David Seaborg, June 13, 1967

June 13, 1967

ENCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

Dear Mr. President:

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

1. AEC Forecasts Additional Growth of Nuclear Power

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Nuclear Association in Montreal on May 31, I announced the updated AEC forecast of nuclear electrical generating capacity as between 120,000 and 170,000 megawatts by the end of 1980.

This forecast is a revision of one prepared by AEC last year which estimated an installed capacity of 80,000 to 110,000 megawatts by 1980. The new estimate reflects the great surge of reactor orders placed in the last year, as well as longer-range plans announced by utilities for nuclear power plants.

One of the latest announcements, as you probably have heard, concerns a two-reactor station about 45 miles southeast of Washington which would generate about 1,600 MWe on the system of the Baltimore Gas & Electric Company. These are the first nuclear plants announced for the vicinity of Washington, D. C.

2. Reduction in Force at AEC Plant in Amarillo

The AEC plans to make a small reduction in the contractor work force at our Pantex Plant at Amarillo, Texas, in order to adjust to current nuclear weapons production requirements. The reduction, which is to take place during the last half of 1967, will involve about 120 of the 1,600 plant employees. The AEC contractor (Mason & Hanger-Silas Mason Company, Inc.) has embarked upon a program to assist laid-off employees in securing jobs.

3. Bikini Atoll Environmental Survey for 1967

An AEC-Trust Territories Environmental Survey Team of ten scientists and technicians and four Marshallese natives made radioactivity measurements, took samples of soils, vegetation, and animals, and observed environmental conditions at essentially all of the islands in the Bikini Atoll during the period April 23 to May 7. The natives on these islands were evacuated in 1946 so the Atoll could be used for nuclear weapons testing. Consideration now is being given to when the natives might be returned.

However, there remains much work to be done before a recommendation can be made regarding repatriation. For example, the radiation data obtained during the most recent survey will have to be analyzed in the light of changing human living habits and permissible population dose limits (some levels are higher than guides for the population used by Federal agencies in their health protection activities). It may be that certain areas may have time-limited access and that certain local foods will have to be banned.

Some problems of agriculture have straightforward solutions while others will require careful consideration. The islands in their present state will sustain plants, and a tentative plan for planting has been suggested by the Trust Territories' agriculturalist. However, if the isotopic analysis of the soil indicates a necessity for clean-up operations, the loss of the limited organic matter might reduce the possibilities for plant life.

4. Public Service and Information Center to be Opened in Washington

On June 14 AEC will open an expanded public service and information center on the ground floor lobby of its downtown office at 1717 H Street, N. W. The renovation of the former lobby into an information and service facility was



undertaken by AEC in furtherance of the program which you have outlined for improving service to the public.

Civil Service Commission Chairman John Macy and I plan to take part in brief ceremonies opening the center. The Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Congressional Joint Committee have been invited, along with other public officials and Washington science writers and reporters.

The new service will include an enlarged AEC public document room, special window and interior displays on peaceful uses of atomic energy, new display racks for atomic energy literature available to the public, AEC public announcements, employment information, and information on how to do business with AEC.

5. Summary of AEC Demonstration Center Programs in Turkey and Panama

A record attendance for a one-month engagement was recorded by the AEC's "Atoms-in-Action" Nuclear Science Demonstration Center during its April 28-May 28 presentation in Ankara, Turkey. Visitors to the Demonstration Center's public and technical programs totaled 204,597 persons. Attendance by the Turkish public was particularly outstanding, totaling 192,794. Almost 12,000 students, teachers, scientists, engineers, and technicians took part in the more technical programs at the Center.

Operation of the Demonstration Center reactor provided valuable augmentation to research and training programs in Turkey, while a number of the studies undertaken with the irradiation facility promise improvements to the Turkish economy, particularly in the area of agricultural products. Significant irradiations were aimed at disinfection of grains, insect control, mutational crop improvement, and polymerization of chemicals.

Preliminary figures for the "Atoms-in-Action" presentation in Panama City May 4-June 4 reflect the smaller population of that country and its capital city. Public attendance was 71,288.

One feature of the Panama City science program was a series of lectures on the AEC Plowshare program, which included information on possible nuclear excavation of a sea-level canal. The lectures were delivered in Spanish by a staff member of our Puerto Rico Nuclear Center to engineering students and professional societies.

Panamanian officials were highly pleased with the overall Demonstration Center program and the Minister of Education requested that the presentation be extended for two more weeks. Because of the very tight schedule involved in presenting "Atoms-in-Action" in Quito, Ecuador, in late October, the extension could not be granted.

The Demonstration Center operated in Ankara is currently scheduled for Tehran, Iran, from November 1 to December 3.

6. Meeting with U.K. and Canadian Officials

Several of the other Commissioners and I were in Montreal on May 30-31 for meetings with the senior officials of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority and Atomic Energy of Canada Limited (AECL). On May 30, the first tripartite (U.S.-U.K.-Canada) meeting of top nuclear officials was held since the 1945 conference in Washington. On May 31 at the third annual meeting of the AEC and AECL, there was a general review of the respective programs and collaborative projects of the U.S. and Canada.

7. Congressional Matters

- a. The JCAE held a confirmation hearing on June 8 on the reappointment of Commissioner Johnson to a full five-year term on the Commission. The hearing was short and very friendly.
- b. The AEC Omnibus Bill was introduced by JCAE Chairman Pastore in the Senate on June 5, and Representative Holifield introduced a companion bill in the House on June 7. The bills include (1) toll enrichment for Euratom, (2) amendment of the Atomic Energy Act to eliminate the

Presidential determination for production and distribution of special nuclear materials, and (3) minor corrective amendments.

- c. The AEC Authorization Bill continues in Committee, principally as a result of Senator Pastore's concern about open-occupancy housing action in Illinois. His concern apparently pertains to whether Congress will authorize the 200 BeV accelerator project at the Weston site in Illinois without assurances about availability of housing for all employees. The Illinois House of Representatives passed an open-occupancy housing bill on May 10 and sent it to the Illinois Senate for its consideration. I am not aware of any decisive action since that time.
- d. The JCAE convened an executive session on June 9 to permit the Department of State and the AEC to consult with the Committee on a proposed extension of the Agreement for Cooperation on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy with South Africa. The proposed extension of the research agreement for a standard ten-year term is consistent with U.S. policy and agreements with a number of other countries, but it was felt desirable to consult with the Joint Committee on the matter before formal submission of the amendment because of the special situation of South Africa. Secretary Kohler and Commissioner Nabrit testified. The reaction of the Joint Committee members present was uniformly favorable and no difficulty is contemplated if the amendment, which is to be submitted shortly for Presidential consideration, is presented formally to the Joint Committee. The Department of State has also consulted with other Congressional committees.
- e. The AEC concluded its testimony on radiation exposure to uranium mine workers at JCAE hearings on May 23. The Joint Committee then resumed hearings June 6-9, with testimony from representatives of the Bureau of Mines, officials of certain Western States affected by this problem, and spokesmen from the mining industry. The

Committee continues to show concern about the 0.3 working level limit of radiation exposure proposed by the Department of Labor.

- f. Colorado Senator Allott was briefed May 31 by AEC staff and a representative from the Department of Labor concerning problems related to radiation exposure in uranium mining. Senator Allott appears to be of the view that the matter of adequate care and just compensation for uranium miners who suffer from cancer is a Federal rather than a state problem and that some action by the Federal Government is necessary. His objectives in this regard appear to be generally consistent with those stated by AEC at the recent hearings.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

JUN 13 1967

Dear Dean:

The recent developments in the Middle East prompt me to recall to your attention certain projects which have been under consideration for this region for some time in the past. I am referring to the two dual-purpose nuclear desalting projects, one proposed for installation in Israel and the other proposed for installation in the United Arab Republic, which were the subject of your memorandum to the President of May 21, 1966, and with respect to which Ambassador Bunker was serving as the President's special coordinator.

We recognize that the situation in the Middle East is enormously complex and that the question of what disposition should be made of these projects may not appear to be one of urgent priority. Nevertheless, it occurs to us that the possible usefulness of these projects in the overall settlement of the Middle East dispute may be rather significant and that they should not be lost sight of in the efforts which are now under way to develop a possible settlement.

As you know, both Israel and the UAR have attached considerable importance to their respective projects. The proposed Israeli project, in particular, always had the advantage of providing Israel with a source of water not subject to interruption by neighboring states and not dependent on the allocation of the already inadequate water resources of the Jordan Valley. Once again, it seems to me that the recent events may well intensify the problem of water allocation in the area rather than ease it. One or more desalting plants would both add significantly to the total volume of water available to the region and help overcome the problems of excessive salinity of Lake Tiberia, which is currently a limiting factor on the usefulness of the waters of the lower Jordan.

We believe it is interesting to note that at the recent Water for Peace Conference in Washington, which took place after the Middle East crisis had developed, UAR and Israeli representatives participated in a collateral meeting of nations interested in nuclear desalting and reaffirmed the strong interest of their governments in these projects.

At the same time, it has been recognized that there could be substantial political advantages to the United States in giving support to these

projects. Among other things, proceeding with the projects would introduce international safeguards into the area on a major scale, and U. S. assistance could possibly be used to secure Israeli agreement to place its entire nuclear program, including the Dimona project, under IAEA safeguards. It seems to me that the recent events probably increase rather than decrease the danger that one or more of the Middle Eastern countries will feel, however mistakenly, that its best interest in the future would be served by the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

We recognize that questions have been raised as to the economic desirability of these proposed projects. The study completed by Ambassador Bunker before his departure led, in our view, to a favorable finding on this point. It demonstrated that the water that would be supplied by the proposed Israeli project would have substantial value to the Israeli economy, although, as anticipated, outside assistance would be required to overcome the gap between the tangible value of this water and its cost of production in the proposed dual-purpose plant.

We believe that the possible role that these projects could play in the Middle Eastern settlement is such that the financial assistance that they would require is more readily justifiable now than any time in the past. As first plants of their kind, they would give each country a start in the application of a technology which, with the improvements which we believe are inevitable, can play a major role in the future peaceful development of the area.

As you know, we have made extensive studies of this project and will be most pleased to cooperate with the Departments of State and Interior, and with the NSC Committee just named by the President, in giving them urgent consideration in the coming weeks. Commissioner Ramey is in frequent touch with members of your staff in connection with these projects and I have asked him to take responsibility for any necessary follow-up.

I am also sending copies of this letter to Mac Bundy and Walt Rostow in view of their association with you in the study of the Middle East situation.

Cordially,

~~Richard M. Nixon~~

Chairman

The Honorable Dean Rusk  
Secretary of State

Wednesday, June 14, 1967 - D.C.

At 10:05 a.m. I met with University of California Engineering Professor Paul F. Keim who just wanted to drop in to say hello, motivated to do so on the basis of my recent visit with his son, Russell Keim, who is with the National Academy of Engineering. He told me that his stay in Egypt for 27 months, which I had helped to arrange while I was Chancellor, turned out very successfully. He returned to the University of California at Berkeley, and then some years later spent some time in the Dominican Republic working on its water problems. He plans to retire within the next year. He said he has been conferring with officials of the Federal Power Commission with respect to the role of hydro projects in view of the competition from nuclear power. He has talked to Jack M. Shepley (name changed from Schachtman), who was a classmate of mine in physics courses at UCLA.

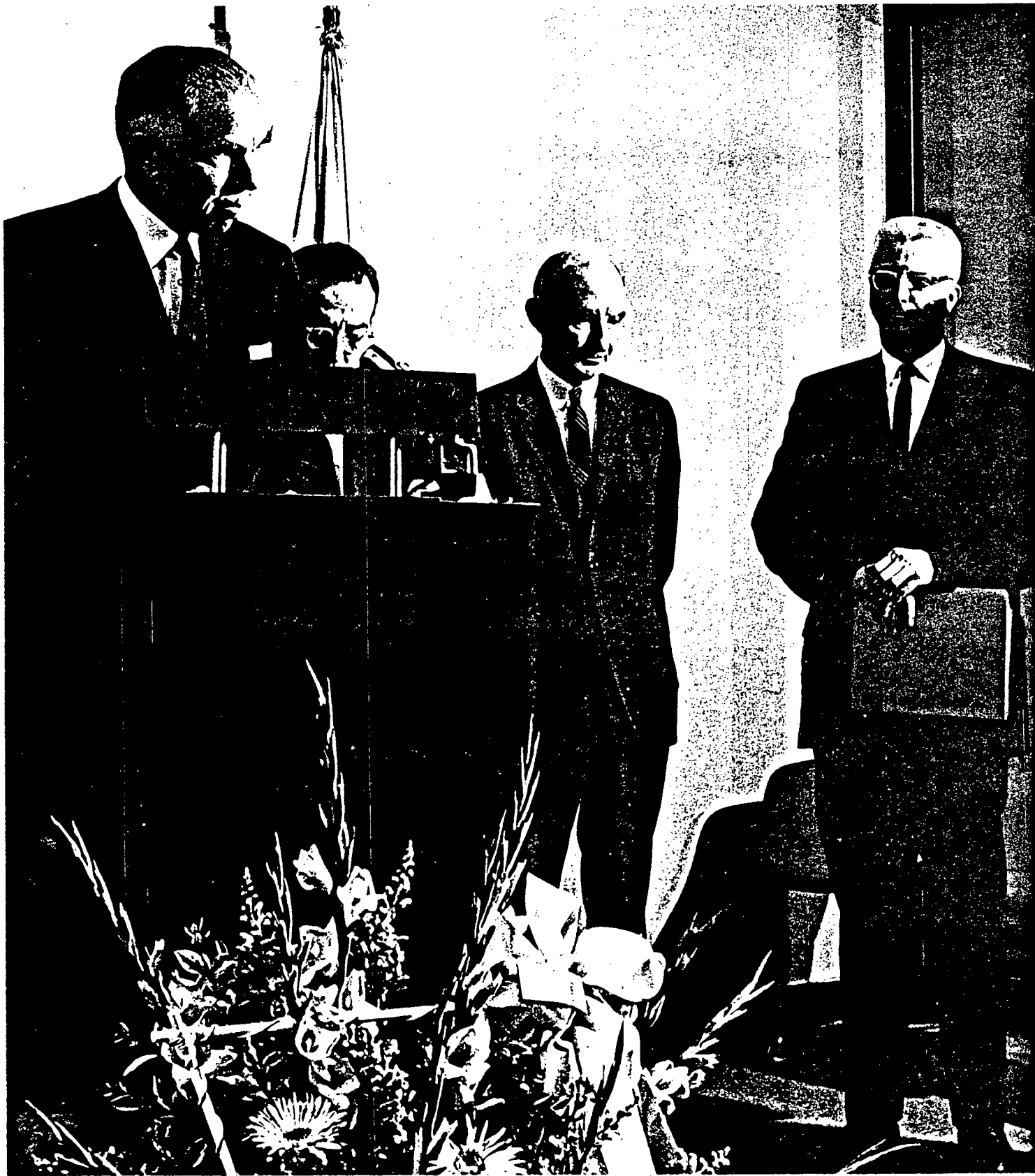
At 11:15 a.m. I received a phone call from W. Marvin Watson, Special Assistant to the President, stating that he had a call from Mayor Daley saying that Norman Ramsey has selected for Weston financial business the only bank in Chicago that is anti-Administration. The two big banks in Chicago - both good banks - that support the President are First National Bank and Continental Bank.

At 12:30 p.m. I spoke at the official opening of our H Street Public Service Center at which time I also introduced John Macy, who also spoke. Helen attended. I issued a press release on declassification of gaseous diffusion uranium-235 production capacity at this ceremony.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with John Macy in the D.C. office dining room. We discussed possible Commissioners and agreed to approach Howard Vesper, Joseph Swidler, Marion Boyer, and William Mitchell. After lunch Macy and I walked to the White House where, in the Rose Garden, I witnessed President Johnson's swearing-in of Alexander (Sandy) Trowbridge as Secretary of Commerce. Industrialists from all over the country were present. Mrs. Trowbridge, two sons and a daughter were also present.

I sent a letter to Ramsey Clark, Attorney General, asking for an investigation of information leaks of Restricted Data as in the Technical Week issues of January 2nd and March 20th.

At 4 p.m. I met in our Commission meeting room with Secretary of Labor Wirtz; Secretary of HEW Gardner; Dr. John Buckley, Interior; Sam Hughes, BOB; Dr. Ivan Bennett, OST; along with Commissioner Ramey and John Erlewine to discuss uranium miner radiation exposure problems. I opened the meeting by stating my belief that an effective action program to deal with problems arising out of the exposure of uranium miners to radiation from radon daughters called for coordination of the activities of the Federal agencies involved. I stated that the AEC is prepared to proceed with such a program and that our staff has prepared a list of possible projects which has been sent to each Committee principal. Secretary Gardner and Secretary Wirtz stated their agreement with a coordinated approach and the discussion turned to the proposed list of projects. Secretary Gardner asked if the AEC is in a position to fund additional R&D work. Erlewine replied that AEC's planned R&D program relating to the uranium mining problems amounts to about \$350,000 for FY 1968. However, AEC does not believe that this program is adequate and is seeking authority to reprogram up to a million dollars.



Opening of AEC Public Service and Information Center, 1717 "H" Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C., June 14, 1967

L to R: Seaborg, James Ramey, Harold Price, and John Macy, Jr.



Secretary Wirtz observed that the proposed list of projects does not include work directly relating to enforcement of the Radiation Standards recently established under the Welsh-Healy Act. He stated that he has received about 45 mine inspection reports from the Bureau of Mines. These reports show a substantial number of the mines to have radon daughter levels of less than 1 Working Level with quite a number more having levels between 1 and 3 WLS. However, he said that several mines have substantially higher levels. He stated that it would be helpful if the initial survey could be completed more rapidly than now appears to be the case so that the extent of the problem could better be evaluated. He proposed that the DOL, HEW and AEC provide manpower to assist the Bureau of Mines to complete the survey. Secretary Wirtz stated that he would like for the PHS and AEC to have members of their staff join as observers during inspections currently underway. He suggested that it would also be desirable for the interdepartmental committee to help Labor evaluate the inspection reports received. He expressed the view that it might be possible to take informal actions to persuade mines with high WL readings to take corrective actions.

Secretary Wirtz suggested that in view of legislative proposals being made or considered by certain Congressmen it is desirable to quickly develop an Administration position on workmen's compensation problems. He proposed that this be a second area for early Committee consideration. The other Committee members concurred on Wirtz' suggestions and proposed that their respective staffs meet to discuss the two areas suggested by Secretary Wirtz and report back in about ten days. I suggested that each principal name a working deputy as the point of contact for further staff actions. The following persons were designated: Esther Peterson and David Swankin, DOL; Assistant Secretary of HEW Philip R. Lee; AEC Commissioner Ramey and John Erlewine; Buckley is to provide the name of the Interior representative; Fred Schuldt and Irving Lewis, BOB; and Dr. Robert Milch, OST. Erlewine was requested to contact the other departments to arrange meetings to start the requested actions.

I called Senator Pastore to discuss the mark-up of our FY 1968 Authorization Bill. He said he is against the inclusion of the 200 BeV Accelerator A&E money but he thinks it will be included by majority vote.

I received a call at 5 p.m. from Cady (Chrysler) who said Lynn Townsend had asked him to get in touch with me regarding a station wagon. They have one, a good buy, which he will show us tomorrow.

Dave bought a squirrel monkey for \$2.00 and it escaped to our back yard trees right after he brought it home.

Tape called me at home about 9:10 p.m. to say he has heard from Jack Rosen, who attended the JCAE Mark-up meeting this evening, that the 200 BeV Accelerator money is in!

Thursday, June 15, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland

I learned this morning that the Omnitron A&E funds are not in the Authorization Bill which the JCAE agreed on last night! As a result McDaniel called McMillan to get his reaction. He said the effect on LRL would be disastrous if the Omnitron were cancelled. Ironically it is McMillan's lack of interest and indicating to JCAE people that it could be postponed that led to the JCAE action. The tragedy is that the BOB probably will not include it in the FY 1969 budget.

At 9:20 a.m. I met with Bill Ginkel, Manager, Idaho Operations Office.

At 9:45 a.m. I presented a Certificate of Commendation on the occasion of his retirement to George Taylor, Division of Inspection, in my office with the General Manager, Tape, Ramey, Curt Nelson and staff of the Division of Inspection present.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 701 (notes attached). We reviewed Hennessey's June 14th memo (copy attached), and agreed with the General Counsel's proposal to negotiate a settlement of claims by N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken based initially on \$25,000 with a fall-back to \$40,000 if necessary. We also requested consideration of possible honorary recognition of the program contributions of Philips.

At 12:05 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 238 (notes attached).

At 12:15 p.m. I presided over Executive Session Adjudicatory Meeting 157 (action summary attached).

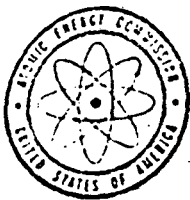
At 12:30 p.m. the Commission met with William Mitchel, Chairman, Second Regulatory Review Panel, to hear his report on his Panel Report on procedures for contested reactor licensing cases.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch in the cafeteria with Arnie Fritsch and Julie Rubin, followed by a walk.

At 2 p.m. I met with Warren Winstead, President, Nova University, Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Fred Nelson, Assistant to Senator Holland, along with Julie Rubin. Winstead stated that the purpose of his visit was to inform me about the new Nova University at Fort Lauderdale, Florida. This is a new privately endowed institution which will initially include only a graduate program with plans to include undergraduate activities at some future date. At present, they have some 300 acres, a \$3 million construction program underway, and an additional \$3 million follow-on commitment for an early date. A number of outstanding university-affiliated names were identified as advisors to the formation of programs at Nova University. Killian, Seitz, and Segrè of Berkeley were some of the persons mentioned as being in an advisory capacity. The first term will start in September with about fifteen students and a faculty plus staff of about 85. The initial operating budget is about \$1.3 million.

Nelson was introduced as a Ford Foundation intern who is spending a year in Washington and acting as a local representative for Nova University and another university in Puerto Rico. Nelson advised of an elementary and high school located on the Nova University campus area which is being used for experimental work in elementary education. They are tied into the county educational television network and would be available for cooperative projects with the university in developing improved educational programs. I thanked the visitors for providing me with this information and at Winstead's invitation, indicated I would try to pay a visit to their campus on one of my trips to Florida. In departing Winstead passed along greetings to me from my old Berkeley friend Lee McLain who is working in a consultant capacity with Nova University.

At 2:20 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2277 (action summary attached).



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

COPY NO. 2  
June 15, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 701

10:00 a.m., Thursday, June 15, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters.

1. General Manager's June 13 Memorandum re Recommended Action on the Decision of the Wage Appeals Board, United States Department of Labor, Concerning Loft

Approved. (GC-LABR)

2. Agenda for the Week of June 19, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

3. Attendance at the 101st GAC Meeting, August 2, 3 and 4, 1967, Los Alamos

Commissioners Ramey and Tape plan to attend. (SECY)

4. Eleventh General Conference of the IAEA, Vienna, Austria, September 26, 1967.

The Chairman and Commissioners Ramey and Tape plan to attend.  
(Fritsch-SECY)

5. AEC 1044/13 - Visit to Minuteman Site

Noted. (DMA-SECY)

6. Letter to Mr. Robert F. Gilkeson, President, Philadelphia Electric Company

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

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

7. JCAE Mark-up of Fiscal Year 1968 Budget (Controller's June 15 Memorandum)

Discussed.

8. June 14 Letter from ENI

The Commissioners agreed the ENI proposal is acceptable as a basis of negotiation. (AGM)

9. AEC 289/56 - Claim for Compensation by N. V. Philips. Gloeilampenfabrieken

Approved. (GC)

10. AEC 620/54 - James C. Hobbs v. United States of America, Atomic Energy Commission

Approved. (GC)

11. AEC 574/12 - Causes and Corrective Actions Regarding Weapons Production Complex Budget Estimates

Approved with revisions on Pages 4 and 5. (DMA)

12. AEC 867/133 - Proposed Reply to the DOD re Dispersal

Approved. (DMA)

13. AEC 460/84 - International Symposium on Excitons, Electrons, and Holes (See also AEC 460/85)

Approved. The Commissioners requested revision of review procedures. (DMA)

14. AEC 1000/17 - Interagency Safety Review Procedures for Snap 17/Nimbus B

Discussed and to be scheduled for further consideration on Monday, June 19. (SECY)

15. AEC 994/39 - Draft Letter to Sanders Nuclear Corporation

Approved with revisions. (ID)

16. AEC 855/80 - Selection of Nerva Engine Thrust

The Commissioners requested a chronology of consideration and discussion with the Joint Committee Staff. (SNS)

17. AEC 87/120 - AEC Participation in Interest and Bond Redemption, Civic Center Facilities, Richland

Approved. (OEIC)

18. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 209

Noted. (PAR)

\*\*\*\*\*

19. Executive Session Item (Commissioner Ramey's June 14 Memorandum)

Discussed and to be scheduled for further consideration on Monday, June 19. (SECY)

\*\*\*\*\*

20. The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's comments on the above items of business. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:00 Noon

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Price \*\*  
Admiral Rickover \*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Dr. Beck \*\*  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

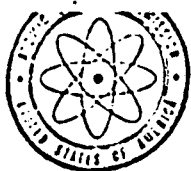
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Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 2

\*\* Items 2, 3

\*\*\* Items 4, 5, 6



ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20545

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 238

12:05 p. m., Thursday, June 15, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. Mr. Price's June 14 Memorandum re Extension of Expiration Date of Provisional Operating License No. DPR-9, Docket No. 50-16

Approved. (DRL)

2. Mr. Price's June 14 Memorandum re Draft Speech (Mr. Price's Speech to the Health Physics Society on June 20)

The Chairman discussed briefly changes on Pages 9, 10, 11, and 12 and suggested other comments from the Commissioners be directed to staff. (ADRA)

3. Oral Report on Mr. Price's Meeting with Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, June 8-10, 1967.

4. Mr. Price's Thursday, June 22 Appointment with Public Service Electric and Gas Company

5. Mr. Price's Discussion with Mr. John Dunning, Columbia University re Triga Reactor Operating License - Docket No. 50-208

6. Mr. Price's Oral Report on Telephone Call from Mr. C. I. Bradford, Technical Director - Medal Products Pigments Department, duPont, re Union Carbide June 23 Test Run

Commissioner Johnson requested information on the availability of Virgin Nickel. (ADRA)

7. Personnel Item

The Commissioners requested circulation of a biography. (ADRA)

8. The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's comments on the above items of business. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:15 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Henderson  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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General Counsel  
Secretary



June 14, 1967

ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

INFORMATION MEETING ITEM

CLAIM FOR COMPENSATION BY N. V. PHILIPS  
GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN

Note by the Secretary

The General Manager has requested that the attached memorandum of June 14, 1967 from the General Counsel, with attachments, be circulated for notation by the Commission at the Information Meeting scheduled for Thursday, June 15, 1967.

W. B. McCool

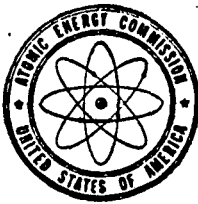
Secretary

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Asst. Gen. Mgr.	1
Exec. Asst. to GM	1
Asst. GM for Admn.	1
Asst. GM for Plans & Prod.	1
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Congr. Relations	2
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326 US ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
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Patents



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

JUN 14 1967

MEMORANDUM FOR CHAIRMAN SEABORG  
COMMISSIONER JOHNSON  
COMMISSIONER NABRIE  
COMMISSIONER RAMEY  
COMMISSIONER TAPE

THROUGH GENERAL MANAGER *K.R.*

SUBJECT: CLAIM OF N. V. PHILIPS' GLOEILAMPENFABRIEKEN ET AL  
FOR LEGAL AND EQUITABLE COMPENSATION -- PROPOSAL  
TO NEGOTIATE A SETTLEMENT

The attorney for N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken has requested that the Commission consider a settlement of Philips' claims, both legal and equitable, arising out of the Government's use of Philips' owned inventions in the atomic energy field; Philips' assistance to the Government in early atomic energy work; and just compensation for Government interference in, or violation of, Philips' rights in the atomic energy field, both here and abroad. The suggested figure for negotiation is "in the six figure range". A detailed statement of the points submitted for negotiation of settlement is contained in a letter of Philips' attorney, General King, of February 17, 1967, a copy attached.

DOE ARCHIVES

Philips' claim for compensation of \$20 million was first formally presented to the AEC by the filing of P.C.B. Docket 16 in 1954. The inventions and patent rights for which Philips sought compensation were concentrated in four fields identified as: 1) Fermi, 2) Hertz, 3) Metallurgy, and 4) Penning. The inventions and relationship to the AEC are as follows:

1) Fermi. Philips had pre-war contractual relationships with Fermi, including exclusive rights in certain foreign patents and a non-exclusive license in Fermi's 1940 U. S. patent on neutron irradiation of elements.

2) Hertz. The Hertz processes for the separation of isotopes by a gaseous diffusion separation cascade were developed by Hertz while employed by Philips in the 1920's. The Hertz process most closely related to the U. S. work on the gaseous diffusion separation of uranium was not patented in the United States but was published and patented in certain foreign countries in the 1920's and early 1930's. Two Hertz U. S. patents which expired in 1941 were only remotely related to any U. S. work in this field.

3) Metallurgy. A hot wire decomposition process for the production of pure metals was a development of Philips' employees, particularly Van Arkel and deBoer; Philips obtained foreign patents, and several U. S. patents which had expired by 1949. The Government experimented unsuccessfully in the use of a hot wire process for the production of uranium and of thorium. The Government used a hot wire process in the 1940's for the production of boron, which process however does not appear to have been covered by any Philips' patent. The U. S. produced considerable amounts of zirconium and hafnium in the 1950's by a hot wire process but this was after the expiration of the Philips' U. S. patents relating to these metals (hereinafter called "Van Arkel" patents).

4) Penning. While employed by Philips, Penning made a number of inventions on the use of cold cathode discharge tubes in rectifiers, ion sources, leak detectors and gas pressure gauges. Philips had both U. S. and foreign patents (hereinafter called "Penning" patents). There is admitted minor use in the atomic energy program by the Government of the inventions of two of these patents prior to their expiration.

DOE ARCHIVES

The second part of the Philips' claim was for just compensation:

1) for infringement of Philips' foreign patent rights by the Government's export licensing, or exportation, of atomic energy materials or devices, and 2) for the 1946 Act's prohibition of Philips' exercise of its non-exclusive license rights in Fermi's U. S. patent.

Philips also requested an award: 1) for its sponsorship or prior ownership of pre-1939 inventions used by the United States in the atomic energy field, and, 2) for its part in bringing Fermi to the United States.

Decisions of the Patent Compensation Board and of the Court of Appeals, D. C. on Docket 16 have now limited Philips' claim before the Board for just compensation and award under the Board's jurisdiction to three issues:

- 1) just compensation for Government use and the revocation by enactment of the 1946 Atomic Energy Act of three Van Arkel, and three Penning U. S. patents then in existence,
- 2) just compensation or an award for Government use and the revocation by enactment of the 1946 Act of a later issued Penning U. S. patent, and
- 3) award for the disclosure to the U. S. of theretofore unpublished "know-how" in the Hertz process most closely related to the U. S. work, and its consequent use, if proved.

On the basis of investigation of Government records and the evidence so far presented by Philips, it appears that there may be grounds for concluding the Government has a legal liability of about \$2,000-\$15,000, for use of two of the Penning patents in existence in 1946. There also may be some basis for nominal liability for non-Government use, arising out of revocation of patent rights by the 1946 Act. All patents have, however, now expired and the Applicants have never asserted any specific claim to such a use. No evidence has been found of the production use of the hot-wire metal production process prior to the expiration of the related Van Arkel patents. No evidence of disclosure by Philips of know-how to the United States in the Hertz diffusion separation field has been found or adduced thus far, although General King now asserts that he has such evidence. The assertions, answers to interrogatories, and other evidence submitted by the Applicants on this point provide no basis for believing that any documentary evidence exists or, in fact, that any credible evidence can be produced, that there was a disclosure to the United States Government of "know-how" in the Hertz process. We know of no such evidence; in fact, we have negative affidavits of the Columbia principal participants who are still living, Urey and Dunning. If, of course, such a disclosure and its use in the gaseous diffusion plants could be proved to the satisfaction of the Board (or final review authority), the liability could involve millions.

Philips, in recognition of its now limited legal basis for compensation under the Patent Compensation Board procedure, in 1965 had a private bill, H.R. 10601, introduced in the 89th Congress to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to consider and render judgement on certain

enumerated claims for equitable compensation; these are substantially the claims which were excluded by the Board and the Court of Appeals from Board jurisdiction and are set forth in General King's letter beginning at the bottom of the first page. H.R. 10601 was referred to the Judiciary Committee in the 89th Congress but no action was taken in Committee (a copy of our comments on this bill are attached). General King has advised that he has prepared a bill to be introduced in the House of Representatives in this session of the Congress, authorizing the Court of Claims to consider and advise Congress as to any legal or equitable relief due to the claimant. He did not specify the limits of the claim to be set forth in the proposed bill, but presumably it would include all claims of Philips which have been presented at various times in the Board proceedings.

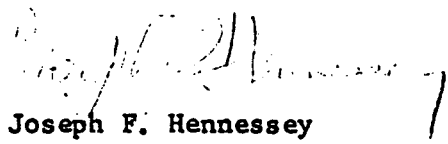
Several final hearings were set by the Patent Compensation Board on Docket 16, the last for March 14, 1967. It however was postponed because of General King's illness. The Board however will schedule further Docket 16 hearings only after notification of the Commission's action on the present settlement proposal, since it was notified of the proposal by General King's letter of February 17, 1967. General King has requested consideration by the Commission of settlement at an early date to avoid the necessity of further preparation for hearings on the P.C.B. application, which he states will involve certain witnesses now in Holland.

DOE ARCHIVES

General King stresses that the Board proceedings on the legal issues remaining, attendant possibility of appeal to the Courts, and the possible enactment of legislation that would refer the case to the Court of Claims for an advisory opinion on the propriety of equitable relief, will necessarily require extended and expensive preparation and hearings. He therefore contends that a reasonable monetary settlement, considering both the claims now before the Board and those enumerated in his letter to be included in the proposed bill, would be to the advantage of the Applicant and the U. S. AEC. He suggested that an offer of several hundred thousand dollars would be acceptable. He also spoke of the possibility of some honorary recognition to Philips in the nature of a non-monetary award but made it clear that this would be in addition to and not in lieu of a reasonable monetary settlement.

Since the acknowledged liability is less than \$15,000, and the probability of establishing other substantial liability is small, at least absent

special Congressional action, no more than a settlement based upon the acknowledged liability and the expense to the AEC of further proceedings, would appear to be warranted at the present time.

  
Joseph F. Hennessey  
General Counsel

Attachment:

Ltr. 2/17/67, King to Anderson

Ltr. to Celler, 8/12/66, re H.R. 10601 **DOE ARCHIVES**



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

August 12, 1966

Honorable Emanuel Celler  
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary  
House of Representatives

Subject: H. R. 10601

Dear Mr. Celler:

Thank you for your letter of October 21, 1965 requesting views on H. R. 10601, a Bill "To confer jurisdiction upon the United States Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, a corporation duly organized and existing under the laws of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and having its principal office in Eindhoven in that country."

DOE ARCHIVES

The Bill is very closely related to an action now pending before the Patent Compensation Board of the Atomic Energy Commission, P.C.B. Docket No. 16. Philips in 1954 filed an application with the Patent Compensation Board under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 for compensation encompassing a number of claims, including claims based upon the alleged: use by the Commission or its predecessors of the inventions of certain U. S. patents, some of which had expired prior to passage of the 1946 Act, and of certain foreign patents; exportation or issuance of export licenses by the Commission on materials ". . . in violation of Philips' rights outside the United States."; partial revocation by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 of non-exclusive license rights in a Fermi patent; and the alleged disregard of Philips' contractual rights in certain other patents.

The Patent Compensation Board, in its decision of November 14, 1961, denied the specific claims based upon foreign patents, expired United States patents, and the non-exclusive license and alleged contract rights in the Fermi patents and inventions as being without legal basis and also denied all claims on the statute of limitations (28 USC 2401a). The Board's decision became final by the Commission's denial of Philips' petition for review of the Board's decision.

This decision was reviewed by the U. S. Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, which affirmed the decision in part and reversed it in part and ordered the case remanded (316 F.2d 401; 131 USPQ 285). Philips is now presently actively prosecuting its application before the Board with respect to those claims which the Court remanded, including the claims based on United States patents which had not expired before passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946. The claims which the Bill would authorize the Court of Claims to hear de novo are substantially the claims which were rejected by the Atomic Energy Commission and by the Court of Appeals.

Jurisdiction to hear claims for compensation based upon the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 was established by Congress in an agency board, the Patent Compensation Board, which would have special expertise on the subject matter, with the review of such decisions in the courts. This jurisdiction to hear such claims was continued by Congress in the 1954 Atomic Energy Act. The Bill's authorization to the Court of Claims to hear de novo claims based on subject matter previously heard by the Patent Compensation Board of the Commission and reviewed by the Court of Appeals, would in our opinion, grant an advantage to Philips which would not be available to others who may be similarly situated.

While the Bill would confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine and render such judgment as equity and justice shall require, we know of no legal precedent for claims for compensation against the United States, based upon alleged violations of foreign patents, or the use in the United States of technology disclosed in foreign patents, nor do we know of any basis for claims against the Government for compensation based upon a non-exclusive license. It is believed the enactment of this Bill could lead to others making similar claims which are now without legal basis.

DOE ARCHIVES

We are also concerned that the staleness of the claim would present a severe impediment to de novo consideration of the claims by the Court of Claims. The claims of Philips are based in substantial part on the asserted use by the Government commencing more than 25 years ago of material published or patented more than 30 years ago. Apart from the question of whether such use, if true, constitutes a basis for a claim against the Government, any decision on the merits would in all probability have to be based on evidence of questionable reliability because of the long interval of time which has elapsed.

For the foregoing reasons, the Commission is opposed to the proposed Bill.



The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's Program.

Sincerely yours,

General Manager

DOE ARCHIVES

*Law Offices of*  
THOMAS H. KING  
CLIFFORD A. SHELDON  
NEIL B. KABATCHNICK  
WILLIAM C. CRAFT  
ELMER B. COLLINS  
GLENN R. MOODY, JR.

*Suite 617 Barr Building*  
910 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N. W.  
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PHONE: 202 296-4166

February 17, 1967

Roland A. Anderson, Esq.  
Assistant General Counsel for Patents  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
Germantown, Maryland

RE: N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken, Docket No. 16

Dear Mr. Anderson:

In response to your letter of January 9, 1967 in which you asked me to enumerate the points that we submit for negotiation for settlement, the following matters before the Patent Compensation Board are specially enumerated:

- (1) claim for compensation for use of invention in Patent No. 2,197,079 based on Answer No. 19a (April 14, 1966).
- (2) claim for compensation for use of invention in Patent No. 2,211,668, based on Answer 20a (April 14, 1966).
- (3) award for use of gaseous diffusion process comparable to but independent of disclosure in British Patent No. 226,396 (1927). That is, since Answer No. 22 disclaims reliance on British patent, availability of process to A.E.C. must have been obtained from disclosures of Philips'. We ~~are still without~~ <sup>now have</sup> proof that there was a disclosure.

DOE ARCHIVES

In addition to that, the following items enumerated in a bill which was introduced in the last session of Congress to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims are submitted as proper for consideration by the Commission in making a settlement in which all matters which Philips' feel are appropriate for consideration in a one lump-sum settlement between the Atomic Energy Commission and N. V. Philips' Gloeilampenfabrieken of Eindhoven, Kingdom of the Netherlands:

- (1) (a) The utilization by the United States, in the development of the atomic bomb and in the production and utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy, of the following United States patents prior to their stated expiration dates:

<u>Inventor</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Expired</u>
Hertz	1,498,097	June 17, 1941
Hertz	1,486,521	March 11, 1941
Van Arkel et al	1,671,213	May 29, 1945
deBoer et al	1,709,781	April 16, 1946

- (b) The utilization by the United States, in the development of the atomic bomb and in the production and utilization of special nuclear material or atomic energy, of the following foreign patents divulged to the United States prior to their expiration dates:

<u>Country</u>	<u>Patent Number</u>
Canada	270,184 (British 266,396 - Dutch 18,449)
Britain	321,914
Britain	673,424
Holland	23,763
Italy	324,458

DOE ARCHIVES

- (2) The export by the United States, or by a corporation owned or controlled by the United States, or by a contractor, subcontractor, or any person, firm or corporation acting for the Government or with the authorization and consent of the Government, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, of reactors, plutonium, radioactive isotopes, and related materials for use in violation of claimant's foreign patents covering (a) the separation of isotopes by gaseous diffusion methods, two separate inventions, one with priority of April 19, 1922, and the last involving priority of August 21, 1925, (b) the processing of rare metals and elements to bring them to a pure state, (c) the inventions and discoveries embodied in U.S. Patent Nos. 2,182,736; 2,197,079; 2,211,668; and 2,431,887; and (d) the invention and discovery in U.S. Patent No. 2,206,634, together with that covered by U.S. Patent Application, Serial No. 57,325, filed January 2, 1936;
- (3) Depriving claimant, by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, of the right to utilize, in the United States, the process covered by U. S. Patent No. 2,206,634 with respect to which claimant was possessed of a nonexclusive, royalty-free license.

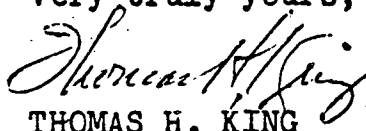
- (4) Depriving claimant of contractual rights under the Fermi-Szilard, et al. Patent No. U.S. 2,708,656; and the Fermi-Zin, et al. Patent No. U.S. 2,714,577; and the Fermi invention first patented in Italy, Italian Patent 324,458 - U.S. Patent 2,206,634, and the Fermi Application No. 57,325 for a U.S. patent filed January 2, 1936 for controlled fission but the application not finally processed although invention used by the United States.

As you can see from the attached copy of a letter to Mr. Watson, I do not expect to be at the office between the 25th of February and approximately April 15, 1967. If things go very well, of course, I hope to get back before then but there may be some complications which would delay my return. The work problem is not in connection with actually doing any desk work but in traveling to and from the office and the usual bustling around that is inherent in the practice of law.

I would appreciate your giving this matter your consideration while I am away in order that we can properly reach some decision. I feel both you and I as attorneys would like to settle this whole matter amicably.

Your courtesies are greatly appreciated. DOE ARCHIVES

Very truly yours,



THOMAS H. KING

Encl.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, Gen. Mgr.

Approved <sup>DATE:</sup> June 15, 1967

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary <sup>Original signed</sup>  
W. B. McCool

Date R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2277, THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1967, 2:20 P.M.,  
ROOM A-410, GERMANTOWN, MARYLAND

SECY:RH

## Commission Business

1. Commission Resolution (See AEC 371/40)

Approved, for signature by the Chairman.

The Ceremony is rescheduled for 4:30 p.m., June 29. (SECY/AGM)

2. AEC 1143/60 - Contractor Proposal Evaluation Board Report on  
200 Area Proposals

Discussed.

Early meetings with the companies will be scheduled. (AGM/SECY)

Commissioner Johnson requested further information on the purchase of cattle.

Commissioner Ramey requested staff consider ascertaining the possibility of submission of an additional proposal for work at Idaho. (AGM)

3. JCAE Markup of FY 1968 Budget (See Controller's June 15, 1967  
Memorandum)

Mr. John Conway is to be provided a copy of the justification data for the research facility. (CC)

4. AEC 1253/2 - FY 1969 Budget Preview - Program and Financial Plan  
AEC 1253/3 - Proposed Letter to Dr. Hornig re FY 1969 Budget Cycle

Discussed.

The Commission requested the letter to Dr. Hornig be revised for further discussion at the Information Meeting to be held on Monday, June 19, 1967. (OC/SECY)

2

June 15, 1967

Commissioner Ramey requested additional emphasis be placed on desalination in the Agency Plan. (OC/RDT)

The Controller will provide the Commission a brief outline of the program areas where significant expansion is projected for FY 1969. (OC)

5. Controller's Quarterly Report

Deferred. (OC)

Information Items

1. Report on Projected Overrun in Weapons Program

The Commission requested additional information. (OC)

2. Announcement of Purchase of RIECO by EG&G

Other Business

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's comments on the above items of business.

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

At 5:40 p.m. I called Senator Pastore to discuss the cancellation of the Omnitron and told him it would be a very definite blow to the laboratory, almost disastrous. It would mean losing 70 to 100 people in the design field and would have a very demoralizing effect on the scientific community. I said we would not appeal but if we lost it this year we probably will not get it by the Bureau again. We had to go to the President this time. If it could be included, even in a small amount as a line item, we would at least hold the position. Pastore said he didn't really know what to tell me. He said even if the Bureau wouldn't approve it again the Committee could always put it back if there were good reason to do so. He said so many things are going on, so much money is being spent that it is getting a little frightening. He also said if we put it on as a line item it won't survive appropriations. The only thing that could be done would be to have another committee meeting and in that event there is the chance they will knock out the A&E for the 200 BeV Accelerator. He then suggested I call Chet Holifield and get an understanding.

At 7:45 p.m. I called Chet Holifield. We discussed the vote taken by the JCAE yesterday evening on the A&E money for the 200 BeV Accelerator. Holifield said that the debate was rather acrimonious. He said that voting for the inclusion of the \$7.3 million A&E money for the 200 BeV Accelerator in the authorization bill were Holifield, Price, Bates, Anderson, Morris, McCulloch, Aspinall (by proxy left with Holifield), Bennett, and Gore. Voting against it were Pastore, Jackson, and Aiken (by proxy left with Pastore). Senator Anderson abstained. Holifield said he thinks Pastore will put up a fight on the Senate floor, and might very well win in which case, it will result in the probable permanent loss of the project. I then discussed the Omnitron with him, saying that Pastore suggested that I should do so. I said that McDaniel has contacted McMillan, who indicated that the cancellation of the Omnitron will have a disastrous effect on the Laboratory, leading to the termination of a hundred crucial design people. I indicated that the JCAE's effect would be tantamount to cancellation because I don't believe it will be possible to get it back into next year's budget. I indicated that even \$1 million as a line item for A&E might save it with respect to its inclusion in next year's BOB budget. Holifield said he understood it was my project and that it didn't have the support of the scientific community. I told him that it did have the support of the scientific community and that it is a very versatile accelerator and one which, for example, the biomedical people at LRL were in large part planning their future around. Holifield indicated it would not be possible to put it back in the Authorization Bill, but that, of course, it would be possible to introduce it as an amendment on the floor of the House and the Senate, and that if I wanted to urge the JCAE to do this, he would be glad to convene a meeting for this purpose next week.

Friday, June 16, 1967 - D.C.

At 11 a.m. I met with Covey Oliver, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs (also Head, Alliance for Progress), accompanied by Herman Pollack, along with Myron Kratzer and Arnie Fritsch. Assistant Secretary Oliver indicated that while he has not been sworn in (he will be on June 30th), he is already at work and is planning to leave next Tuesday for Chile to participate in inter-American discussions there. Oliver emphasized his personal support for me to visit Brazil, as well as to the other countries. I expressed my concern about the lack of any concrete follow-ups to the Punta del Este discussions. In fact in light of the fuzzy nature of the positions that were suggested for my technological discussions during this trip, I feel that it might be worthwhile to just postpone the whole South American visit. Oliver and Pollack promptly reacted against this.



Oliver noted that it might be necessary to begin in this question of Punta del Este follow-up with a field inquiry to determine the attitude and expectations of the Latin Americans. Pollack agreed with this while Kratzer suggested the idea of a research and development program by the U.S., at perhaps the \$0.5 million level, in order to establish some communications with Latin American scientists and provide mobility of these scientists among the Latin countries, as well as to the U.S. Pollack noted that somewhere between \$5 and \$10 million were asked for the follow-up on the Punta del Este discussions in the area of science and technology.

Oliver discussed my visit in light of two aspects; the special problems with Brazil and the general nature of follow-up to Punta del Este. He feels that the draft speech which he has seen for me to deliver in Rio is quite good, and he feels that the teaching side of my trip is important. He emphasized that it is necessary to smooth out the curve of expectation in Latin America, both on the public side and the political side. Kratzer noted that the timing of this trip is also quite good since Argentina is just in the process of receiving bids on the reactor it proposes to build.

In speaking more specifically to the Punta del Este follow-up, it was decided that certain areas might be further considered. Oliver is going to explore the possibility of funds being made available for Latin American nuclear scientists to visit and work at U.S. national laboratories at U.S. expense, similar to the French-Brazilian arrangements. The matter of food irradiators for several of these Latin American countries was also discussed and Oliver thought this might be an important addition. It was decided that the concept of packaged power plants noted in the draft speech would have to be watered down. Near the conclusion of the discussion Pollack noted that he is planning to accept my invitation to accompany me and is planning to join the party. I then raised the possibility of a larger plane in order that a larger party could be accommodated, with perhaps some of the wives and another Commissioner. It was decided that this would be a matter that Oliver would look into from the Department of State side.

At 12:35 p.m. I received a call from Ted Sherburne, Science Service. He called to tell me that Joe Kraus had a massive coronary and is in critical condition in a New York hospital. At this point he is not expected to pull through. This leaves a vacancy in the direction of the International Science Fair. Ted said he has been in touch with a Howard Weisbrod who is science supervisor in the San Diego public school system. He thinks he would be very good for the job and although he is an older man (57) than they would want permanently, he could be available from August 1st through the Detroit Science Fair. He said he thinks Weisbrod would be an excellent choice and wanted my reaction toward asking him to come for about ten months at a salary of \$13,000 for that period. Weisbrod currently earns \$16,000 a year. I asked Ted where he met him and he said he had seen him at the Dallas Fair and also on three or four other occasions when he had gone on advance parties to discuss plans for new science fairs. He also said Weisbrod has been very active in science fair work in San Diego.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Smithsonian Museum of History and Technology with Arnie Fritsch, Stan Schneider and Jim Threlkeld. We looked at the new exhibits on the history of U.S. technology and walked back to the office.

I read the proof on my article, "The Cybernetic Revolution - A Quantum Jump," for Saturday Review, to be published in the July 8th issue.

At 3 p.m. I met with Dr. Fernand Spaak, Director General, Euratom Supply Agency, European Atomic Energy Community, and Curt Heidenreich, along with Myron Kratzer and Arnie Fritsch. We discussed NPT safeguards and the need for resident inspection if the U.S. is to sell Euratom the 1000 Kg. of plutonium.

I talked to Al Ghiorso by phone about the loss of the Omnitron. I said the reason was the lack of support by McMillan. Ghiorso talked to McMillan and convinced him that he should make a greater effort and as a result McMillan called Hosmer. Hosmer said that it was a trade - \$3,000,000 from the Omnitron was added to the SLAC budget.

I called Hosmer and explained that the absence of the Omnitron as a line item could mean its loss in next year's budget (hence permanent loss) because the BOB will not include it again after a JCAE deletion. Hosmer was moved and said he would think about this.

At 4:10 p.m. I phoned Harvey White, University of California, to see if he could give me an appraisal of Howard Weisbrod of the San Diego school system. He said he could not but thought Bob Rice could. Bob came on the phone and told me we could not get a better man from the standpoint of acceptance by the fair directors. He said Weisbrod is a hard worker and well liked. He also said San Diego has been a very active member in the science fair field for a number of years. He did not think we would be making a mistake.

I called Ted Sherburne at 4:35 p.m. and told him it is okay to call Weisbrod and get him on board. Also, I suggested that he let the Trustees know what we have done.



Fritsches, Schneiders, and Seaborgs at top of "Old Rag Mountain," Shenandoah National Park, Virginia, June 17, 1967

L to R: (Front) Helen and Dave Seaborg, Kris and Kerry Fritsch, Read Fritsch, Dianne Seaborg and Renee Schneider. (Behind) Seaborg, Betsy Fritsch, Amy and Wendy Schneider, Eric Seaborg. (Behind Dave) Steve Seaborg

Saturday, June 17, 1967 - D.C.

Helen, Dave, Steve, Eric, Dianne, Jeff Cooper and Harvey Washington and I drove to Nethers, Virginia, where we met Stan and Rene, Amy and Wendy Schneider, and Arnie and Betsy, Kris, Kerry, and Read Fritsch. We hiked up the Ridge Trail, much of it over rocks, to Old Rag Mountain, leaving about 10:20 a.m. and arriving about 1:30 p.m. There we all had lunch. At about 2:30 p.m. we started to hike down on the Saddle Trail stopping at Old Rag Shelter, and then along Weakley Hollow Fire Road arriving at Nethers parking lot about 5:30 p.m. We all drove to (second) Tasty Freeze drive-in in Warrenton for a hamburger, chicken, etc., supper. We then drove home arriving about 9 p.m.

The Chinese set off a hydrogen bomb and announced it today and hence there was some excitement during my absence today.

Senator Henry Jackson called me after I arrived home and said he has the idea of suggesting a nuclear desalting plant (or plants) for use in the Middle East as a contribution to helping to solve the problems there. He said that since he had placed the call to me, he had in the meantime talked to Mac Bundy, who told him that I had made a similar suggestion and that it was under consideration by the President. Jackson's idea was that perhaps the President might want to mention this in his address at the National Foreign Policy Conference for Educators at the State Department on Monday morning (June 19th). I told Jackson about the ideas that have been described in a number of speeches recently regarding the use of huge nuclear power reactors in connection with agro-industrial complexes, and said I would send him a short description of this concept. We then went on to discuss the problems regarding the siting of the 200 BeV Accelerator. He said he felt that he should support Senator Pastore in his view, insisting on open housing legislation in Illinois, but he didn't feel as strongly about it. I said I didn't see how moving the accelerator from Illinois would help civil rights in Illinois; also, I said I doubted the site could be changed now.

Helen was somewhat ill (sinus headache) in the later part of the hike and on the way home.

Sunday, June 18, 1967 - Washington, D.C.

Helen continued ill today so we made our own meals, with a good deal of help from Steve and Ed Howes, who continues to stay with us while working from 5:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. at Station WOOK (TV).

I called Lynne and Pete in Cambridge, who are delayed coming home due to car trouble. They may come tomorrow or Tuesday.

David caught his squirrel monkey, Patches, using our neighbor George Fuller's live squirrel trap.

I drove the Chrysler station wagon which is on consignment to us for a few days with Steve and Ed. It seems satisfactory and we may buy it if the price is right.

I read AEC papers and worked on speeches for my South American trip.

I called Jeanette and then my mother (in Mission Hospital). She is getting over her pneumonia and may go home or to Jeanette's home in about a week.

At 8 p.m. I called Howard Vesper to tell him we will soon have a vacancy on the Commission, and I want to explore with him confidentially whether he would have any interest, and if so, I will propose his name to the White House. He said he would not be interested.

Monday, June 19, 1967 - Germantown, Maryland

At 8:50 a.m. I phoned Joseph Swidler concerning the vacancy on the Commission. Swidler said he has a tremendous interest in the work of the AEC, and he would like to think about this and let me know.

At 9:30 a.m. I received a phone call from Jack Carlson (Council of Economic Advisers) who said that a committee - composed of Gardner, Udall, and Ackley - will study the economic impact of pollution abatement, and will come up with a report by October 1st. They feel that the nuclear aspects of this problem should be included in the study, i.e., solid and liquid wastes, thermal pollution in power generation, pollution from the treatment of spent cores, etc. He asked that we select someone from AEC to work with them and said that the name of Joseph Lieberman has been mentioned. I agreed that we should be involved in this study, and I said we will get a name to him.

At 10 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 702 (notes attached). The Commission made a decision on the thorium-nickel regulatory case. It was decided to put large airplane parts under general license and to issue a regulation covering thorium acceptable for reactor parts.

I worked on a letter to the Justice Department pointing out the monopoly aspects of G.E. involvement in nuclear fuel reprocessing and the manufacture of zirconium tubing; Ramey wants this restriction but the rest of us are not so sure it is right.

I had lunch in the cafeteria with Dave Judd, Bob Thornton (here from Berkeley) and Research Division people.

At 2 p.m. I met with Sheehan (FBI) concerning Mary I. Bunting.

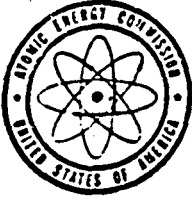
At 2:40 p.m. I phoned William Mitchell concerning the vacancy on the Commission. Mitchell said he would like to think about it for a day or two; however, he is "rather dubious."

At 2:45 p.m. I phoned Marion Boyer in New York concerning the vacancy on the Commission. Boyer said he is enjoying retirement, and does not wish to take on full-time responsibilities. He did say, however, that if he can help in any other way which would not require his full time, I should let him know. I said I would keep this in mind.

At 3:05 p.m. I met with Frank Pittman.

Tuesday, June 20, 1967 - D.C.

Pete and Lynne arrived in Pete's Falcon at about 4 a.m., having left Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 3 p.m. yesterday. Helen and Ed stayed up late to greet them but not late enough, so they had to get up to see them.



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

UNCL. BY DOL  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 19, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 702

10:00 a.m., Monday, June 19, 1967, Room A-458, Germantown Headquarters

1. The Chairman's Remarks for the Safeguards Symposium June 26
2. Commissioner Ramey's June 14 Memorandum re Nickel-Thoria Alloy  
Staff recommendations are requested. (GM-DR)
3. AEC 1000/17 - Interagency Safety Review Procedures for Snap 19/Nimbus  
B

Approved. The Commissioners requested a letter to the DOD and NASA to reiterate the Commissioners' interest in the establishment of a Safety Review Committee. (AGMR)

- ✓ 4. AEC 1246/4 - Proposed Letter to Department of Justice

For review and reconsideration. (SECY)

5. AEC 544/56 - Department of Labor's Draft Bill re Compensation for Uranium Miners

The Commissioners agreed Commissioner Ramey should send a letter to Mrs. Esther Peterson, Assistant Secretary for Labor Standards, Department of Labor. (AGMO)

6. Chairman's Report on June 14 Interdepartmental Meeting on Uranium Miners

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

7. June 14 Comments from the Association of the Bar of the City of New York on Part 26
8. Commissioner Ramey's June 15 Memorandum re Raw Materials Policy  
Staff recommendations are requested. (AGMP&P)
9. AEC 1253/4 - Revised Proposed Letter to Dr. Hornig re FY 1969 Budget Cycle  
To be scheduled for consideration on Wednesday, June 21. (SECY)
10. AEC 867/134 - U. S. -Italian Program of Cooperation  
Approved. (DMA)
11. AEC 89/67 - Visa Action Required on Yugoslav National Proposed for Employment by ANL (See also AEC 89/63)  
Noted and approved. (DIA)
12. NTS Events (See General Crowson's June 15 Memorandum)  
Noted. (DMA)
13. June 14 Letter from Representative John Moss re 200 BEV  
Noted.
14. The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's comments on the above items of business. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:10 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Price \*\*  
Admiral Rickover \*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Dr. Beck \*\*  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Erlewine \*\*\*  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

- \* Item 2
- \*\* Items 2, 3
- \*\*\* Items 4, 5, 6

At 8:30 a.m. Commissioner Tape and I attended a meeting at the E.O.B. of PSAC at which Yancy, Victor Weisskopf and Wolfgang Panofsky briefed PSAC on the status of and future needs of High Energy Physics for funds. Some members of PSAC were concerned about other fields which also are short of funds.

At 11 a.m. I met with Robert Thornton and David Judd (LRL, Berkeley) in Tape's office. We discussed the reasons for the apparent loss of the Omnitron via the Authorization Bill. I tried to explain how the lack of support from McMillan and the Radiation Laboratory was responsible for this disastrous loss.

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch with Thornton, Judd and Tape at the National Science Foundation cafeteria.

William Mitchell called and said he cannot accept a commissionership.

At 3 p.m. I met with Ted Sherburne to map fundraising plans for Science Service.

At 3:50 p.m. I met with Frank Di Luzio (Assistant Secretary of Interior - Water Pollution Control).

At 5 p.m. I attended the Annual Briefing of the 307 Committee (Review Committee for Underground Testing) at the E.O.B. We (i.e. Tape, Crowson, Donnelly, and Kelly) presented the program for the FY 1968 underground weapons testing and Plowshare programs, labelled CROSSTIE.

Dinner at home tonight included Pete and Lynne and their friends Bill Puppa and D. J. Smith.

Wednesday, June 21, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met with Don Hornig, Ivan L. Bennett, Dan Margolies, and Spurgeon Keeny of OST; Herman Pollack, Don Zook of State; Richardson of AID; along with Arnie Fritsch and Myron Kratzer at the EOB. We discussed my Latin American trip. It was decided at the beginning of the meeting that shortly before the departure of the Seaborg party there will be a meeting with OAS Ambassador Sol Linowitz and Assistant Secretary Oliver as well as other representatives of ACDA and AID for a final review of plans. A talking paper was then circulated which considered a regional nuclear energy program for Latin America (copy attached). I noted that the immediate focus of the program might well be the power surveys and the traineeships. It was agreed that the role of IANEC for the time being would be that of an advisory body. It was left undecided as to whom the operating agency would be within the U.S. Government although considerable sentiment was expressed for the AEC to undertake this task. The role of the committee of experts was also kept open since Herb York, during earlier discussions, wanted to reserve on any final decision. However, for the present time it will only mean keeping this group, and particularly Killian and York, informed on the nuclear activities.

There then ensued considerable detailed discussions of the specifics of the regional program. Hornig reiterated that the outcome of the Punte del Este Conference was the stress placed upon regionalism. I noted the possibility of cooperation with the South Americans in such fields as high energy physics and the raw materials survey noted in the study talking paper. I also mentioned the possibility of supplying facilities at some future date such as a cyclotron or an advanced reactor. I also noted that the AEC is prepared to offer one or two food



## A Regional Nuclear Energy

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

### Program for Latin America

#### Introduction

The nuclear interests of Latin America cover a wide spectrum of applications, depending on the particular needs of the area and the technical resources of the countries involved. Any nuclear energy programs in Latin America must take cognizance of the regional requirements and the facilities and technical personnel available in the region.

We propose a regional nuclear energy program in Latin America which will use the several existing Institutions in the Latin American countries as nuclei for developing useful and effective programs.

#### Programs

Programs in the following areas should be supported through inter-American cooperative arrangements.

1. Nuclear power - Nuclear power may be feasible and economical in several areas of Latin America. In particular, the Buenos Aires area of Argentina, the Rio-Sao Paulo region in Brazil, and the Mexico City region in Mexico, may find nuclear power an attractive alternative in the near future. Assistance for nuclear power studies should include support of analyses of regional power requirements, nuclear power feasibility studies, and bid preparation and evaluation assistance.

2. Raw Materials - Many areas of Latin America, hitherto not yet subject to geological exploration, may contain significant

reserves of uranium ore. Raw materials surveys should be carried out on a regional basis with the assistance of American specialists.

3. Water Resources - Nuclear energy technology can play an important role in the development of the limited water resources in the arid regions of Latin America.

Dual-purpose nuclear reactors for power and desalting hold great promise in several areas of Latin America and the interests of such countries as Mexico, Chile, and Peru are well known.

Radioisotope tracer techniques can be particularly useful in tracing ground water flow in such places as the desert area of Northern Chile and other arid regions of Latin America.

4. Food Preservation - Irradiation techniques have been successful in the sterilization of certain foodstuffs, the pasteurization of foods to extend their shelf life, and the deinfestation of grains. Assistance to Latin America in these fields can have a significant economic effect in the region. Extension of shelf life, long enough to cover the shipping time, can open new markets in the Northern Hemisphere for the fruits and vegetables produced in South America during their summer and fall, sprout inhibition of potatoes by gamma irradiation would make available this staple to the inhabitants of cities distant from the potato growing regions of the southern end of the continent, markets for Argentine and Uruguayan beef

and Chilean and Peruvian fish could be expanded by the application of irradiation techniques.

5. Medical Applications - In addition to the many general medical applications of nuclear energy and radioisotopes, from nuclear diagnostic techniques and radiation therapy to medical instrument and suture sterilization, there are several uniquely regional medical problems in Latin America which are amenable to solution by nuclear energy techniques. The study of high altitude medicine in the Andean regions of Chile, Bolivia, Peru, and Ecuador is a subject of particular interest in South America. Endemic goiter in Bolivia, which affects over 30 per cent of the population, can be treated by irradiation.

6. Entomological Applications - In addition to the problems of insect infestation of grains, there are other entomological applications of nuclear science. The application of radiation sterilization techniques can play an important role in the eradication of crop destroying insects. This technique has already been applied in the case of the screw worm which is a serious problem in Central America, Mexico, and the Carribean. In the areas of Bolivia, Peru, and Chile where the Mediterranean fruit fly is now causing great destruction of fruit crops, a regional program for the eradication of this insect by radiation sterilization is most important.

7. Nuclear Safety - As reactors and radioactive materials become more available in Latin America, their safe handling 775

becomes a matter of concern. Training and advice in nuclear safety based on the experience of those countries which have been active in the field should be made available throughout Latin America.

8. Production and Distribution of Radioisotopes - Radioisotopes for medical, agricultural, and research purposes should be produced and distributed throughout Latin America in a coordinated program. A Latin American Isotope Catalog should be published, similar to the joint Eurisotope catalog of Western Europe. For isotopes not produced in Latin American reactors the catalog should list the available USAEC material.

9. Nuclear Instrumentation - The design, construction, and maintenance of nuclear instruments is important, not only for the effective utilization of reactors and other nuclear energy equipment, but because it contributes to the general technical development of the region. Facilities for the training of instrument engineers and technicians should be available.

10. Nuclear Science and Basic Research - Assistance in basic research in the nuclear sciences will play an important part in the advancement of the nuclear program of Latin America and the production of scientists for the future. Assistance through grants to research centers should be made available.

Program Implementation

The above-mentioned programs should be carried out on a regional basis through existing facilities. An initial annual budget of \$650,000 can provide an effective beginning for the

*some accidents  
associated  
with  
US.*

programs outlined. This would be in addition to expenditures from AEC funds for certain purposes which can be justified on the basis of AEC programmatic interest. The U.S. should make its contribution available through the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission in order to take advantage of the normal O.A.S. funding formula. The U.S. funds should be used primarily for dollar expenditures which the Latin Americans are unable to make and which are not available through A.I.D. These would include travel and on-the-job training for Latin Americans in AEC laboratories, equipment grants, and travel of U.S. experts for assistance in Latin America.

1. Nuclear Power Studies - The feasibility studies and economic analyses referred to above can be carried out by the assignment of two U.S. experts for 4 months each to carry out these studies together with experts from the interested countries.

Cost - \$20,000.

2. Raw Materials Surveys - A two-man team from the United States, working with geologists from the countries being surveyed, should be made available for 3 months. Two Latin American geologists should be invited to visit the U.S. for 6 months each for training in prospecting techniques. Cost - \$25,000.

3. Water Resources Center - One of the Water Resources Centers offered by President Johnson in his Water for Peace speech should be located in Latin America and might be established in Mexico City. It should include a nuclear energy program.

The experience of Mexico in its water desalting studies

could then be made available to Chile, Peru and those

other countries considering dual-purpose reactors

for water desalting. Techniques in ground water tracing would also be made available for the Latin American countries concerned with this problem. The U.S. should offer an expert to this center for one year. \$30,000

4. Food Irradiation Research Centers - Food Irradiation Research Centers should be established in Santiago, Chile, and Buenos Aires, Argentina. Cobalt or cesium irradiators should be supplied to these centers by the United States. The center in Chile would concern itself with food and fish irradiation in cooperation with Peru and its other neighbors. The Argentine center would study techniques in meat preservation, in cooperation with Uruguay and Brazil. These radiation sources can be supplied by the USAEC. A U.S. food irradiation specialist should be made available for 3 months in each of the centers at a cost of \$15,000.

5. Regional Medical Centers - The existing High Altitude Nuclear Medical Center at La Paz, Bolivia should be the nucleus for an inter-American research center on high altitude medicine. The U.S. should contribute by support of research grants in this field. A second regional Nuclear Medical Research Center should be established at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center. This center could serve Colombia, Venezuela, and the Central American countries. U.S. support would be in the form of assignment of staff to the center and research grants-in-aid. These would be supported by AEC program funds.

6. Entomological Research Center - The insect irradiation program in Peru is being expanded to incorporate the interests of Chile and Bolivia in the study of the elimination of the Mediterranean fruit fly. The U.S. supplied cobalt irradiator is being used in this program. This can serve as the nucleus for an Entomological Research Center.

7. Nuclear Safety Training - Training in nuclear safety techniques and health physics should be made available through regional centers in Rio, Buenos Aires, and Puerto Rico. The U.S. should make available an expert in reactor hazards evaluation to Rio and to Buenos Aires for a half year at each center. In addition, a U.S. advisor should be sent to these centers to help set up health physics courses. \$45,000

8. Latin American Isotope Catalog - All of the Latin American countries with reactors capable of producing radioisotopes should pool their resources and issue a combined Latin American Isotope Catalog. The U.S. would supplement the catalog by listing those isotopes not available in Latin America.

9. Nuclear Instrumentation Construction and Maintenance - The U.S., Argentina, and Brazil should offer traineeships in nuclear instrument construction and maintenance. Schools could be set up at the Argentine CNEA and the Brazilian CNEN for this purpose. A trailer-based mobile school should be sent to Latin America staffed with U.S. instructors and containing nuclear

instrument maintenance equipment. This travelling school could visit the various Latin American nuclear centers and give instruction and assistance to the Latin Americans in instrument construction, repair, and maintenance. \$100,000

10. Basic Research in the Nuclear Sciences - Basic research in the nuclear sciences should be supported at the existing research centers throughout the Americas with AEC programmatic funds. Additional U.S. support through research and equipment grants should be made available for research not supportable by AEC programmatic interests. \$100,000

11. Traineeships - The most effective implementation of the above programs can be made through the awarding of training grants for Latin American nuclear scientists and technicians to work in USAEC laboratories. In the initial year of this program, ten such grants should be offered to Brazil, ten to Argentina, and a total of ten additional to the remaining Latin American countries. \$300,000



irradiators as a cooperative gesture during this trip. Richardson of AID indicated that he foresaw no particular difficulties with funding this nuclear program at the \$650,000 level for FY 1968, if their appropriations go through Congress.

There was considerable specific discussion given to the Plowshare attitude in Brazil. I recognized the task that lay ahead of me. It was decided that the Seaborg party attitude in this area should be that the U.S. would be willing to consider preliminary assistance to the Brazilians in Plowshare, such as training of engineers and the supply of associated unclassified information, etc. It was also noted that the party would stress the importance of the NPT to the final ability to obtain U.S. assistance in the supply of nuclear explosives. The Brazilian discussion was concluded by the decision that I should invite the Chairman of the Brazilian AEC and some associates to visit the U.S. so that it might be possible to provide them similar treatment as that accorded the Argentine AEC in the visit of a year or more ago.

At 11:05 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information 239 (notes attached).

At 11:35 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 703 (notes attached).

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with Lynne and Arnie, followed by a walk. Lynne was interviewed at the National Endowment for the Humanities (in the NSF Building) today, following which she was offered and accepted a job at a GS-3 level.

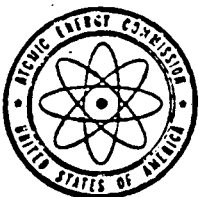
At 2:10 p.m. I signed the AEC Commendation Resolution for General Electric. There were photographs taken.

At 2:45 p.m. I met with Dr. Jorge Sabato (Director, Metallurgy Department, Argentine Nuclear Energy Commission) regarding my Latin American trip.

At 3:15 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2278 (action summary attached).

At 5 p.m. I phoned Governor Otto Kerner and Senator Arrington in Springfield, Illinois. Kerner said he is very cognizant of the situation in Congress regarding the Weston site and open housing legislation. He said that Mel Price is keeping him well informed. He said there is still an outside chance for open housing legislation. Arrington's bill - which isn't a tight open housing bill since it exempts housing with ten or less living units in which the owner is a resident (this automatically excludes private homes) - which failed in the Illinois Senate, has been tacked on to a welfare bill in the House as an amendment; this would then be acted upon in a committee of the House and Senate if it passes in the House. This is a desperate move, and will be settled by next Monday (June 26th). I then asked Governor Kerner what he thinks of my talking to Arrington to express my appreciation, and he said he thought it would be fine; in fact, he had Arrington, who was just coming into his office, pick up the phone. I expressed my appreciation to Arrington, and he said he appreciated the call. Kerner also mentioned that he and Holifield had a nice conversation for about 25 minutes Friday or Saturday night (June 16th-17th).

Dan Wilkes had dinner with our entire family.



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

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NOV 86

REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 239

11:05 a. m., Wednesday, June 21, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Proposed Letters to William Mitchell, Roger Coe, Gerald Charnoff, and Senator Pastore re Report of the Second Regulatory Review Panel

Approved with revisions. (ADRA)

2. June 16 Letter from Harry Anderson, Department of Interior, re the Hudson Riverway

The response to the Department of the Interior will restate the Commission's position on limitation of its regulatory authority.  
(ADRA-GC)

3. June 14 Letter from Gerard G. Hunt of Neisler Laboratories, Inc., re Regulatory Control of Radiopharmaceuticals

The Commissioners requested discussion with FDA and a Report.  
(ADRA)

4. Vermont Yankee, Docket No. 50-271, Amendment No. 8 to License Application (Financial Qualifications)

The Commissioners will consider a report and draft order on Friday, June 23. (ADRA\SECY)

5. Comments by Commissioners Nabrit and Johnson

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's and Johnson's comments on the above items of business.  
(SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:35 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

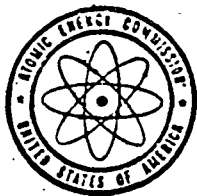
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Helfrich  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary



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

COPY NO. 2  
June 21, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 703

11:35 a. m. , Wednesday, June 21, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Report on Chinese Nuclear Test
2. Chairman's Report on June 20 Meeting of the 307 Committee
3. Chairman's Meeting this Morning with Messrs. Hornig and Pollack to Discuss Follow-up on the President's Punta del Este Declaration During the Chairman's South American Trip
4. Commissioner Ramey's Report on June 20 Meeting with Senator Anderson to discuss International Conferences at Los Alamos
5. June 14 Memorandum from FCST re Review of Federal Funds for Research, Development and Other Scientific Activities

Staff will prepare briefing material for the Commissioners' use at the July 25 Meeting of the FCST. (OC)

6. Dow Chemical Company's Release re Plans for Construction of a Magnesium Plant in the Northwest (See June 21 Wall Street Journal Article)
7. Proposed Letter to Melvin Price re Uranium Mine Workers

Approved. (Ryan)

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

8. June 23 Meeting of the Interdepartmental Committee on the Uranium Miner Problem

The Commissioners agreed a meeting of the Deputies should be scheduled if possible. (AGMO)

9. 200 BEV Accelerator

The Chairman will consider calling Senator Pastore and Governor Kerner and the Commissioners requested:

- a. Preparation of a proposed response to queries regarding the development of the Commission's position on Civil Rights;
- b. Preparation of proposed responses to the points made by Senator Pastore in his statement;
- c. A report on authority for long-term lease. (AGMO-GC)

10. AEC 843/57 - Possible Participation by GE and Allied in AEC's Gas Centrifuge Program

Approved with revisions. (AGM)

11. AEC 843/58 - Gas Centrifuge - Preparing and Processing Patent Applications

Approved. (AGM)

12. Announcement re Participation by GE, Allied, and ENI in AEC Gas Centrifuge Program

To be prepared for release prior to July 17 1967. (AGM)

13. AEC 89/68 - Proposed Assignment to LASL of British National

Approved. (DIA)

14. AEC 1143/62 - Disposal of the Redox Plant and the 221 U-Canyon at Richland

Approved. (AGMO)

15. Retirement Ceremony for Brigadier General Delmar Crowson  
12:15 p. m., June 28, 1967, The Pentagon

The Commissioners hope to attend. (SECY)

16. Query to Secretary of the Navy Paul Nitze re Personnel Matter

The Chairman will consider calling Secretary Nitze. (Fritsch)

17. DMA May 29, 1967 Memorandum attaching Secretary Vance's  
May 1 Memorandum re Command and Control

To be scheduled for discussion the week of June 26. (DMA-SECY)

18. Film on Panama and Columbia Transoceanic Survey

To be scheduled Friday, June 23. (SECY)

19. Comments by Commissioners Nabrit and Johnson

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Nabrit's comments on the above items of business. Commissioner Johnson's comments will also be obtained on all items except AEC 843/57 and AEC 843/58. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:40 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Kull  
Mr. Helfrich  
Mr. Erlewine\*  
Mr. D'Amico\*\*  
Mr. McCool

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Secretary

\* Items 8 through 14

\*\* Items 8 through 12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 21, 1967  
Approved: *[Signature]*

FROM : W. E. McCool, Secretary *[Signature]*

Date: 6/21/67  
R.E.H.

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2278, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1967, 3:10 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:GNK

## Commission Business

1. Minutes of Meetings 2269, 2270 and 2271

Approved, as revised, subject to comments by Commissioner Ramey.  
(SECY)

2. AEC 1253/2 - FY 1969 Budget Preview - Program & Financial Plan  
AEC 1253/5 - Supplement to AEC 1253/2; and  
AEC 1253/4 - Revised Proposed Letter to Dr. Hornig re FY 1969  
Budget Cycle

Approved, as revised. (OC)

3. AEC 1242/2 - Extension of Agreement for Cooperation with South Africa

Approved. (IA)

4. AEC 25/371 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules

Approved. (IA)

5. AEC 16/55 - Authorization for FY 1968 SNM Production; and  
AEC 16/56 - Supplement to AEC 16/55

Approved. (AGMO/NEM)

6. Commissioner Johnson's Comments

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Johnson's comments on the above items of business.

cc:  
Commissioners





Thursday, June 22, 1967 - D.C.

At 9:30 a.m. I met, along with Ramey, Tape, Nabrit and staff, with H. D. Doan (President, Dow Chemical), A. P. Beutel (Vice President), J. B. Venable (Diversification Coordinator) to discuss their bid to obtain the contract for operating the 200 area at Hanford. We managed to get a commitment, with some escape provisions, that they would build a magnesium plant as their diversification effort.

At 10:45 a.m. I phoned Secretary of the Navy Nitze. I congratulated him on his new position (as Deputy Secretary of Defense) and said it has raised the question in my mind as to whom will make the decision on the retention of Rickover. Nitze said he has discussed the matter with John Macy who he thought had been in communication with me. I said he had but it hadn't led to anything other than my expressing views to Macy similar to the ones I have expressed to him (Nitze). He then said Macy intended to discuss it with the President but he hadn't heard what transpired. He said he would call me as soon as he heard anything.

At 12 noon I participated in the signing of the First Toll Enrichment Contract which is between the USAEC and the Swedish OKG. I made remarks as did Ollie Gimstedt (Chief Executive Officer of OKG). Hollingsworth and Gimstedt signed. The entire ceremony was filmed. Also attending were Arvid H. Persson and Bengt Westerling (OKG lawyer), Swedish Embassy Economic Counselor Göran Bundy and Lennart Alvin (Swedish Embassy Attaché). The ceremony also was recorded by the "Voice of America" and the USIS.

At 12:45 p.m. I attended a luncheon with the Swedish OKG officials (hosted by Olle Gimstedt) at the Metropolitan Club. Also hosting the luncheon was Fred Warren (Nuclear Utility Services). Guests included Arvid Persson, Bengt Westerling, Lennart Alvin, Göran Bundy, William S. Balderston (Export-Import Bank), John Gray (Nuclear Utility Services), Myron Kratzer, Bourne (DIA), Glenn Bradley (DIA), and others. Gimstedt, Warren, Bundy and I gave toasts.

At 2:10 p.m. I met with the Doorstop Panel (Lawrence Ruby, Gerald Temsey, P. R. Bell, J. B. H. Kuper, J. E. McLaughlin, William C. Roesch) to discuss the detection of clandestine atom bombs.

At 2:45 p.m. I met with Joseph Swidler to discuss his possible interest in a commissionership. He shows some interest.

At 3:30 p.m. I attended a meeting at the E.O.B. of the National Aeronautics and Space Council. Attendees were the Vice President, Kohler, Pollack, Robert Packard of State; Foster, Donald Fink, John Kirk of DOD; Seamans, Adams, Frutkin, Tepper of NASA; Assistant Secretary George Mehren of Agriculture; W. T. Pecora of Interior; Golovin of OST; E. L. Dillon of the Marine Sciences Council staff; Wrisley of NAS; plus NASC staff including Norman Wilimovsky, Edler, Hirsch, Berg and Reed Bundy; and Arnie Fritsch. The Vice President began the meeting by indicating that he might have to leave early because of the Connecticut Senator Thomas Dodd's censure debate coming to a climax in the Senate. He noted that the subject for discussion today was natural resources satellites, a subject which he felt is important to all. He recognized that there are some technological problems remaining but indicated that these are probably easier than the political problems, such as the sharing of information and techniques, the question of who uses the data obtained, etc.



Signing of the First Toll Enrichment Contract between the USAEC and the Swedish OKG, June 22, 1967

L to R: (Seated) Seaborg, Olle Gimstedt (President, OKG, Sweden). (Standing) Nabrit, Kratzer, Tape, Hennessy, Hollingsworth, Bengt Westerling (Legal Counsel, OKG, Sweden), Lennart Alvin (Attaché, Swedish Embassy, D.C.), Arvid Persson (Manager, Fuel Department, OKG)



AEC Reception for Scientific Attachés of Foreign Embassies, Mayflower Hotel, June 22, 1967

L to R: Seaborg, Ramey and James Webb

Before turning the meeting over to Seamans he noted that it was a classified meeting at the level of "secret". The Vice President then made some strong comments regarding leaks from the agencies which generally give out more information than he, the Vice President, is allowed to use in responding to questions from the press. The Vice President desired to appear no more ignorant than the agencies.

Seamans gave a brief presentation using slides which covered the experimental program in the area and its cooperative aspects with other government agencies, universities, etc. He discussed the types of instruments used and the value of data obtained, and included a series of sites being studied and examples of the results. Seamans also noted that this earth sensing equipment could either be used in a manned application, such as Apollo, or an unmanned earth-orbiting research satellite. He noted that the work going on at present by NASA includes two aircraft based units, an Electra and a Convair, which are doing much of the work to date. He concluded by noting that NASA is going to provide \$2.5 million to Agriculture, Interior, and Navy in FY 1968 for continuing studies and that the full package for this natural resources satellite program is \$15 million for FY 1968. As a final point Seamans quoted from Tass a statement by Cosmonaut Popovich which indicates that the Soviets are also working on natural resources satellites.

The Vice President then began a discussion of this whole matter of classification, particularly as it relates to reconnaissance satellites, while Seamans noted that the whole NASA program discussed today is unclassified. Foster provided a defense for the classification to date on reconnaissance satellites. He indicated that the two central reasons for classification are 1. knowing how good the present resolution in the satellites is, and 2. knowing in the USSR what we in the U.S. are really interested in. The Vice President appeared to insist, however, that we should be able to admit the existence of reconnaissance satellites. Secretary Kohler concurred by noting the U-2 incident and stressed the importance of the political and psychological impact of acknowledging the existence of such reconnaissance satellites. He felt that by proceeding with an unclassified earth resource satellite we would have a good way of accustoming people all over the world to the existence of such capabilities.

I observed the wide press knowledge of the existence of such reconnaissance satellites and my necessity to avoid comment on this matter whenever I am questioned. However, with both Foster and Kohler agreeing that a slow opening up of this technological capability to public view is the best way to proceed, the Vice President decided to return to the subject at hand.

The Vice President then made an impassioned set of remarks against the low level of funding (\$15 million a year) given to this matter versus \$3 billion on Apollo. He indicated that the public wants dividends from the space program - not merely investments. The Vice President felt personally that there is "real pay dirt" in this matter. After a further intense discussion everyone agreed that this is an important area which warrants increased attention.

Secretary Kohler of State then presented the Department's views which largely focus on the fact that satellites do not respect national boundaries. He felt that natural resources satellites have to be developed in the most open possible manner with nothing classified. He noted that there is considerable interest on this subject already present abroad but that until we in the U.S. can demonstrate actual results, we should not oversell. Kohler also noted the several thorny

problems, including the question of who obtains rights to the discovery of mineral wealth or other resources through the satellite data. He concluded by noting the Soviet awareness of these possibilities and indicating that natural resources satellites may in the future be an area of cooperation between the U.S. and the USSR.

I, when asked for my views, noted that such satellites might have an immediate application to the finding of underground water streams in the Middle East and North Africa where there would be an immediate measurable impact. I noted that while I had made most of my comments as I went along, I did have the distinct impression that the Vice President had set a fire under this program which would have demonstrable results.

Pecora, the Director of the Geological Survey who was representing Udall, noted that in his visits with counterparts in other countries he had gotten many requests asking what they could do to participate. He strongly stressed his feeling that we should go ahead now on the basis of an experimental system and not wait to have a final system before a satellite is launched. Assistant Secretary Mehren of Agriculture also stressed this point of the program being past the potential promise stage. He noted that the development in the ground signature program has already had payoffs. Last year it was possible to close down 281 fire lookout stations, and substitute for them thermal sensors in aircraft which were far more accurate. He felt that it would have a big impact on Agriculture's problems such as pest control and census measurement and that there is no question in his mind of the increased efficiency from these new research techniques and the improved operation. He noted that Agriculture has asked for an increase of \$450,000 over their existing funding level of \$750,000 for this general area. The Vice President chided DOD that as a large user of money they might supply some for such an important area.

The representative of the Marine Council noted the important impact of these earth resources satellites on oceanography and noted that a report is in preparation on this general subject. He felt that on a cost effectiveness basis there would probably be a mix of ships, buoys, and space satellites to cover the oceanographic field. The Vice President then stressed the importance of taking a hard look at this program in September so that substantial increases could be asked for in FY 1969 since FY 1968 is already more or less set. Both Agriculture and Interior responded by noting the large increases they already have scheduled for FY 1969 in the PPB of this program.

Golovin of the OST provided the next set of comments which were of a precautionary nature. He noted that of great importance to the U.S. and the USSR is the need to keep the reconnaissance program going and it is very important as to the manner in which one surfaces the unclassified program on the earth resources satellites. He also noted that if there were a good reconnaissance system in existence you would want to exploit its use, but in the peaceful uses area, if you could. He noted that much of the work discussed today could be done with high-flying airplanes at 60,000 feet or better, which would have a greater capability and also be able to fly down closer to points and targets of interest. He felt therefore that the real problem before us is the development of sensors. This is particularly difficult for non-optical systems but once these sensors were developed, then the choice of planes or satellites should be made on a cost analysis basis. The Vice President then closed the discussion with his repeated request that all agencies take a hard look at increased funding for FY 1969 and emphasis of the fact that the Space Council will reconsider this subject again in the coming months.

Pete started work at the Smithsonian today and found his assignment in the library somewhat disappointing.

Helen and I served as cohosts with the Rameys, Tapes, Nabrits, Johnsons, and Hollingsworths at an AEC Reception for Foreign Science Attachés at 6:30 p.m. at the Mayflower Hotel. Then we took the Nabrits to a sort of farewell dinner at the University Club.

I sent a letter to President Johnson requesting authorization for special nuclear material production for FY 1968.

Friday, June 23, 1967 - D.C.

I called Harold F. Linder, President of the Export-Import Bank, to discuss the loan to Argentina for their planned nuclear power reactor.

I called Nitze regarding Navy's reappointment of Rickover. He said this is being studied by Macy, who will then discuss it with President Johnson.

At 9:35 a.m. Representative Chet Holifield called regarding authorization for the 200 BeV Accelerator. Holifield said he thinks they'll get it through the House, but they will be facing a hard deadline since Congress adjourns on June 29th for the month of July. It will be acted upon in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday, and the only way for it to be expedited would be for someone like Senator Anderson to take the floor and really fight for it. Then, it's scheduled to come before the House on Wednesday, June 28th. Following that, it would go to Conference, where there will be a complete deadlock if Pastore, Jackson and Aiken are the ones appointed from the Senate; a better combination would be Pastore, Anderson and Gore. I asked whether he thought it would do any good for me to talk to Pastore again. He said he didn't think so, since Pastore has committed himself publicly in writing; however, he thought there might be some merit to such a talk in the interval after the authorization bill has passed the House and Senate and before it is acted upon in conference.

I mentioned my telephone conversation with Governor Kerner on June 21st and the ploy they are attempting by tacking Arrington's bill, which failed in the Illinois Senate, as an amendment to a welfare bill in the House. Holifield said it would help if at least the county passed some legislation, even if it pertained to no more than 200-300 of the 6,700 acres where a local enterprise could build, with the right kind of FHA guarantees, about 100 homes, as a starter.

Holifield then went on to say that they have been thinking about a successor to Commissioner Nabrit, and the House members of the JCAE have reached a consensus on recommending Frank Cotter. Anderson and Jackson, and he believes Gore, will support him; Pastore will not recommend anyone, but he is not antagonistic to Cotter. Cotter is in his early 40's, a lawyer, married, and the father of four children. He was on the JCAE staff until 1956, working for Senator Anderson. He is the one who turned up the Dixon-Yates matter. He is very imaginative, capable, very knowledgeable in atomic energy, a good Democrat, and a good money raiser for the Democratic Party. He has FBI experience. He has been with Westinghouse for some time, located here in Washington; however, it looks like he will lose the first place here in Washington now that Charlie Weaver has been assigned here, and Cotter is not so sure he will want to stay. I said I don't remember him too well, but I will make it a point, without revealing any intent, of renewing my acquaintance with him. I said that when we consider someone in

that young age group, I wonder how he would compare with some of our own people who might be considered candidates, such as Hollingsworth or Ink. Holifield said they would probably have wider experience in atomic energy, but they would not necessarily be more mature. If Cotter isn't acceptable, he would be perfectly willing to back Hollingsworth or Ink. He thinks Ink is Republican, but he said he wouldn't hold that against him. He will send me a copy of Cotter's background.

At 10:25 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 704 (notes attached).

At 11:10 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Information Meeting 240 (notes attached).

At 11:50 a.m. I presided over Regulatory Commission Meeting 254 (action summary attached).

At 12:45 p.m. I had lunch at the Pot O'Gold Restaurant with Fritsch, Schneider and Threlkeld, followed by a walk to the Washington Monument.

At 2:45 p.m. I met, along with Ramey, Tape, Nabrit and staff, with Thornton F. Bradshaw (President, Atlantic Richfield Company), Robert D. Bent (Senior Vice President) and Henry Weaver (General Counsel) to discuss their diversification proposal in connection with their bid for the Hanford 200 Area operating contract. They have an interesting proposal for a cattle feeding station, hotel and convention center, meat packing plant, and seminar program.

At 4:30 p.m. Fritsch and I attended a film and slide show on the Transoceanic Canal Survey given by John Kelly.

Saturday, June 24, 1967 - D.C.

I went to L. P. Steuart, Inc., 1440 P. Street, and bought the white 1967, slightly used Chrysler station wagon for \$4,535, which includes air conditioning, automatic window opening, radio, heater, and many other extras. I will register it with the Department of Motor Vehicles, State of California.

I worked at the H Street office until about 1 p.m.

Steve, Eric and I played nine holes of golf at the Chevy Chase Club.

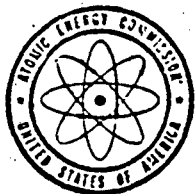
At 6 p.m. Helen and I attended a picnic supper of the Independent Agency Wives at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Zagoria (of NLRB) in College Park Woods near Silver Spring. Mrs. Edie McCullough was elected president for the coming year.

At 7:30 p.m. Helen and I attended a farewell party given by the Division of Military Application, USAEC, for Brigadier General Delmar Crowson, Director, at the Bethesda Naval Officers Club.

Sunday, June 25, 1967 - D.C.

I read AEC papers.

Ed Howes, the Stan Schneiders and their young friend Cathy Sullivan, and the Fritsches took a hike with the Seaborg family (except Pete) in Catoctin Mountain Park. We started from the Hog Rock Parking Area to Thurmont Vista, Wolf Rock and Chimney Rock on to the road where Betsy Fritsch met us so we could go get our cars and continue on to Cunningham Falls State Park. At Cunningham State Park we had a picnic supper.



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

COPY NO. 2  
June 23, 1967  
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INFORMATION MEETING 704

10:25 a. m. , Friday, June 23, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. 200 BEV Accelerator - Chairman's Conversation with Congressman Chet Holifield
2. Council of Economic Advisor Study of the Economic Impact of Pollution Abatement

The Chairman requested staff recommendations on an AEC liaison representative. (AGMA)

3. Report on Status of Energy Resources Study

Requested. (AGMA)

4. June 21 Letter from Foy Kohler re UK Request for Materials for Submarine Program

Noted.

5. Proposed Letter to Adrian Fisher re "Plowshare" Film

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

6. Mr. Tomei's June 20 Memorandum re Detailed Schedule for Next G. A. C. Meeting

The Chairman suggested the desirability of the presence of a quorum in Washington on August 4. (SECY)

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

7. Agenda for the Week of June 26, 1967

Approved. (SECY)

8. NTS Events (See General Crowson's June 22 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

9. Dr. Friedman's June 22 Memorandum re Proposed Assistance to Latin America

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch-DIA)

10. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 210

Noted. The Commissioners requested discussion of staff plans for the contract for the FFTF. (DC-RTD-PAR)

11. General Manager's Report on Personnel Assignment

12. Deputy General Manager's Report on the Fire at the NPR

13. Comments by Commissioner Johnson

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Johnson's comments on the above items of business. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:05 a.m.



PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

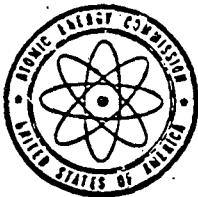
Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Helfrich  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary



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REGULATORY INFORMATION MEETING 240

11:10 a. m., Friday, June 23, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Mr. Hennessey's June 14 Memorandum re Wisconsin-Michigan Power Company "Pre-Emption" Question

Approved. (GC)

2. Mr. Price's June 22 Memorandum re Proposed Letter to Mr. Paul M. Felton re Proposed Burlington Nuclear Generating Station

Approved as revised. (ADRA)

3. Mr. Price's June 22 Memorandum re Draft Letter to Mr. A. W. Phillips re MWD Project

The Commissioners requested transmittal of a revised letter. (ADRA)

4. Mr. Price's June 22 Memorandum re Notice of Hearing on Application of Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Corporation for a Provisional Construction Permit for the Vermont Yankee Nuclear Power Station, Docket No. 50-271

The Notice of Hearing is approved. The Commissioners provided guidance to staff re the granting of interim exemptions from the requirements of Part 50 in contested and uncontested cases. (Ch., AS&LBP-DR-SECY)

5. Personnel Item

6. Comments by Commissioner Johnson

The Commission noted the Secretary will obtain Commissioner Johnson's comments on the above items of business. (SECY)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

11:45 a. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit

STAFF:

Mr. Price  
Mr. Henderson  
Mr. Hennessey  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Helfrich  
Mr. Wells \*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
Dir/Regulation  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Item 4



Monday, June 26, 1967 - D.C. - Chicago, Illinois

Arnie Fritsch, Jerry Tape, Myron Kratzer and I flew to Chicago Midway Airport on United Airlines Flight No. 567, leaving at 7 a.m. and arriving at 7:40 a.m., where we were met by Dave Rudolph of the AEC Chicago Operations Office. He drove us by the Evergreen Golf Course (where I played so often during the war) and I walked around the course a bit. Then we drove to Argonne National Laboratory to Frank Walcavich's office (Deputy Manager, Chicago Operations Office), where we joined Jim Ramey and L. Groeniger and others. We discussed the 200 BeV Accelerator site problems. A tent-in is in progress at the site.

We attended the Symposium on Safeguards Research and Development (Argonne National Laboratory - High Energy Physics Auditorium) which began at 9:30 a.m. (copy of agenda attached). I gave the introductory remarks on "New Problems in Safeguarding the Atom." There were 150 attendees for today's and tomorrow's symposium.

At 1 p.m. I had lunch in the Executive Dining Room of the Argonne Cafeteria, sitting between Winston M. Manning, Acting Director, ANL, and University of Chicago President George Beadle. There were about 30 present including Wallace Givens, Director of the Applied Math Division. Then we went to the Applied Math Building where I gave a few remarks in connection with the new IBM 360-75 computer.

I went to an office at 2 p.m. where George Lindholm interviewed me about an hour on film concerning the discovery of plutonium and the early ultra-microchemical work (for which the 25th anniversary will be observed on September 10th). Arthur Snider of the Chicago Daily News was present.

At 4 p.m. I conducted a press conference with newspaper reporters, radio and television. I answered questions on the Safeguards Symposium and the 200 BeV Accelerator. Jerry Tape, Jim Ramey, Henry Smyth, Pete Scoville, Myron Kratzer and John Conway were also present.

At 5:30 p.m. I went back to the Safeguards Symposium and attended a social hour in Building 617.

Arnie Fritsch, Myron Kratzer and I flew back to Washington from Midway Airport on United Airlines Flight No. 564, leaving at 7:35 p.m. and arriving at 9:50 p.m.

Tuesday, June 27, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I received a call from John Macy saying he leaves for Geneva at 3 p.m. this afternoon, and will be gone until July 14th. In his absence, Jim Falcon will be doing some staff work on the Commissioner vacancy, and Macy and I will try to get together on July 17th or 18th. Macy asked what response I had from the individuals we have discussed. I said that Vesper, Mitchell, and Boyer are not interested. Swidler has not given me his final word yet, but I said that he called my attention to his security investigation problems and asked that I call these to the attention of the other Commissioners, which I did, but we don't think there is a problem.

I said I had a call from Holifield regarding Frank Cotter. Macy already knew of Holifield's interest in Cotter, but he isn't very impressed. I said that while he probably wouldn't be bad, he should be considered against some of our own

**SYMPOSIUM ON SAFEGUARDS RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT** UNCL. BY DOE  
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Argonne National Laboratory  
June 26-27, 1967

**AGENDA**

**Monday, June 26 -- Unclassified Session**

- 9:00 A.M.**      Registration - High Energy Physics Auditorium (Building 362)  
Meeting Chairman -- Brigadier General D. L. Crowson, Director  
Office of Safeguards and Materials Management
- 9:30**            Introductory Remarks -- Chairman G. T. Seaborg  
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
- Background of International Safeguards      H. D. Smyth  
U.S. Representative to the IAEA
- Arms Control Implications of Safeguards      A representative of U.S. Arms Control and  
Disarmament Agency
- AEC Ad Hoc Safeguards Panel Review      R. F. Lumb  
Western New York Nuclear Research Center
- Scientific and Technical Needs for Safeguards      T. B. Taylor  
Scientific Defense Atomic Support Agency
- 10:45**            Coffee Break
- 11:00**            Status and Orientation of AEC's Safeguards Research and Develop-  
ment Efforts
- Nuclear Materials Control Systems Studies      E. M. Kinderman  
Stanford Research Institute
- Safeguards Procedures for a Chemical Processing Plant      R. P. Wischow  
Nuclear Fuels Services
- Safeguards Systems Study      C. A. Bennett  
Pacific Northwest Laboratory
- Analytical Measurement Methods as Applied to Safeguards      C. J. Rodden  
USAEC New Brunswick Area Office
- Use of Reactor Calculations as Applied to Safeguards      R. C. Kern  
Combustion Engineering Corp.
- Clandestine Diversion of Source Nuclear Materials in a Power Reactor      W. E. Hoehn  
The Rand Corporation
- 1:00 P.M.**      Lunch

2:30 P.M.

Locks, Seals, and Identification      G. C. Fullmer  
Techniques for Safeguards              General Electric, PNW  
Applications

Application of Nondestructive Assay Techniques - Panel

W. J. McGonnagle -- Associated Midwest Universities

J. R. Beyster -- General Atomic

R. Heath -- Idaho Nuclear Corporation

G. R. Keepin -- Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory

N. Rasmussen -- Massachusetts Institute of Technology

5:30      Social Hour -- Bldg. 617, lower level

6:30      Buffet Dinner

Tuesday, June 27 -- Classified Session

9:00 A.M.    Physics Auditorium (Building 203)

Discussion of Classified Aspects of Safeguards Research and  
Development

Summary and Recapitulation

1:00 P.M.    Adjournment



Symposium on Safeguards, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, Illinois, June 26, 1967

L to R: J. Wallace Givens, Jr., Seaborg, W. M. Manning



people in the same age group, i.e., Hollingsworth, Ink, and that Holifield agreed with that idea. It was noted that two JCAE nominees are already on the Commission. I said that Hollingsworth would be a solution, and that his appointment would have a tremendous morale-boosting effect on the staff since he came up from the ranks and is well liked. Macy felt that Ink should not be moved. Macy said he mentioned Rickover to the President. The president is willing to let his appointment run out and have him retired; there is no further consideration to the possibility of appointing him to the Commission.

At 9:15 a.m. Ted Sherburne, Science Service, called to tell me that Watson Davis passed away at 8:10 a.m. today, and that Science Service will issue a release to the press. He said a memorial service for Watson is being planned and asked if I would be available at either 11 a.m. or 2 p.m. on Thursday, June 29th. I said Thursday at 11 a.m. would be fine. Ted also said that Mrs. Marian Davis has asked that Dr. Leonard Carmichael, Ted and I give short talks - about four or five minutes - at the memorial service. I said I would be happy to do this. Ted will be back in touch when arrangements for the service are finalized.

At 10:45 a.m. I met with John Pomeroy and discussed his changing jobs.

At 11:55 a.m. Ramey, Johnson, Nabrit and I met with civil rights leaders - Al Raby (Martin Luther King's colleague and coordinator of civil rights activities in Chicago), A. A. Rayner (Alderman from Chicago), Sister Olivia (President of a women's college in Chicago), Ed Rutledge (Director, National Committee against Discrimination in Housing, New York). We discussed the open housing situation at the Weston site. They want us to withdraw the 200 BeV Accelerator from Weston as a national symbolic protest. We said it would be better to stay and fight for human rights there.

At 1 p.m. Arnie Fritsch and I had lunch at the Pot O'Gold Restaurant and then took a walk.

I sent the biweekly letter report to the President (attached).

At 2 p.m. I attended a briefing at the State Department for my South American trip with Arnie Fritsch, Myron Kratzer, Allen Dalton, Herman Pollack, Don Zook, and Bob Hollingsworth. We were briefed by John Hill (Venezuela and Colombia), Jack Kubisch (Brazil), John Krieg (Argentina), Patrick Morris (Chile) and Bamberg (Peru).

At 4:45 p.m. Jim Ramey, U. Staebler and John Ritzmann and I met with Guillermo Martinez Dominguez and George Young (Federal Electrical Commission, Mexico).

I wrote a letter of condolence to Mrs. Watson (Marian) Davis in connection with the death of Watson this morning (copy attached).

Wednesday, June 28, 1967 - D.C.

At 10 a.m. I met with Hollingsworth, Abbadessa and Corso to discuss the budget.

At 10:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 705 (notes attached).

At 12:15 p.m. I attended a ceremony for the presentation of the Distinguished Service Medal and the retirement of Delmar Crowson at the Pentagon, presided over by General John McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff.

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NOV 86

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

June 27, 1967

Dear Mr. President:

I have the pleasure of submitting the regular bi-weekly report on significant developments in the atomic energy program:

1. First Long-Term Toll Enrichment Contract Signed

On June 22 AEC signed its first long-term contract to provide uranium toll enrichment services for a nuclear power plant. The contract, which becomes effective January 1, 1969, and which may extend up to 30 years in duration, is with the Swedish company OKG (Oskarshamnsverkets Kraftgrupp Aktiebolag). The toll enrichment agreement covers enrichment of OKG's uranium in AEC facilities with payment of a service charge by the owner. OKG will use the enriched uranium to fuel a 400 MWE nuclear plant in Sweden which is now under construction.

This contract represents the first of many such arrangements that AEC expects to conclude with firms and utilities in the U.S. and abroad, and underscores the willingness of the Commission to provide a guaranteed long-term supply of enriched uranium over extended periods. This agreement also marks the first AEC contract with a private organization abroad, all previous arrangements having been on a government-to-government basis.

2. Utility Announcements of Nuclear Power Plants

Utility announcements and orders for large nuclear plants continue to be made at a rapid pace. So far in 1967, announcements have been made of plans for 21 nuclear reactors, which compares to announcements of 28 new reactors in all of 1966.

The 21 announced reactors in 1967 include 15 reactors ordered - five from Westinghouse, four from Babcock & Wilcox, four from General Electric, and two from Combustion Engineering.

Last week TVA announced that it had placed an order with General Electric for its third nuclear reactor. All three plants, called Browns Ferry units 1, 2, and 3, would have electrical capacities of 1065 electric megawatts, giving the Decatur, Alabama site a total capacity of more than 3000 MWE. This is the largest central station nuclear power installation planned so far in this country. The first two units were announced last year and are now under construction.

The total electrical capacity of all U.S. nuclear plants announced thus far has now reached the 50,000 MWE level. The present status of U.S. central station nuclear power plants is as follows:

	<u>Operable</u>	<u>Under Const.</u>	<u>Under Contract</u>	<u>Announced</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of Reactors	15	18	35	11	79
Capacity in MWE	2,300	11,600	26,900	9,600	50,400

3. Interdepartmental Committee on Radiation Exposure to Uranium Miners

An interdepartmental committee has been established by the Secretaries of Labor, Interior, and HEW, and myself in order to coordinate actions of our respective agencies relating to problems arising from radiation exposure of uranium miners. The Office of Science and Technology and the Bureau of the Budget will also be represented on the committee.

An initial meeting of the committee, which includes the four agency heads as members, was held at AEC's Washington Office on June 14. Based on actions we took at this meeting, staff efforts are now under way (1) to determine means of cooperation on mine inspection; (2) to develop guidance for mine operators; (3) to evaluate mine inspection reports; (4) to develop a position on workmen's compensation needs; and (5) to develop a coordinated R&D program.

4. General Electric to be Commended for Service to AEC

General Electric brings to a close more than twenty years of service as an AEC contractor at our Hanford, Washington, plant on June 30 when operating responsibility for the large dual-purpose N-Reactor is transferred to Douglas United Nuclear. On June 29, in a ceremony at our D. C. Office, the Commission will present a formal resolution to GE officials commending the company for long and faithful service. Mr. Phillippe, the Chairman of the Board of General Electric, plans to attend the ceremony along with others.

5. Nuclear Device Marks Sixth Year of Space Operation

The SNAP-3A nuclear power generator, orbited as the first nuclear power unit in space in 1961, will mark its sixth anniversary of space operation on June 29, thus having operated one year beyond its five-year design life. The 3-watt isotopic unit continues to provide power aboard the Navy's experimental navigational satellite 4-A, which transmits intermittent signals to tracking stations around the world. It has traveled about 868 million miles (more than 30,000 times around the earth).

6. Congressional Matters

- (a) The Senate on June 15 confirmed the renomination of Commissioner Wilfrid E. Johnson to a new five-year term.
- (b) The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy filed its report on the FY 1968 authorization in the House on June 19 and in the Senate on June 22. The bill is scheduled for consideration in the House on June 27. The report recommends authorization of approximately \$7.3 million for the 200 BEV Accelerator, which is to be located at Weston, Illinois. JCAE Chairman Pastore continues to express opposition to this project in the Senate. He filed with the report his "separate views" giving the following

reasons for wanting the project deferred:  
(1) uncertainties as to the size and scope of the facility; (2) need for other Federal expenditures that are more urgent at this time; (3) the possible lack of water necessary for this facility (because of a recent Supreme Court decision which limits the water that may be diverted from Lake Michigan); and (4) the absence of open housing legislation by the State of Illinois. These views were subscribed to by Senators Jackson and Aiken.

7. Upcoming Trip to South America

Final arrangements are being made for my trip to South America, which I discussed in my letter to you of June 3. I will be accompanied in a Jet Star by General Manager Robert Hollingsworth, three members of AEC staff, and two State Department officials - Herman Pollack, Acting Director of International Scientific and Technological Affairs, and Donovan Zook, Director, Office of Atomic Energy Affairs. [The trip, from June 30 to July 10, will include meetings with high-level government officials, tours of nuclear energy establishments, press conferences and speeches in Caracas, Venezuela; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru; and Bogota, Colombia.]

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) Glenn T. Seaborg

Glenn T. Seaborg

The President  
The White House

cc: Bromley Smith

June 27, 1967

Dear Marion:

I am very saddened to learn of the passing this morning of Watson. I extend to you my deepest sympathy.

As you know, Watson was one of my closest friends, with whom I had worked closely in various ways during the past twenty years.

Watson has made outstanding contributions to humanity. He has created in Science Service a lasting monument to his foresight and dedication to the betterment of mankind. I believe that he has done more to promote the understanding of science by the general public than anyone else.

I hope that the realization of the high esteem in which he was held and of his many accomplishments will help in some small measure to assuage your sorrow at this time.

With sincerest regards,

*s/ Glenn*

Glenn T. Seaborg

Mrs. Watson Davis  
3620 Garfield Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20007

GTS:MJ:HG  
Davis  
Special Occasions



UNITED STATES  
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COPY NO. - 2  
June 28, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 705

BY DOE  
NOV 86

10:40 a.m., Wednesday, June 28, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Chairman's Comment on Under Secretary of State Foy Kohler's Washington Discussion with Mr. Chernyakov, USSR Embassy
2. Department of the Air Force Presentation of Distinguished Service Medal to Brigadier General Delmar Crowson
3. Chairman's Designation of Acting Chairman

June 30 through July 4 - Commissioner Tape; July 4 through July 9 - Commissioner Ramey; July 9 through July 10 - Commissioner Johnson; July 11 (p.m.) through July 12 - Commissioner Tape (SECY)

4. AEC Apportionment of Funds for FICE Brochure

Commissioner Nabrit reported briefly on the joint Agency September 8 recognition of Federal Government involvement in education. AEC Apportionment of \$1,000 is approved.  
(OC)

5. June 23 Letter from Cyrus Vance re Fuel for UK Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program

Noted. The Chairman requested preparation of a letter to the White House. (DMA)

6. June 22 Letter from Sherman R. Knapp re Invitation to Speak at Dedication of Haddam Neck Plant

Commissioner Johnson will speak at the September 28, 1967 Ceremony at Connecticut-Yankee. (SECY)

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

7. June 23 Letter from H. K. Nason requesting Appointment for Charles H. Sommer and Monte C. Throdahl

A meeting is scheduled for the morning of July 18. (SECY)

8. June 22 Letter from the Attorney General on Wiretapping and Electronic Eavesdropping

Noted.

9. Commissioner Tape's Report on his Morning Meeting with Senator Pastore and Congressman Chet Holifield to Discuss the Sale of a Heavy Water Plant to Rumania

10. Proposed Letter to Senator Magnuson re Competition in the Nuclear Power Supply Industry

Approved with revisions. (Fritsch)

11. Proposed Contractual Arrangement for FFTF

Staff discussed briefly the chart illustrating alternative organizational arrangements and the Commissioners approved their recommendation of Alternative No. 1. (RDT-DC)

12. AEC 1192/37 - ZPPR Fuel Element Procurement

Staff may proceed. The Joint Committee staff is to be kept informed. (DC)

13. AEC 1096/68 - Contract Negotiations with URA

Approved. (DC)

14. AEC 867/135 - Proposed Reply to the DOD re Dispersal

Approved subject to clarification of the second sentence of paragraph three in the proposed letter to the Secretary of Defense. (DMA-Fritsch)



15. AEC 1258/2 - Execution Data for Portion of the CROSSTIE I Event

Approved. (DMA)

16. AEC 719/64 - Loan of Irradiator to IAEA for Iceland

Approved. (DIA)

17. AEC 544/59 - Proposed Non-Nuclear, Non-Federal Agency Work at National Laboratory

The General Manager recommended and the Commissioners agreed this matter should be discussed with Mr. John Conway, JCAE. Additionally, the Commissioners suggested that any ANL work on this project should be through an arrangement with HEW. (AGMA-AGMR&D)

18. AEC 696/152 - Formula for Charges to WPPSS

Approved. (P)

19. AEC 696/153 - Negotiations with WPPSS/BPA - Advanced Steam Payments

Noted. (P)

20. AEC 1044/15 - Plan for News Media Visit to Amchitka

Noted. The Joint Committee is to be informed. (PI)

21. Mr. Erlewine's June 26 Memorandum re 200 BEV - Civil Rights Assurances

Revisions were requested. (AGMO)

22. Mr. Traynor's June 27 Memorandum re Information for the Joint Committee - Nondiscrimination and Equal Opportunity - Weston Accelerator Site

Revisions were requested. (Asst. to GM)

23. Mr. Kratzer's June 27 Memorandum re Peruvian Interest in Acquiring a Sub-Critical Assembly

Approved. (DIA)

24. Mr. Kratzer's June 26 Memorandum re Export of Natural Uranium to Brazil

Additional information is requested. (DIA)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:00 Noon

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Abbadessa  
Dr. Fritsch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Rosen \*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Mr. Shaw \*\*  
Mr. Derry \*\*\*  
Mr. Hart \*\*  
Mr. DeRenzis \*\*\*\*  
Mr. Quinn \*\*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Partial Attendance  
\*\* Items 11, 12  
\*\*\* Item 11  
\*\*\*\* Item 13  
\*\*\*\*\* Items 18, 19

At 1 p.m. I had lunch at the Longworth Building, NSF, with Lynne and Ed Howes, followed by a walk.

At 2:40 p.m. I presided over Regulatory Commission Meeting 255 (action summary attached).

At 2:50 p.m. I presided over Commission Meeting 2279 (action summary attached).

At 3 p.m. I swore in Commission Wilfred Johnson in the Commission Meeting Room, for his new term as Commissioner. Mrs. Johnson, Commissioners Tape, Ramey and staff were present.

At 5:45 p.m. I phoned Earl Bolton, University of California, to ask how things are shaping up for the Regents' visit on July 12th since I might have to take the 4 p.m. or 4:30 p.m. plane back to Washington that day. He replied that he has been in Washington for a couple of weeks and could only advise me on general arrangements. He did suggest I call Roger Samuelson tomorrow for specific details. He also said an invitation would be sent which would include the agenda for the day. To the best of Earl's knowledge, the meeting will start at 10 a.m. in the Director's office and run through 4 p.m. when they plan to visit the Lawrence Hall of Science. They had discussed the possibility of coupling this with a visit to Livermore but that has not worked out. A working luncheon will be held in the cafeteria at which heads of departments who have had special recognition of various kinds in the last couple of years will be mentioned. He said I shouldn't feel under any pressure to attend since I was the only non-Regent invited. I asked him if Governor Reagan would attend and he said a decision has not been made but that he probably would not since some of his top aides have requested that they be allowed to attend.

Thursday, June 29, 1967 - D.C.

At 9 a.m. I met with Julio A. Marulanda, Executive Director, Institute of Nuclear Affairs, Bogota, Colombia, along with Myron Kratzer.

At 9:40 a.m. I presided over Information Meeting 706 (notes attached).

The Commissioners had a split vote on putting restrictions on privately generated restricted data into immediate effect. Jim Ramey was for this while Tape, Johnson, Mabrit and I wanted to wait until we have a complete policy which can be subjected to comment by interested parties.

At 11 a.m. I spoke along with Leonard Carmichael and Ted Sherburne at a Memorial Service at the Cosmos Club for Watson Davis. Helen attended. Mrs. Watson (Marian) Davis, Fremont Davis and other relatives attended. A good sized crowd was present. (Copy of my remarks attached.)

At 12 noon Herbert Doan (President, Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Michigan) called in clarification of their letter in connection with the building of the magnesium plant at Hanford, Washington. He said they are going to authorize the building of the plant in September, and it would be built by 1971; however, they cannot make a definite commitment, as desired by us, although they definitely intend to go ahead with their plans.

At 12:05 p.m. the Information Meeting reconvened.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : Harold L. Price, Director of Regulation

DATE: June 29, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

H.L.P.

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF REGULATORY MEETING 255, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1967;  
2:40 P.M., ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECY:ST

## Information Items

1. Status Report on Nickel-Thoria
2. Report on Discussions with FDA

## Commission Business

AEC-R 2/57 - Proposed Amendment to 10 CFR 20: General Design Criteria

Approved, subject to concurrence by Commissioner Nabrit.

Commissioner Tape noted he would suggest several revisions in the draft Public Announcement (Appendix "D" to AEC-R 2/57) to staff following the Meeting. (RS)

cc:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

TO : R. E. Hollingsworth, General Manager

DATE: June 29, 1967

Approved \_\_\_\_\_

FROM : W. B. McCool, Secretary

R.E.H.

Date \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: ACTION SUMMARY OF MEETING 2279, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1967, 2:50 P.M.,  
ROOM 1115, D. C. OFFICE

SECT:ST

## Commission Business

1. Swearing-in Ceremony for Commissioner Johnson
2. AEC 1186/13 - MWD Project-Proposed Contractual Arrangements  
Approved. (DC)
3. Controller's Quarterly Report  
Discussed.
4. AEC 651/5 - NUPEC Contract for Operation of Boron-10 Plant, and  
AEC 651/6 - Supplement to AEC 651/5  
Approved. (DC)
5. AEC 1230/7 - Establishment of an Advisory Committee on Nuclear  
Materials Safeguards  
Approved, as revised.

The Commission noted the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Materials Safeguards would have a non-AEC chairman and two vice-chairmen, namely the Directors of the Office of Safeguards and Materials Management and Division of Nuclear Materials Safeguards.

Staff will submit a panel with alternates from which the Commission may select the members of the Advisory Committee on Nuclear Materials Safeguards. (AGMA)

6. AEC 881/91 - Extra Charges Proposed by NFS for Handling  
Encapsulated Fuel  
Approved. (P)
7. AEC 124/62 - Disposal of St. Louis Airport Storage Site  
Approved. (CONS)

June 29, 1967

8. AEC 25/366 - Proposed Air Force Safety Rules  
AEC 25/372 - Addendum to AEC 25/366

Approved, as revised.

The Commission requested the draft letter to the Secretary of Defense from the General Manager be revised as discussed (see AEC 25/372). (MA)

9. AEC 359/59 - Raw Materials Policy

Deferred. (SECY)

Executive Session

1. Command and Control Procedures

Discussed.

Staff is to brief the Commission following discussions with Mr. Walske.

Commissioner Ramey suggested consideration of applying certain additional security procedures and devices in NATO installations.

(MA)

2. General Crowson's June 27 Memorandum re PAL Information Provided to the JOAE

Noted.

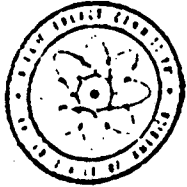
3. AEC 1143/60 - Contractor Proposal Evaluation Board Report on 2CO Area Proposals

Discussed.

Staff is to proceed as discussed.

Commissioner Ramey noted the desirability of discussions with Senator Jackson. (GM)

cc:  
Commissioners.



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

UNCL. BY DOE  
NOV 86

COPY NO. 2  
June 29, 1967

INFORMATION MEETING 706

9:40 a.m., Thursday, June 29, 1967, Chairman's Conference Room, D. C.

1. Letter to Mr. Walt Rostow, White House, re UK Fuel Request

Approved with a revision. (Rubin) *dispatched 6/29/67*

2. June 23 Letter from H. K. Nason requesting Appointment for Charles H. Sommer and Monte C. Throdahl

The Commission will decline the luncheon. The meeting is to be scheduled. (Rubin-SECY)

3. Proposed Letter to Dr. Hafstad re 100th GAC Meeting

Approved. (Rubin) *dispatched*

4. AEC 994/40 - Unsolicited Proposal from Sanders Nuclear Corporation

Approved. (ID)

5. AEC 89/69 - Assignment to LRL of French National

Discussed.

6. Mr. Marshall's June 26 Memorandum re Salvage Value of Mark 28

Noted.

7. Mr. Kratzer's June 26 Memorandum re Export of Natural Uranium to Brazil

Noted. The memorandum is to be corrected. (DIA)

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

8. Mr. Hennessey's June 26 Memorandum re Proposed Amendments to Parts 25, 26 and 95

Discussed.

9. Mr. Hennessey's June 27 Memorandum re New York Shipbuilding Corporation v. United States (U. S. Court of Claims)

Noted.

10. Recommended Settlement of the Claim of Consumers Public Power District (Hallam)

Approved. (DC)

11. AEC Announcement re Agreement with General Electric on South Albuquerque Facilities

Noted.

12. Mr. Hennessey's June 23 Memorandum re Requested Exemption Under Section 208(b) of the Conflict of Interest Statute; Dr. Spencer H. Bush, ACRS

The Commission approved exemptions from Section 208(a) of the Conflict of Interest Statute as to all activities conducted by Battelle Memorial Institute except:

- a. Private activities conducted by Battelle-Northwest Laboratory and;
- b. Activities in which Dr. Bush has personally participated. (GC-SECY)

13. Pending Contractual Matters Report No. 211

A report on the proposed contract with RCA for development of a telluride alloy thermocouple was requested. (RDT-PAR)

14. Interdepartmental Committee Meeting on Uranium Miner Problem

Commissioner Ramey reported briefly on last week's meeting and interdepartmental actions to follow. The June 17 letter from Secretary Gardner, HEW, to Congressman Melvin Price was noted.



15. NTS Events (See General Crowson's June 28 Memorandum)

Noted. (DMA)

16. Mr. Bloch's Report on this Morning's NTS Event

17. Scheduling of Briefing by BNL on the 14-Foot Bubble Chamber

To be scheduled. (SECY)

18. Secretary's June 23 Draft Memorandum re Regulation of Use of Nickel-Thoria Alloys

Noted. (SECY)

19. BOB Consideration of the Question of Toll Enrichment Pricing

20. Commissioners' Monthly Meetings with Messrs. Harold Price and Algie Wells

Commissioner Ramey said he and Commissioner Johnson would meet regularly with the Director of Regulation and the Chairman of the Atomic Safety and Licensing Board. (DR-Ch., AS&LBP-SECY)

\*\*\*\*\*

21. 200 Area Proposals

Staff may proceed. (DC)

22. AEC 89/69 - Assignment of LRL of French National

A decision on the proposed assignment to the Laboratory is deferred. Additional information on the France-Asia Travel Agency and the Association d'Amitie France-Chine, etc., was requested. The report on categories of Communists is to be expedited. (DIA)

23. Mr. Hennessey's June 26 Memorandum re Proposed Amendments to Parts 25, 26 and 95

Alternative 1 is approved. Commissioner Ramey dissented. (GC)

W. B. McCool  
Secretary

12:50 p. m.

PRESENT:

COMMISSIONERS:

Chairman Seaborg  
Commissioner Ramey  
Commissioner Tape  
Commissioner Nabrit  
Commissioner Johnson

STAFF:

Mr. Hollingsworth  
Mr. Bloch  
Mr. Vinciguerra  
Mr. Hennessey  
Mr. Rubin  
Mr. Ryan\*  
Dr. Kavanagh \*\*  
Dr. English \*\*  
Mr. Fowler \*\*  
Mr. Parks \*\*\*  
Mr. Marshall \*\*\*\*  
Mr. McCool

DISTRIBUTION:

Commissioners  
General Manager  
General Counsel  
Secretary

\* Partial Attendance  
\*\* Item 4  
\*\*\* Items 8, 23  
\*\*\*\* Item 23

Remarks by  
Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman  
U. S. Atomic Energy Commission  
at a Memorial Service for  
Watson Davis  
Washington, D. C.  
June 29, 1967

UNCL. BY 308  
NOV 86

We are gathered here today to pay a quiet but heartfelt tribute to Watson Davis. We believe that this simple memorial service is the kind that Watson would prefer. Certainly his most lasting memorial is the one that he has built throughout his lifetime, and it was a lifetime filled with contributions to his fellowman. With the passing of Watson Davis both the world of science and the general public have lost a very special friend. I know that I deeply feel the personal loss of a good friend of over 20 years of close association.

Watson Davis was a man with a deep conviction - one concerning a most important subject of our time. That conviction was based on the belief that science was a central force of our age and that an understanding of science - not only by scientists but by all citizens - was essential to the best functioning of our society. He was convinced that science could be made understandable, interesting and exciting to all. And he devoted most of his life to proving that premise. In this noble work he succeeded as few others have done. As I have said on other occasions, Watson Davis has done more for the popularization of science and the understanding of science by the general public than any other individual.

Watson also enjoyed great success in pursuing another related important goal - that of inspiring young people to follow a

career in science. It was through his untiring efforts that thousands of talented youngsters were turned to science, that they saw its fascination, its beauty, its challenges and its great usefulness to man. His devotion to science and to youth were, indeed, remarkable.

When one looks back over the life and career of Watson Davis, it is difficult to believe that one man could have accomplished so much. Let me just mention some of the highlights of his distinguished career. Though he started work as an engineer-physicist at the National Bureau of Standards in 1917, it was soon obvious that Watson's deeper interest and gift was in telling others about the wonders of science. When in 1920 he became the science editor of the Washington Herald he also became, in effect, one of the world's first science reporters. This was the beginning of a long career closely involved with science writing and the popularization of science through all media.

The positions that Watson Davis held in this field included managing editor of Science Service from 1921 to 1933, when he was appointed director of that non-profit institution, and editor of Science News and Chemistry magazine. He was also the author and editor of numerous books on a variety of scientific subjects.

In addition to the printed medium, Watson Davis used the radio to bring people the news of science. In his

program "Adventures in Science," broadcast over the CBS network from 1930 to 1959, he interviewed some 1300 scientists, and I am happy to say that I was privileged to be one of them, appearing on his program in December of 1945.

Perhaps anticipating our great information explosion, Watson Davis was one of the first to see the tremendous potential of microfilm - a word that he is said to have coined - and its essential use in documentation today. He was one of the founders of the American Documentation Institute and served as its president for ten years. In 1937 he was chairman of the U.S. delegation to the World Congress of Documentation.

But the younger generation of scientists in school and at work today will best remember Watson Davis for his tireless efforts in bringing them and science together - in sparking their initial interest in science, in encouraging it by providing opportunities for them to show one another and the world what they had done and were capable of doing, and in rewarding their excellence with recognition and further opportunity. Working through Science Service he created a science youth division that included the Science Clubs of America. Today almost 30,000 of these clubs have a membership of about a million science-minded boys and girls in elementary and secondary schools throughout the world.

In addition to this, Watson helped to originate the Annual Science Talent Search for the Westinghouse Science Scholarships. And he was one of the prime movers and guiding lights of the International Science Fair that is the annual culmination of more than 15,000 local and regional science fairs in this country and abroad. If you have ever attended one of these fairs - and I know that most of you have - you will know what I mean when I say that the interest and enthusiasm of these young people, their pursuit of scientific excellence, is a continuing tribute to Watson Davis. Few men leave such an important and enduring legacy to society.

I believe that President Johnson recognized the contributions of Watson Davis to his country and all men when he said, upon Watson's retirement after 45 years as director of Science Service: "Watson Davis has awakened the minds and directed the energies of millions of young Americans toward the achievements in research and technology which are increasingly vital to human progress."

I doubt whether any of us will ever know the full value of Watson's contribution through his leadership of Science Service. His nearly half-century of work with this organization, of innovating and bringing to fruition so many ideas and plans to advance our knowledge of science, have had a widespread effect on science education, and ultimately on science itself.

Watson Davis was a man who saw in science and youth great forces for building a better world. In a lifetime of untiring efforts he helped bring these forces together. We can be proud of having known Watson Davis. I hope we can carry on the noble work which he pioneered and to which he devoted all his energy and every fibre of his being.

At 1:05 p.m. I had lunch at the Longworth Cafeteria with Lynne and Ed Howes, followed by a walk around the Ellipse area.

At 2:20 p.m. Jim Marsh (John Macy's assistant) called to ask me if I knew a vice president of Southern California Edison by the name of Howard Allen. I told him I know most of the executives of the company but cannot place Allen. I referred him to Bob Hollingsworth and Milton Shaw.

At 2:30 p.m. I phoned Roger Samuelson, University of California, to ask how the Regents' visit to the Radiation Laboratory and the Lawrence Hall of Science on July 12th is coming along. He said the general plan is to meet from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. with a break for lunch in the cafeteria. The Regents will meet in the Regents' Suite at 9:45 a.m. and go up together. Five topics will be discussed: 1. High Energy Physics Plans for the Future by David Judd; 2. Plans for the Omnitron by Cornelius Tobias and Albert Ghiorso; 3. Biomedical Program by John Lawrence; 4. Chemical Biodynamics Program by Melvin Calvin; and 4. Inorganic Materials Research by Leo Brewer. The last 45 minutes of the day will be spent touring the Lawrence Hall of Science, with a briefing by Harvey White. The luncheon program would consist of talks by Ed McMillan and me and recognition of staff members who have received the E. O. Lawrence Award.

I told Roger that I would be returning from a trip to South America the night of July 10th and would have to be back in Washington on July 13th, so I would have to catch a late afternoon flight on the 12th. I also said I had hoped to go to the Lawrence Hall of Science with the Regents so he said he would attempt to change the visit to early afternoon. The Regents who will be attending are: Theodore Meyer, Ed Pauley, Bill Forbes, Mrs. Edward Heller, John Canaday, Allan Grant, William Hudson, Laurence Kennedy, DeWitt Higgs and President Harry Wellman. Those who will not be attending are: Governor Ronald Reagan, Max Rafferty, Mohn, Bill Roth, Norton Simon, Dorothy Chandler, Sam Mosher, Bill Coblentz, Fred Dutton and Ed Carter. They have not heard from Lieutenant Governor Robert Finch, Speaker Jesse Unruh, Catherine Hearst and Philip Boyd. Roger said he would send me some pre-briefing material.

At 2:40 p.m. I met with Sid Kingsley.

At 2:50 p.m. I met with Generals Crowson and Giller and John Harris.

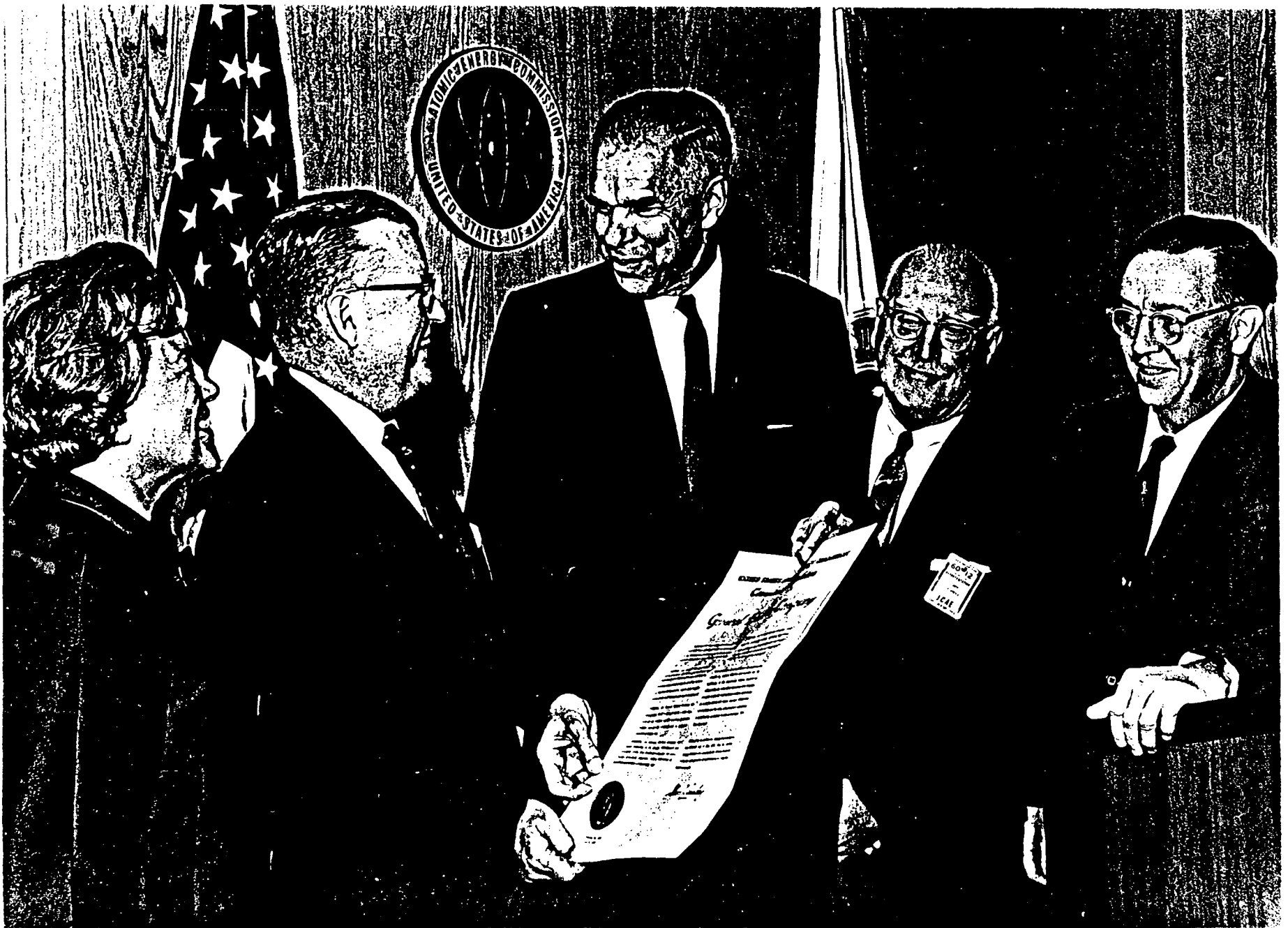
At 3 p.m. I met with M. N. Chakravarti and M. Dayal (Tarapur Atomic Power Project, India) along with Allen Dalton, DIA.

At 4:30 p.m. I spoke at a ceremony presenting an AEC commendation to the General Electric Company. Jim Ramey, Representatives Chet Holifield and Catherine May also spoke. I read the Resolution. All of the program was sent to an auditorium in Richland, Washington, via a telephone hook-up. Chairman of the Board Gerald L. Phillippe spoke on behalf of G.E. William H. Dennler, James Young, Vincent Mullaney, Jack S. Parker, Eugene Schubert, Laurence I. Wood, Raymond L. Dickeman, K. A. Kesseling, and other G.E. people and AEC staff were present.

I wrote to my mother to bring her up to date on current family activities (copy attached).

At 5:15 p.m. Joe Swidler called and said he doesn't think he could afford to accept an appointment to the AEC at this time. He is receiving a pension of \$12,000, which would be washed out. He has to see his children through another





Presentation of Commission Resolution to General Electric Company at H Street Office, June 29, 1967

L to R: Congresswoman Catherine May, Gerard L. Phillippe (Chairman of the Board, G.E. Company), Seaborg, Congressman Chet Holifield, Commissioner James Ramey

June 29, 1967

Dear Mom:

We are glad that you are feeling better now. I am sure that if you take it easy for a while, you will be as good as ever.

I am enclosing some pictures that were taken during a visit to EXPO-67 in Montreal on May 30. The one with Helen and me is taken in front of the United States Exhibit. The one with Lynne and Helen was taken in front of the Theme Exhibit, called "Man, the Explorer."

I am leaving tomorrow morning for short visits to Caracas, Venezuela; Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil; Buenos Aires, Argentina; Santiago, Chile; Lima, Peru; and Bogota, Colombia. I will be returning from this South American trip late Monday night, July 10. Helen will not be going with me on this trip. I am going to give some talks, confer with officials of the governments in the various countries, hold press conferences, etc.

Peter and Lynne are home and working this summer. Lynne is working at the Endowment for the Humanities, and Peter is working at the Smithsonian Institution.

As you probably know, the Lloyd Johnsons are going to visit us in Washington during the latter part of July.

We have purchased a new Chrysler station wagon - a white, 9-passenger one. The other automobile was getting to be pretty old, but we are keeping it because we find that we can use a second car.

-2-

We are planning to drive to Montreal on our vacation in August, so that we can show the four kids EXPO-67. Lynne has already seen it, and Peter will not be going with us because he is working, but he might fly up for a weekend.

We are all well, and we're certainly happy that you're feeling better.

With love,

~~Edward E. Seaborg~~

GTS:MJ  
Seaborg

year or two of schooling. However, if we're still of the same mind when the next vacancy comes up, he thinks he would be happy to serve.

At 5:40 p.m. I attended a reception given by Gerald Phillippe, G.E., at the Madison Hotel.

An underground shot at Nevada vented today but it doesn't appear to be serious.

Friday, June 30, 1967 - Puerto Rico - Venezuela

My tour of South American countries which starts today is a result of the meeting of Western hemisphere Heads of State at Punta del Este, Uruguay. It is a direct implementation of President Lyndon Johnson's statement at that meeting that the United States is prepared to join with Latin American nations in exploring the possibility of a Latin American regional program for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

We have already undertaken extensive cooperative activities with our southern neighbors. Bilateral Agreements for Cooperation are in effect with many of them. Many have been visited by a USAEC "Atoms-for-Peace" mission, have seen our "Atoms-in-Action" or "Atoms-at-Work" exhibits, have received USAEC depository libraries. Reactor grants have been authorized to help with the cost of research reactors in four countries (Argentina, Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela), and numerous grants of other equipment - for example, items required for nuclear applications in medicine and agriculture have been made pursuant to bilateral agreements or through the IAEA. Cooperation includes such other activities as the transfer of radioisotopes, training arrangements, and the supply of special nuclear materials. A sister laboratory relationship has been in effect since 1965 between Colombia's Institute for Nuclear Affairs and the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center (PRNC). The USAEC has also provided some assistance of a regional nature not only through the PRNC, but also through our cooperation with the Inter-American Nuclear Energy Commission (IANEC) and support (in research funding and equipment) of the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences in Turrialba, Costa Rica.

Now, however, the Organization of American States (OAS) wishes to launch an overall science and technology program for Latin America that will assure maximum assistance to each country through optimum development and use of facilities on a regional basis. With a view to ascertaining the best ways of expanding our cooperation in order to support the nuclear aspects of such a program, I have been asked by the Department of State to lead a joint USAEC-State mission to several South American nations. We are to visit their nuclear facilities, confer with their leaders regarding needs and desirable action, explain our policy of cooperation in science in general and the nuclear field in particular, and, where this seems appropriate, make specific offers of expanded collaboration.

In addition to a range of projects for general consideration, there are various matters of special pertinence to individual nations. For example, Argentina and Brazil - the two South American nations most advanced in nuclear technology - are actively interested in nuclear power generation. Argentina, in fact, is soon to contract for installation of the first nuclear power plant in Latin America; and competition is keen between bidders from the United States, Canada, Great Britain, and West Germany. Believing the U.S. light-water power reactors to be the best proven types, I want to make sure that the Argentinian authorities are aware of the advantages of those types.

Aside from bilateral and regional cooperative arrangements, our trip is seen as an opportunity for personal high-level conversations on a topic of more far-reaching significance; the Non-Proliferation Treaty now being drafted. In order to rally maximum support for the Treaty, we wish to insure the widest and fullest possible understanding of its vital importance and the U.S. commitment to it. While this is one of our aims in all countries, it is of particular concern in the case of Brazil. Some elements there are strongly opposed to Brazilian signature of the contemplated NPT because it would preclude independent Brazilian development of nuclear explosives for peaceful purposes, and they feel that their country should retain the right to undertake such a program. Our journey will afford an opportunity for me to clarify and stress, both privately and publicly, certain vital facts: that the technology required to make peaceful nuclear explosives (PNE) is basically the same as the technology required to produce nuclear weapons; that therefore any spread of PNE technology will increase the danger of nuclear war; and that under the proposed NPT the advantages of peaceful nuclear explosives, when perfected (and, in this connection many problems remained to be solved), will be assured to Brazil and any other interested non-nuclear-weapons states, at costs infinitely lower than those that would be involved in conducting an independent development program in the field.

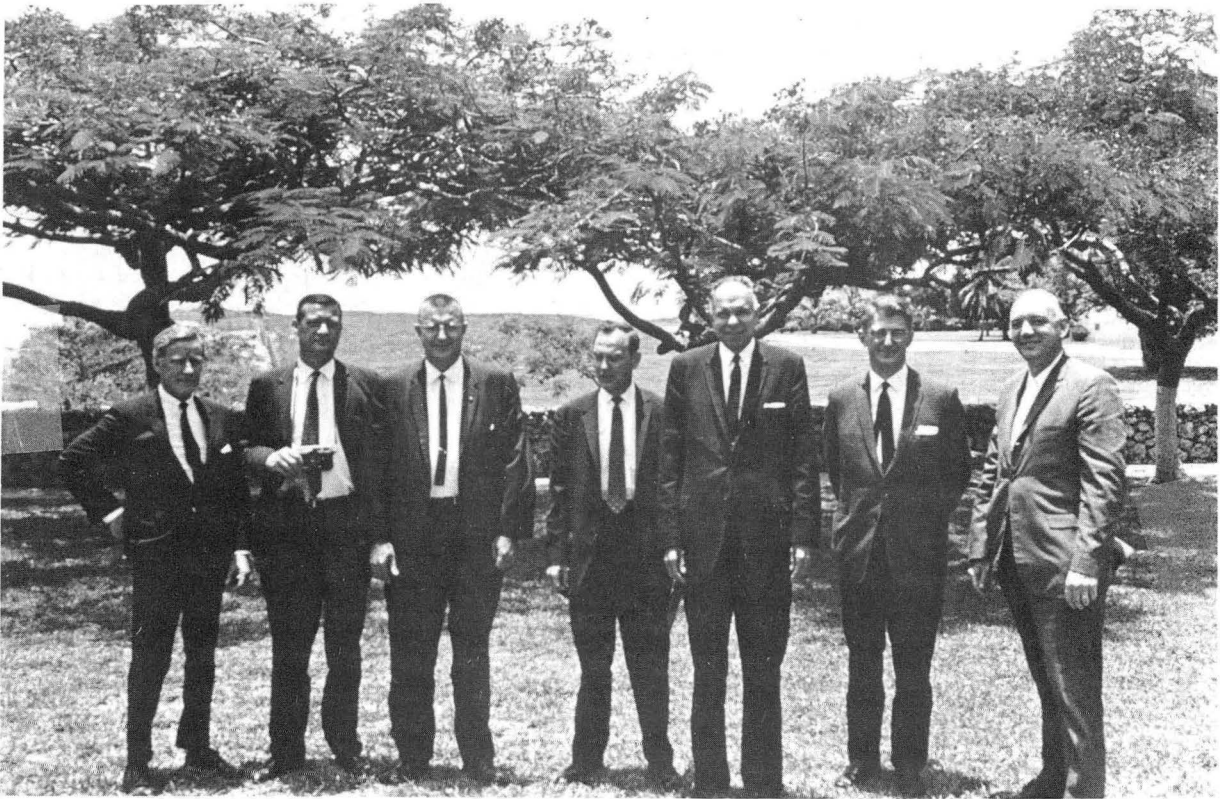
Apart from the immediate reasons for my trip, I am extremely glad of a chance to visit some of the South American nations whose representatives have extended cordial invitations on many occasions during our meetings in Washington, at the IAEA General Conferences and elsewhere. My only regret is that my journey has to be limited to the six nations included in our itinerary.

As with the trip to Australia a few months ago, we planned originally to journey by commercial carriers but soon realized that their schedules would not permit us to accomplish our aims within the time period available. Once again, thanks to President Johnson's personal interest in our mission, a MATS plane has been placed at our disposal.

We departed from Andrews Air Force Base on our MATS Jetstar with Captain Flickenstein as Pilot, Major Long as Copilot, Sergeant McColgan as Engineer and Sergeant McMahan as Steward. Robert Hollingsworth, Arnold Fritsch, Myron Kratzer and Allan Dalton of the USAEC and Herman Pollack and Donovan Zook of the State Department made up the rest of our group of seven. We left at 8:05 a.m. and arrived at Ramey Air Force Base in Puerto Rico at 11:40 a.m. (This is the home of the 72nd Air Squadron.) We were met by Base Commander Colonel Keck and his assistant, Colonel Judas.

We all had lunch at the Officers' Club. After lunch we had our picture taken under a Flamboya tree (famous and abundant in this region) as a sort of starting point for the trip.

We departed from Ramey Air Force Base at 12:45 p.m. and arrived at Caracas, Venezuela (Maiquetia Airport) at 2:15 p.m., where we were met by Francis W. Herron (Acting Deputy Chief of Mission and Counselor for Political Affairs, U.S. Embassy), Dr. Marcel Roche (Director, Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, IVIC), Richard B. Owen (First Secretary, U.S. Embassy), and others. I rode to Ambassador Maurice Bernbaum's residence with Herron, Roche, and Owen in the Ambassador's limousine, accompanied by a bodyguard, Inspector Ricardo Alvarez, who carried a machine gun with him in a metal briefcase on the front seat; there was a bulletproof vest on the floor of the back seat of the car. We were followed by another car with two bodyguards in it and a machine gun on the



Ramey Air Force Base, Puerto Rico, June 30, 1967

L to R: A. Dalton, M. Kratzer, R. Hollingsworth, D. Zook, Seaborg, H. Pollack,  
A. Fritsch



Arrival at Maiquetia Airport, Caracas, June 30, 1967

Seaborg with bodyguard Ricardo Alvarez

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