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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D. C.



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September 8, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting of G-1 Working Group on (a) International Atomic Energy Project; and (b) International Atomic Energy Agency, September 8, 1954, 1 a.m., Room 4200-134.

PRESENT: STATE - Mr. George L. Bush, Chairman
" - Mr. William L. Clayton
" - Mr. Walter D. Bunker Wood
DEFENSE - Gen. Curtis E. LeMay
CIA - Mr. [unclear]
AEC - Mr. [unclear]
" - Mr. [unclear]
GCP - Mr. [unclear]

1. Agenda Items 1-4

The Working Group met to discuss proposals by the British representative and agreed that the meeting could be productive. Replies had been consolidated.

State Department representatives distributed a copy of the International Atomic Energy Agency report, dated July 20, 1954, to the Division of Biological Resources and Development. The report opens in peace-time applications of atomic energy.

2. Projected Schedule of Meeting With International Atomic Energy Agency

September 8 - State Department held discussion with representatives of U.S. and Canada. During the week of September 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 1954, countries principally involved will be invited to meet in Geneva to develop a plan for discussion before the IAEA. The Secretary of State will be present and about 100-150 delegates for comment within the next few days with the specific date to be determined. It was agreed that USIA would make a statement of interest in a departmental press conference in order to emphasize the importance of the meeting initially with a small group of countries and then with a larger group and assuring nations who have not provided information that they would be expected to participate in the meeting. The meeting has been agreed upon.

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The Chairman indicated that by the end of September it was expected that the outline of the form of the International Atomic Energy Conference should emerge; that early in October the U.S. Agency for International Development would agree on the form of the international agency and that by mid-October the international conference agenda would be available for publication. In mid-November it was expected that replies from the interested countries with respect to the international agency proposal would be received and that perhaps early in January 1955, ratification agreements with respect to an international agreement setting up such an agency would be possible. It was agreed that this was an optimistic date but that it should be kept in mind for planning purposes. In June 1954, the International Scientific Conference on Atomic Energy, which had been convened to explore the specific functions which should be undertaken by the international agency.

3. Relationship of International Organization to UN

Prior to his departure for Manila, the Chairman advised that he had approved the following line of approach:

- a. Place the question of the international organization on the agenda for Manila.
- b. Have the matter referred to a committee of the Board of Directors which would develop the U.S. proposals in this regard. An attempt would be made to channel IAEA activities into the UN framework.

4. UN Sponsorship of International Conference

The State Department recognized that pay holes for the agency would be gained from having the IAEA based on the conference site. It was insisted for questions of control and administration to be left to the UN, without U.S. sponsorship. The matter was to be decided.

5. Proposed AEC Reactor Training School

The working group recognized the UCB's interest in the problem of providing guidance to the AEC on the matter of training and facilities for foreign students in the proposed reactor school. The question of relationship of such programs to FOIA's remained to be decided. It was agreed that AEC would develop its study and submit a paper on this subject to the working group.

The Chairman advised that UN incentives were being given for the reactor school as an interim measure pending the establishment of the international agency which would supervise the work of the school. The

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working group noted Gen. Loper's suggestion that the participation of other nations to set up similar schools should be a goal. It was agreed that this program might be eventually expanded to include 2 or 4 regional schools established in various sections of Africa.

6. Relation of Final Discussions with Canada and Belgium to the International Policy

The Chairman pointed out that the bilateral discussions now underway with Canada and Belgium have a bearing on the program of international agencies.

7. Reprint of Shippingport Speeches

The working group agreed it would be advisable to offer the principal Shippingport Laboratory speeches to the President, the Chairman of AEC and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of AEC before the final draft document. USIA agreed to arrange for a public hearing of the report as action taken.

8. Kinescopes of the Speeches

USIA agreed to act as point of contact for the interested parties interested in securing kinescopes of the speeches.

9. Suggestion by Secretary and news at DCs Meeting, 10/11/54

The working group agreed that Secretary Loper's suggestion that frank acknowledgment be made of the technical difficulties involved in developing the reactor program and that foreign assistance be requested in helping to solve these problems would be useful. Reference was made to Secretary Dulles' UNGA speech, following statements by the Secretary, and a note for the international section concerning the reactor training school.

10. Counteracting Soviet "Brain-Drain" Program

As a follow-up to the August meeting of the working group, discussion with respect to the Soviet policy, the Director was advised that the approved U.S. position of the 9th of August is:

- a. Emphasize that the United States will not permit the export of nuclear weapons or a ban on the use of the atomic bomb, whether unconditional or except in case of retaliation, is not really a meaningful statement, since it only involves a promise of retaliation without any safeguard to ensure that the promise will be honored. Thus, accepting the Soviet position would only give the illusion but not the reality of security.

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- b. Note that accepting the Soviet proposal would seriously threaten the security of the free nations by enabling the USSR to forestall the use of the weapons in which they have superiority without any assurance against surprise attack by the Communist world, since there will be no safeguards, while at the same time not obligating the Soviet Union to reduce the arms of the land and conventional weapons in which it is superior.
- c. Stress that the United States will not use nuclear weapons or any other weapons except in defense against aggression, nor threaten to employ these weapons or other armed forces in any manner which would be inconsistent with the principles under the Charter of the United Nations. These are commitments far greater than those which the USSR seeks to obtain, and the USSR should meet its military obligations primarily by words but by deeds.

11. Next Meeting

The next meeting will be held on 11/11/50 at the Geneva Conference.

RH

NICHOLS BROWN
Director of Operations

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