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Meeting No. 6

407161

OPERATIONS COORDINATING BOARD  
Washington 25, D. C.



September 9, 1954

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: Meeting of OCB Working Group on Coordination of Nuclear Energy Projects and Related Information Programs, Thursday, September 9, 1954, 11 a.m., Room 7258 N.S.

PRESENT: STATE - Mr. Gerard Smith, Chairman  
" - Mr. Philip J. Farley  
" - Mr. Howard Meyers  
DEFENSE- Gen. Herbert B. Loper  
CIA - .....  
AEC - Admiral Paul F. Foster  
" - Mr. Morse Salisbury  
OCB - Richard Hirsch

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*OCB memo / 9/19/54*

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1. Agenda Items 1-4

The Working Group noted the papers prepared by the OCB Staff Representative and agreed that another meeting would be held when the replies had been consolidated.

State Department representative distributed a progress report on the International Atomic Energy Agency and a report by the AEC's Director of the Division of Biology and Medicine concerning a Pan-American program in peace-time applications of atomic energy.

2. Projected Schedule of Events With Respect to Planning for International Atomic Energy Agency

September 8 - State Department held discussions with representatives of U.K. and Canada. During the week of September 13, the remaining countries principally involved will be advised of U.S. intentions to develop a plan for disclosure before the UNGA. Draft remarks of the Secretary of State will be prepared and circulated to the working group for comment within the next ten days, with the speech scheduled for September 21. It was agreed that USIA would draft a statement which could be inserted into a departmental press conference in order to explain the reason for proceeding initially with a small group of countries possessing nuclear facilities and assuring nations which were not invited to the initial discussions that they would be expected to participate as soon as preliminary planning had 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 Scientific Conference should emerge; that early in October the U.S., U.K., and Canada 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 various countries with respect to the international agency proposals would be received and that perhaps early in January 1955, ratification ceremonies with respect to an international agreement setting up such an agency would be possible. It was agreed that this was an optimistic date but one which should be kept in mind for planning purposes. In June 1955, the International Scientific Conference would take place, which could usefully explore the specific functions which could be undertaken by the international agency.

3. Relationship of International Organization to the UN

Prior to his departure for Manila, the Secretary of State had approved the following line of approach:

- a. Place the question of the international agency on the UN agenda for report only.
- b. Have the matter referred to a committee where Ambassador Lodge would develop the U.S. proposals in more detail. No attempt would be made to obtain a UN vote or to tie the agency closely into the UN structure.

4. UN Sponsorship of International Conference

The State Department recognized that psychological capital would be gained from having the UN as host of the conference but recognized that for questions of control it might be more advisable to have U.S.-U.K.-Canadian sponsorship. The matter awaits decision.

5. Proposed AEC Reactor Training School

The working group recognized the OCB's interest in the problem of providing guidance to the AEC in the matter of allocation of spaces to foreign students in the proposed reactor school as well as the question of relationship of such programs to FOA's technical training mission. It was agreed that AEC would develop its staff position and furnish a paper on this subject to the working group.

The Chairman advised that U.S. intention would be to set up the reactor school as an interim measure pending the establishment of the international agency which would carry on the work of the school. The

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working group noted Gen. Loper's suggestion that the capabilities of other nations to set up similar schools should be recognized, and it was agreed that this program might be eventually expanded to the level of 3 or 4 regional schools established in various sections of the world.

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

The Chairman pointed out that the bilateral discussions now under way with Canada and Belgium had no bearing on the proposed international agency

7. Reprint of Shippingport Speeches

The working group agreed it would be advisable to utilize the principal Shippingport Labor Day speeches -- the President, the Chairman of AEC and the Chairman of the Joint Committee of Atomic Energy -- in a single document. USIA agreed to explore the problem and advise the group as to action taken.

8. Kinescopes of the Speeches

USIA agreed to act as point of contact for Government agencies interested in securing kinescopes of the Labor Day ceremonies.

9. Suggestion by Secretary Anderson at OCB Meeting September 1, 1954

The working group agreed that Secretary Anderson'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 in connection with Secretary Dulles' UNGA speech, follow-up statements by Ambassador Lodge, as a keynote for the international scientific conference, and the establishment of the reactor training school.

10. Counteracting Soviet "Ban-the-Bomb" Propaganda

As a follow-up to the August 5 meeting of the working group discussion with respect to the above problem, Mr. Meyers of State advised that the approved U.S. position at the 9th GA would be to:

- a. Emphasize that the Soviet call for a ban on the production of nuclear weapons or a ban on the use of these weapons (whether unconditional or except in case of retaliation) is basically a meaningless promise, since it only involves a paper prohibition without any safeguards to ensure that the prohibition will be honored. Thus, accepting the Soviet proposal would give the illusion but not the reality of security.

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- b. Note that accepting the Soviet proposal would actually lessen the security of the free nations by obligating them to forego 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 armed forces and conventional weapons in which it has superiority.
- 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 use our armed forces in any manner which would be inconsistent with our obligations under the Charter of the United Nations. These are commitments far greater than those which the USSR seeks to obtain from us, and the USSR should reaffirm similar obligations not merely by words but by deeds.

11. Next Meeting

The next meeting will await the call of the Chairman.

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RICHARD HIRSCH  
OCB Staff Representative

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