

UNCLASSIFIED

EMB OFFICE

RECEIVED

AE

MEMORANDUM

Brazil

APR 9 12 08 AM '68

March 26, 1968

ACTION COPY

AMERICAN EMBASSY

To: Myron B. Kratzer, Assistant General Manager
for International ActivitiesFrom: Robert H. Wilcox, AEC Scientific Representative
Rio de Janeiro

ACTION TAKEN

Subject: Biweekly Activities Report No. 13 for Period March 9
to March 22, 19681. Non-Proliferation Treaty.a. First Anniversary of Government of President Costa e Silva.

In a press conference to observe the government's first anniversary, the President was asked by a representative of Correio da Manhã: "In harming the more firm basis of the government's nuclear policy, that does not give up Brazil's right to join the nuclear technology. It is a resistance to technological colonialization, a new form of foreign domination which appears in our time. It will be useful if the President will inform and clarify to the nation about the actual state of the discussion and the consideration of the plans of nuclearization of Brazil for peaceful uses."

The President's reply: "The discussions in Geneva on the treaty of non-proliferation of nuclear arms are arriving at their close. The subject will be submitted to the General Assembly of the United Nations next April. The plans, amendments, and suggestions presented in Geneva will be fully debated already now in the world forum. Our position, sustained in Geneva, with impartiality and a constructive spirit, will be maintained. The action of Brazil has come to earn the respect of all and the approval of several countries. We desire a treaty that will be in consonance with the resolution of the United Nations and designed to effectively keep the world from the scourge of an atomic war. But not an instrument which places obstacles to the rights of all nations to full development of their capacity to utilize atomic energy for peaceful means. We denounce war, not progress." (Correio da Manhã and Brazil Herald, 3-16-68).

b. Newspaper Comment. The March 10/11 Jornal do Brasil editorial "How to Negotiate" comments that the U.S. - U. K. - U.S.S.R. security guarantees have great significance for Brazil since they represent the acceptance of a thesis first defended by Brazil in the meetings of the Preparatory Committee for the Denuclearization of Latin America, in Mexico. The proposal was said to dissipate the most serious and fundamental objections to the NPT.

UNCLASSIFIED

Correio da Manhã comments that, in fact, Brazil remains ignorant as to the countries to which the pledge of protection refers. As to the third world, what threatens it most is not nuclear blackmail but the attempts by the two superpowers to offset their technological development by their striving to ban nuclear tests for peaceful purposes. (USIS Daily Press Summary, Rio, March 11, 1968).

Writing in Jornal do Brasil, Mr. Carlos Dungee de Abranches calls the security guarantees serious inconveniences. He suggests that the guarantee be included in the treaty or in an enclosed protocol so as to be binding and not to be changed by any process except that provided for in the same treaty. As it stands, he points out that the guarantee in the Security Council will remain at the discretion of France and Nationalist China with right to veto. He notes, on the other hand, that providing for the use of force without previous notice to the Security Council would add up to a violation of the UN Charter which attributes to the Council exclusive authority on the matter. (USIS Daily Press Summary, Rio, March 11, 1968).

Correio da Manhã picked up the Romanian position at Geneva and accused the two superpowers of seeking to reduce to nuclear impotence the remaining countries, yet continuing to spend huge sums to arm themselves beyond any rational need for defense. Romania's stand was said to have put an end to collective submission to Russia of its satellites and also emphasized the Brazilian position against the improper requests of Americans and Soviets. (USIS Daily Press Summary, Rio, March 12, 1968).

Reporting on Brazil delegate Araujo Castro's statement at the ENDC, a Reuters dispatch in the March 15 Brazil Herald quoted Araujo Castro as saying that the March 11 draft treaty was an "encouraging improvement." The article was headlined "Brazil Softens Attitude on Nuclear Arms Treaty."

2. Luncheon with CNEN Officials. CNEN Advisor for International Relations Brigadier Raphael Leocadio dos Santos hosted a luncheon for U.S. Embassy staff. Present were Executive Officer Frank Carlucci, Sciatt Miller Hudson, Paulo Rolo of the Science Office, and the AEC Scientific Representative. Also present for the CNEN were Colonel Horacio Antunes Ferreira Junior, Chief Advisor for Planning and Development, and Alvaro Vidal Leite Ribeiro, Chief Advisor for Public Relations.

3. Nuclear Power. A Correio da Manhã article on March 20 discusses the problem which faces Brazil in choosing between natural and enriched uranium for Brazil's first nuclear plant. It indicates that, if Brazil selects natural uranium, following the example of France, Canada, Sweden and the Soviet Union, it will have two big problems - one, the necessity for importing the uranium, and the second, of an economic nature, the pressures from the U.S., which has chosen enriched uranium and could

diminish its financial aid. If the CNEN selects enriched uranium, however, it will stay very narrowly technically dependent on the U.S.

4. IAEA Technical Assistance to Brazil on Nuclear Power. Mr. James A. Lane of ORNL arrived in Rio to begin a 3-month assignment as an IAEA expert on nuclear power feasibility. The AEC Scientific Representative met him at the airport and assisted in his initial appointments with CNEN Chairman Costa Ribeiro and Minister of Mines and Energy Costa Cavalcanti. Mr. Lane expects to head up a team of IAEA experts, which will include team members from the U.K., Canada, France, and Sweden. The team will work at CNEN Headquarters in Rio with Coronel Ferreira and his department, but also with representatives of Eletrobras and Furnas on behalf of the electric utilities.

5. New Committees in Brazilian Congress. Commissions of Science and Technology in the Chamber of Deputies were suggested by Deputy Evaldo Pinto. (Jornal do Brasil, 3-9-68). Creation of a permanent atomic energy committee in the Senate has also been rumored, and further details will be reported when available.

6. Panama Canal. The Panamanian Ambassador to Argentina was quoted as saying that a new canal would be constructed in Panama with U.S. capital and technicians and would be ready in 1980. (O Jornal, 3-22-68).

7. Latin American Nuclear Journal. Further recommendations concerning possible IANEC sponsorship of a Latin American Nuclear Journal were sent to you by memorandum dated March 11.

8. Institute of Atomic Energy (Sao Paulo) Cooperation with ANL. Some additional information on this subject was forwarded to you in a March 20 memorandum.

9. Access of Brazilian CNEN Employee to Certain ORNL Facilities. In view of problems experienced in the U.S. in effecting access to ORNL facilities for Miss Marisa Vianca Ballariny, the AEC Scientific Representative sent a memorandum dated March 20, to M. Abrahams on this subject.

10. Proposed DOT Rules on Shipping Radioactive Materials. AEC - Rio's recommendations concerning DOT Docket No. RM-2, Notice No. 68-1 were transmitted to you by Rio Embassy Telegram 656 on March 21.

11. Visitors to AEC Rio de Janeiro Office.

a. Father Thomas L. Cullen of the Pontificia Universidade Catolica of Rio and Merrill Eisenbud of New York University.

UNCLASSIFIED

4

b. Dr. Milton Campos, Director of the Instituto de Pesquisas Radiativas, Belo Horizonte.

c. Mr. James A. Lane, ORNL, on assignment as IAEA expert.

Distribution:

DIA (master)

Embassy - Brasilia

AEC Foreign Offices:

Brussels

Buenos Aires

Chalk River

London

Paris

Tokyo

US Mission to IAEA, Vienna

Embassy, Rio:

Ambassador Tuthill

Minister Belton, DCM

Minister Van Dyke, MINECON

Mr. Carlucci, EIEC

Mr. Allen, ECON

Mr. Midkiff, POL

Mr. Hudson, SCIATT

UNCLASSIFIED