

August 27, 1947

Minutes of the Tenth Session of the Brazilian National Security Council, Alvaro Alberto's proposal to establish a Brazilian Atomic Energy Program

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Summary:

The minutes describe the internal discussion at the National Security Council of a proposal to establish a nuclear program sent from New York by Admiral Alvaro Alberto, who was representing Brazil at the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission (UNAEC). The Council approved the Admiral's proposal and one of its members, Colonel Bernardino Corrêa de Matos Netto declared that "it is not convenient that Brazil relinquishes [nuclear energy], because it is necessary to prepare the ground for future generations."

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mo que concerce des capital que terá o Tesous de subsurver fara aumento do cepital da Componhia. Os demais membros volaram pulas con clusões com a asteraca proposta pelo Ministro do Exterior. O Lentros Desidente declara, entás que em vista da decisas do Conselho aproposta da concesas da Conselho aproposta da Fazenda para a elatoracas da mensagan ao Congresso solicitando - aumento do capital da Combanhia la Decisión do Congresso solicitando - aumento do capital da Combanhia la Decisión do congresso solieitands - aumento do capital da Companhia para Cetto 650.000.000; - autorioacat para a jealisacar de operación financeiros intermas e externar a fim de stender do curteir de conclusão das obras do programa em censo: - antonisació para que o Tesomo Vacionel priste o dord às operacies prianceiras que foram realisa das Nada mais hayendo a tratar o Senhor Cresidente da por encenada a pessió, da qual en feneral de divisas Alcio Sonto redigi esta ala que depris de lida e aprovada pilos membros do Conselho presentes å sessar, mander register en fine correspondente onde var por Todos assinada. e Pan Johnson Dale Maxinha Guerra Laterior Viação Marieultura Educação Peronautica lan Salmer Com Obens, Chip & G. M. T. A .EMP LM/er Ala da pessão do Conselho de Legurana Vacional. Aos vinte e sete dias do mis de agosto de mil novecentos e quarenta e sete, às dez horas presta ci dode de Rio de Janeiro, no Palació de Ca-tete, reunin se o Conselho de Seguranes Nacional, sob a presidencia de Sentor Présidente da Republica, finant de Divisa Envier forpor destea, com a presence dos Sentines Mini, tes de Estado, dontos Benedito da Costa Neto, do Interior e Josties; Almiante de Esquadra Silvio de Noronha da Marinha, seneral de servició Cansobert Pereira da Costa, da quena, dontos Morran Sias de Figuerie do do Trabalho, Industria e comercio. don-Tor Doniel de Carvalho da Agricultura, dontor clovis Bestana da Viacar e Otras Publicas, dontor clemente Karioni, da Educación e Sacide, Tenente_ Brigadeno Simand Figueria Trompowski de Almeida, da Seronantian. dontor feder Luiz Conèa e Costro da Fazenda, e mais several de Face-cito Sabrador Cesar Otino Chefe do Fitado Maior feral, several de Sivisar Millon de Freitas Asmeida, Chefe do Fitado Maior do Frence to, Major-Brigadeiro gervosio Duncan Kodingues, chefe do Estad Maior da Seronan. Trea e Vice- Almiante Adal telto Lara de Almeida, chefe do Estad Maior tier e Vice - Homison le raas une amon a man an more de vica paire da la finada. O Sention Himister do Exterior feg se representar pelo Minister Antonio Camilo de Oliveira, Secretaria da pelo Sentor General de Siriaja ficio Sonto Secretaria for secretaria da pelo Sentor General de Siriaja ficio Sonto Secretaria feral do Conselho. Estiveram ain da presente, aos trafalhos o Coronel Secio Polmeiro de Escobar e o dontor José teal de Mose arenhar, respectivamente, chefe e assessor técnico do gabinete

. B. da Secretaria Geral do Conselho e o Coronel Bernardino Conéa de Matos Netto, Presidente da Comissas de Estudos e Fiscalisacas de Minerais Estrate giers. Herta a sessar declara o Senhor Mesidente que o Conselho fora convocado a pedido do Kinistro do Exterior para opinar a respecto dos pontos de vizta de fendidos pelo Comandante Alvan Alterto ma Comissão de Energia Stomica (C. E. A.) da organisaca das Nacies Unidas (ONU), e for mular instin coës que orientem a sua áteneai por purblemas em foco proquela Comissão.
O Itamaraty encaminhan à secretaria faraf do Conselho cópia dos relatorios de dezenvoe de Julho e primeiro de agosto, do comente ano, a presentados pelo coman dante sham estato ao chefe da representação trasileira junto à de gonisacai des Nacrés Unidas, hem como copia do parecer que sobre or mesmos emilia de Chefe enterins da Comissas de organismos du terpaciones do Hamaraly. Todo esse expediente foi submetido as grame da Comissão de Estudos e Fiscalisaca de Minerais Estratégiers, cujo parecer sera lida pela fecretario feral do Conselho. Com a palarra, o feneral Alicio Sonto pede heener para les antes o pareces do Chefe interim da Commissa de Organismos Internacionais do Stamantz, que exclarece a materie en grane l'assa entes a les esse documents que em resonno dizo pequi te: No seu relativis de 30 de Julho o representante hacileur junto à C. E. A. informa que Fa)- 05 88 UU se acham empenhado, na aviacar de un organ interpacional com die tos exclusivos de aquinicar de melenie prima pare producar dos combustiveis mucleanes, de distribuição desses combustiveis é da énergia resultante por meis de um sistema de quotos, B)- o delegado prosileiro tem difendido or quatros pontos seguintes: a)- preco compensador para as materias primas fornecidas. 4)- cota melhorada de comfustiveis e de guergia eletrica deles regullantes para or paises formecedores de materie fenta; c)-puridade para justalacas, em tenitorio trasileiro, de uma usema metalingua destina da as processamento do Tous e do Manis, e instalação de reatores, d)-finalmente, concessão de um lugar permanente para o Brasif no Conse Pho de direct do organ internacional de continte C)- questres funda-mentais, como as das quotas de comfustireis mucleares e a da soca-bisacció de cusinas de energie atomica, entraras em directas final pealie amente, asis haver experied a mandate do Brasif no consiste de Jeguranes e da C. E. A. D) - o vinier ponto sobre o qual parece have cheonhad o Coman donte flours Alberto simpaties aerthida da pelegan Norte- finemaine foi o relation à representació permanente do Brasifina direcar do organ intimacional fon resporte as pedido de un turais for mulido pel Comandante stoan sterto, o Ministerio do Exterior determinante que montiverse as reservos a presentados, a té o rece timento des instincciós definitivas que lhe seriam enviadas porterior mente à chegada de sen segund relations as Ministerie No relations de pri motion de mares, o Comandante Moun Affecto de conte dos progressors . Atidos peles reinsi diencies trasileiras. Concordon a deligação ameniano em que a questas das quotas fosse des entida ainda este ano. e, ainde mais em que a titul de concessar as ponts de viste trasileiro, se prolusse o seguinte preceito no seguindo celatorio da C. E. A. "a a generie interpacional dará uma compensaca ragorrel (fair) e equitativa pelo for nece mento de meteries primas por termos dos dendos celebrados even as nación interessadas" O comandante Man Alterto por dera seas haves ineva viniente em consentir mos sesta redação por julga-la fastante satisfatoria Consulta por isso, se proleca retura a ressalva que apresentara anterior mente e contava do relatorio fásico do "Working group" onde aparece como sota de sodapé sos seguintes termos "a selegação Brasileira solicitan

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que ficasse registado que, na sua opiniar, às nações possui doras de materias bundas de his materias puntas, defris de contribuir com a sua quota para atender as necessido des do resti do mundo, seja permitido fager uso de quanti dades adicionais, conforme o queriam para desenvolvimento de sua proprie o uso desse combustive adicional frique sujeito a todos as salproquardas presentes pelo organ internacional" O Chefe Interimo da Comis sodo de organismos internacionais do Itamaraty operion que se ante usasse a retirade da reseabra desla ano a la la la la seriale. usasse la retirade da ressalva dodo que o representante trasilei. so considera a formula final perfectamente accitant Quanto às ins-tuccies opina o mesmo chefe que o delegado brasileiro deve continua a defender a formula por ele sugarida como criterio para distri fuicar de quotas de combustiveis puelcares e de instalacies de usimås, " até chegar se a um resultad que patisface a um temps à don. tima esposada e os documentos constitutivos do segundo relatorio a ser sobmetido pela C. E. F. ao Conselho de Legmaner e à salvagnanda dos legitimos interesses dos paises produtores de materia prima: to parecer que acotava de ser lid foram dados os seguentes despachos: "Interiamente de acordo. Futuneto o assunto á consideració do Sentos Chefe do S. P. C. Kespeitosamente, a) Carlos Sifnestre de Ours Meto. De se as Conte. Moon Affects conforme se sugere no para grafo 6° Face-se a consulte as Conselle de Legurance Nacional as) H. Secrity. Paísa, a seguir, o feneral Aleis Sonto a les o parécer da C. E. F. M. E., assiriel pelo sen presidente, que, depois de breves referencias à origem do processo, me. Turesa e contendo de suas pecas, diz: "Ha' duas questres distintas a console. var no treante às medides de carater internacional à energia alomica: a). O problema do controle dos combastivois sucleares de modo a impedir sejan eles sut resticiamente desviados para fins belias to) O problema da litilisacar desses combustiveis na produca industrial de mengia destina. da a fins pacifiers. - Claro é que son jelació ao item a todas as nación descrás colaborar submetendo se às providencias de carater geral e de interesse coletion, julgadas necessarias a um persento e especiale controle interpacional. Idunitida a possibilidade de los controle pressuporto esse en seitade sudispensares à realisace de quasquer acendo internacional nesse tenen, resta o problema da útilisace dos combustiveis mucleanes nos empreendimentos pacificos. Nesse caso, nada justifica a texe de uma politica interpacional certitiva, capaz de purar sumamamente as macrès prossuidoras das materias primas de que sas extraídos os contistiveis mucleares, do direito de citibisa las, com objetivos pacifi en de veg que tot polities mai se estende a outras fontes naturais de mergia tais sejom o carvão o petroles ou a mergia hidran liea também designalmente distribuidas mas diversas registes da tura Admitindo se embora que pare torna mais eficiente o controle dos combustiveis pueleares, fossi tido por necessario cometer a um orgão juternacional a exclusión dode ma elatoração dos respectivos primerios, fem como pea producar e distribucar de lais comfuziones, é obvis que essa distribuica deveni ser feita por mei de colas préparencia Levando em cinta as contisteriores de primeros das diferentes macións.

Tretender ontro criterio para essa distribuica, equibalería a desapira priar as macios para o sen desenvolarmento seconómico e para o sen progresso, in dustrial. Caso alguem fre tendesse atribun a sum a sum organ internacional à redistillucat de autros recursos materiais, como sejan, or combustineis, or fertilisantes, e or suinerais de significant

seonomie a certamente as nacres possuidoras dessas materias primas não con cordaciam com semelhante criterio, que haveria de impedir-lhes utility par aquelas ciquegas em seu purpin fene fiero. - Onalquer compromises interpraciones a ser assumido pelo mosso país, no sen tido de asseçum a eficiencia das medidas de carater coletiro, visando em pedir o desvio de "comfustireis muleare" para fins beliers deverá, portanto, resselvar explicitamente que más seremos privados do direito de utilisar, como fonte de mergie, o toris e o manio contidos em mossos mine sis, de feito a compensar a mossa deficiencia em combustiveis. Foi justamente esse o ponto de vista habifmente defen did pel represen. tante do Brasif na Comissai de mergia Atomica das Naeves Unidas, co. mo se evidencia no texto das comunicacións feitas, salientand-se is par 1a grafos n= 1, 9, 11, 19, 32, 37, 50, do relatorio de 19 de Julho e, mui especi almente, o paragrafo 3: de pg. a e or paragrafor 1, 3 e 4 da jeg 3 de relations de 1: de sgorto. - l'anece-nos, pois, que tot ponto de vista deva ser defendido com o maior ardor, a fem dos interesses vitais do nosso país - A alteración sument interpacionel p digs intervacional subora ja represente parcial vitaria de tese pracileira, inda se manten longe da amplitude desejulo qual seje à de ontoign as garantias especificades su proposte de possas Le presentació, constante do paragrafo 32 do relatorio de 19 de Julho, sobretud teach- se em vista à supressai da note de vodepé à que se refere o para grafo 9 do mesmo relatorio. - Levia de real importancia para o Brasil que, no documento internacional fosse aditade ume reducar anesseride no paragref XII a questar "prees" man atranger por ignesar con dienes discui munadas no paragrafo 32, já meneionada. Parece-nos, portante, de todo prendencia mai atris más das reseatoras tas oportunamente. for mulados pela Delegação Brasileira junto a C. E. A. (Comissão de Pries que Atomier), satietud ar que constam do paragrafo 32 acima aludido, pois que, dentre forma correram mossor, pontos de vista o rise, tartante plan sivel de mái mais teren a de fende los a presence de mossor representan tes nos remnies futuras as quais je pretendam compenio a desensará daquele assento, se gundo revelou o Cont Alvan Alterto Vale ainde sessaltar a convenience de que nos prospeccies de nuneiros a serem ren bisedes pel organ Interpassional tenha o país de tentre das juy des o di-seit de asompanhar or tratalhos - Alom disse julgamos que o tratamentimis cial dos sumerios tem como a separació dos diferentes grupos de elementos nters diverai ser realizados no territorio macinal sem prejuria do control. do organ internacional. No coso en que mai for rise posseral os elementos nai fission aveis que acompanham o manie e o torio nos seus minerios devera ser certituides às nacres que bezon fornecide a meterie prime! Lido o parecer, pergunto o several Mais se o Conselho deseja que se pro-ceda à leiture dos relatorios de Comandante Abran Alberto, o que foi jul gade dispensarel O Senton Presidente pre em disensario parece. Manifer-la-se o seneral Cesar Ohini para diger que mas compresenden lem a dife. renes entre os pontos de vista do Mamaraly e de Comissa de Minerais Extiste giers. O Coronel Bernarchies com a paleona suplie que mas que o brasil pai prode opor-se à idee sa vitoriosa de criaca de um or gai interpacional que se encane que do avortirle dos minerais atomicol. Mas atendend a que o país é proce em combustiveis conentes, acta que nai deve atri mai do direit de utilian, para finis pacificios e ain de que sol o controle do organ inter nacional a sua proprio metinida via prime, de pois de haver concernido com a quote que lhe for atribuido via prime, de pois de haver concernido com a quote que lhe for atribuido

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para a distribuicai mundial Dutu ponto que a Comissai defende, dig ele, é que o tratamente unicial dos numerios, bem como a separacar dos elementos fissionareis sejam cealisados nos países produtores, on, se isso nai for prossivel desde logo que se restituam a esser países os elementos nai fissionareis resultantes daquele se paraca. Cita a importaneir do cenir e de tontal, encontradicos nas areas inonaziticas de onde se ex trai tour O Kujón-Brigaderi Dunean Rochigner defende o mesmo finho de vista, acentrando à importancia de tantal me construca de motores de propulsor a fact. O Minister damiel de Carvolle diz que a Secretarie our lestime finalise, sustents o point de viste expressed primitivamente pela Cont. About Affert. O Coronel Bernardin, date venie, esclarece que a C. E. F. M. E. é de parecer que se torne explicite ma convença que for assinada a regre de distribucar de gustas preferenciais. Redan-Moan Albert. I questa é saler se a convença que a C. E. A. proprie deve toi non explicite a compensar exigida pelos produtores on se de-ve deixar a sua discriminação para os acordos que forem celebrados porteriormente. O Cel Bernardin Expressa que é de maior interesse, que a convença establece as compensaciós por isa que o Bracif país produtor más é contrad fastante forte país fager prevaleca fortenos— mente as quas reinvidicación o Ministro damiel de Carvalho dig que procure gratamente os esclorecimentos necessarios a uma decisar. Pede que seje relide o trech de informaca do Thamarety referente a forsur la proporte ne C. E. A. para atenda as ponts de viste de Cent. Alvan Abert no concernente às compensación O Jeneral Aleis Sonto lé: "e mais que, em documento opicial claborado pelo "grupo de trabalho," e aujo especial as ponto de vista hasileir correspondente as item b), acuma, sequende a qual "a agencia internacional dará uma compensacar ragos-sel (fair) e equitativa pelo fornecimento de materias primas, nos termo dos acordos celebrados com as nacies interessadas," o que se pobre para ideia que prevalecie anteriormente no seio da C.E. F. de consideran de Corvolhi, declarandi-se perfectamente sodorecido, opina favoravelmente à mountenes pel aut. Hour Merts de seu ponts de vista primition. O Ministre Camil de Oliveira, justificand o parecer de Hamaraty, dis que serà dificil obtermos a osmencia para a ulibració da quantidade de combustiveis surcleares que desejamos O organism internacional de controle alibuir-nor- à certamente una quote e nade mais. Do parecer da C. E. F. M. E. é interessante a exigencia do beneficiamento dos minerios ses pais Em resumo, o Brasil ja obteve a promessa de quota adicional a de fone ficiamente no país e a de representació permanente no organismo internacional de controle. O Minister Course e Castes manifesta-se favoravel à adocar integral de parecer da C.E. F.M. E. Secritaremos o controle acrescentan ele, mas queremos o direit de fornées a materie prima béne ficiode e o de utilisar para fins pacificos a quantidade que bem l'entende mos de mosso proprie minerio. O Coronel Bernardin afirma que o controle pode ser perfeitamente realisade pel corpo un tanacimal mo coso de tene ficiamento dos minerios no país Tratan de do problema da compensação, diz que o preco, a esse titul, por si só, mai é interessa te para o país exportador de minerio, por que os metais obtidos quando te para o país exportador de minerio, por que os metais obtidos quando es para de seaned en la compensação do formando de minerio. da separaca de manis e de tous sai de grande valor. Pér dinda sen en dencie as vantagens dos combustives mucleares sobre os comente. I Minister samiel de Carvalho declara que or esclare aimentos prestados pelo Cel. Ber nar dino sar preciosos. O Minister Morvan de Figuerre do opinio

pela accitaca de parecer em discussar. O Brasil man tem reservar de car-vai, pela que na é justi que aha mai de combustineis atomiens existentes em plu pols, necessarios de desenvolvimento de sua economia. O Coronel Bernardino dis que na posson a epres de carvar, merce dos grandes reservas mudiais, digs, reservos mundiais, mas minguem pode afirmar que se mai encontran, digs, que se mai entran ma da energia atômica. Refere-se dos esforcos que ora se fagen us sentido de destilar-se o carvas no sut-solo, para assinalar quai atrasale se acha a industria convocina. Lembra o preco da triptona e diz que a energia do futur é a provincente da desintegracai atomica. O Miminter Morban de Figueired, apriand a argumentaear do Coronel Bernardino, researlte as dificuldades em que se detate a industria carroccia DI sulti suro recensea mentos em Nora falles Inglatera, demonstram que as familias mineras más desejom que seus filhos sigom a professas dos pais. Haies cosses de mas de otra O Major. Bugadeiro Duncon Rodei que, en pressa a oprimir de que os documentos lidos apreciam perfectamente Todos os fatos. As Teses do Comandante Alvan Alterto foram mais tem definidas pelo relativos da C. E. F. M. E. De acordo com as informació prestadas pelo Cent. Mar. Met. a pituaca do problema na C.E. F. é a seguinte: 1- Todos comendam com o contra le intérnacional dos combustireis atomicos; 2: os diligados norte-americanos mosham sempatie pela reinindienea de Brasil relative à venfaca de un logar per monente na Comissar de Fragis Atomies. 3- a ulilisaca dos combhiliers fission areis, pare fins pacificos, mai este porta em lemmos las practios e precisos como o deseja a C. E. F. M. E. 4º o herrefreiamento dos minerais nos paises produtores nas for considerad pela CE. A. 5- a restitucar dos comp. nentes nas fissionaveis dos minerios em que ha minerais atomicos também par for en pressar na Convenea projetoda pela C. E. A. Nai convem que o Bra pir atre mai dessas exigencias poris que é precisa prepara o tenens pa-ra as geracies futuras. O Ministro Tromponski manifesta se de acondo com O parecer é pede licence para levantar ama questas. Quando o Cont. Alvan Mento foi designado para a C. E. A. jó havir elatorado, com a coroperacar de ontres personalidades, um projeto de enaca do Conselho Nacional de Energia Stomier, que apresenton au foremo Perginte, entai, em que tena freadeque projeté, o Cel. Berna dim informa que tomon conhecimento desse projeté, e que, tabrez, o foremo o tenha religado para ontra oportuni dode, proquento era sunito avancado para a situação em que se encontra o problema da quergio alomica entre nos Mas o foremo ciron a Comissat de Estudos e tiseahsaca de Minerais Estrategicos que vein su più, de certo modo o Conselho proposto. Espire o que ka e se faz no Brasil em materio de Iner gin atomies, citande entre ontres, as realisaires do de partoment de les quises Nucleaies da Facul dode de Filosofia de Sai Paulo. Aproceiland a oportuni dade divige entar um apol as Senton Presidente da Republi-ca para que estabelece o régime de Temps integral para os eminentes perquise dores que se entigon desinteressedomente do estudo dos prollegos da energia surclear. O Minister Clemente Mariani esclarece que o Cont. Moon, Ateito lhe sugarin a organisaca de um Instituto de altos Estados, destinado à brientar os mossos estadiosos un compo da megio atomier e selecionar os de maior pendor para ereaminhar ao Canadi' l EE. U. M. Acrescenta o Ministro que nai che gon a submeter o assembre à consideracar do foremo, por que o dr. Odevalda franha prometera ele-mentos pari a organisacar do Forstata e ele ainde os estava agua dando. O Ministro filvio de Noiónha informa que o cont. Alvan Alberto também lhe pedin que a porasse o movimento em favor dos estudantes digo, dos dos estudos de energia muelear na Maunha, e declara que che gon a organisar instrueres para o envio de operais a cursos especiais em Universi dodes Americanas. Seentira que nas pe tratora de mandas estadontes, mas sim de person já conhece dos do assento e que la frose ad givina a prática que o nosas meio ainda nas prote proprieman. O fenha hesidente dando por findos os defates por em volacas a proposta do Ministro Conica e Costa no sentido de que se adote o parecer da C. F. M. E. - Tendo sido esse parecer aprovado unanimente, o Senhar hesidente determinan que o Secretario feral do Conselho responderse em surgeneir ao Homante, enviando lhe as instincies que acabaram de sel a provada. E nade mais harendo a tietar encermo a sersar, da que feneral de divisas fleir sonto, redigi esta ata, que, depris de lida l'aprovada pelo membro do Conselho presentes a sersar, mande les registar no ling comes pondeste onde son por Todos assinada.

Maxirika Guerra Exterior Viação Macioultura Aucação Decondutica

EMARE

Gen. Tabrer ben Obne, dup a 6. M.F. A

Rane Jemmes D. de Care

Are depended des de mês de agrits de mil monecentre e quanentre e sete, des des humas nexte cidade de Nico de tomeir, no Policio do Catéto reminera O Conselho de Seguina Nacional, port a presidencia do Scatoto reminera da Alexandre femendo de Seguina de Seguina de Sente o senhano Ministro de Estados dontes Benedito da Corta Neto da Justica e Negreiro Sotian nes, Momerata de seguina desta da Corta Neto, da Justica e Negreiro Sotian nes, Momerata de seguina desta da Corta Neto, da Justica e Negreiro Sotian nes, Momerata de seguina desta da Corta Neto, da Justica e Comercio, dontes banera da Momera da Momera da Momera de trigoniciado do tras Correiros Belance da Comercio, dontes baneras de Caradho, da Agricultura dontes Correiros Belance da Vicinia e Comercio, dontes baneras de Comercia tromporatar de Educa Cara e facilita Tomente. Assistantes de Momerata Momerata de Securita Momerata Ceran Orinio, o Chefe do Estado Mario Breca da Escara da Securita feneral da Escarata Setemana, estado da Securita feneral da Escarata Moston da trevitar forma de Agrita da Securita feneral da America Momerata Momerata da Securita feneral da Comerta Momerata da Securita da Securita feneral da Comerta Momerata da Mario da Momerata da Securita da Comerta feneral da Comerta da Securita da Securita da Securita da Comerta da Securita feneral da Comerta da Securita feneral da Momerata da Securita feneral da Comerta da Securita feneral da Momerata da Securita feneral da Securita feneral da Securita feneral da Momerata da Securita feneral da Securita da Securita feneral da Securita da Securita

Minutes of the Tenth Session of the Brazilian National Security Council - August 27 1947 - Rio de Janeiro

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On August 17 1947, at 10 AM in the city of Rio de Janeiro, at Catete Palace, the National Security Council met under the presidency of the President of the Republic, General Eurico Gaspar Dutra, with the presence of the following Ministers of State: Dr. Benedito da Costa Neto, Interior and Justice; Admiral Silvio de Noronha, Navy; General Pereira da Costa, War; Dr. Dias de Figueiredo, Labor, Industry and Commerce; Dr. Daniel de Carvalho, Agriculture; Dr. Clovis Pestana, Transports and Public Works; Dr. Clemente Mariani, Education and Health; General Armando Figueira Trompowski, Air Force; Dr. Pedro Luiz Corrêa e Castro, Finance; General Milton de Freitas Almeida, Chief of the Army Staff; General Gervasio Duncan Rodrigues, Chief of the Air Force Staff; Admiral Adalberto Lara de Almeida, Chief of the Navy Staff. The Minister of External Relations was represented by Minister Antonio Camilo de Oliveira, Acting Secretary-General of the Ministry of External Relations. General Marcio Santos, Secretary-General of the Council, acted as Secretary of the meeting. Also present were Colonel Decio Palmeira de Escobar and Dr. José Leal de Mascarenhas, respectively Head and Technical Advisor to the Office of the General Secretariat of the Council, and Colonel Bernardino Corrêa de Matos Netto, President of the Commission on the Study and Surveillance of Strategic Minerals (C.E.F.M.E.).

After opening the Session, the President stated that the Council had been convened at the request of the Minister of External Relations, to advise about the points of view argued by Commander Alvaro Alberto at the Atomic Energy Commission (C.E.A.) of the United Nations (ONU) and to draft instructions to guide his action on the issues under examination at that Commission. Itamaraty had sent to the Secretariat of the Council a copy of the reports dated 19 July and August 1 of the current year presented by Commander Alvaro Alberto to the Head of the Brazilian Mission to the United Nations, as well as a copy of the Opinion of the Acting Head of the International Organizations Commission of Itamaraty about said reports. All those documents were submitted to the Commission on the Study and Surveillance of Strategic Materials, whose Opinion will be read by the Secretary General of the Council. Taking the floor, General Alcio Santos asks permission to read first the Opinion of the Acting Head of the International Organizations Commission of Itamaraty, which clarifies the matter under examination. In his July 30 report the Brazilian representative to the CEA informs that:

Intelline United States is bent on the creation of an international organ with exclusive rights for the acquisition of raw materials for the production of nuclear fuels, distribution of said fuels and the resulting energy, by means of a quota system;

- . The Brazilian delegate has been defending the following four points:
- Densatory price for the raw materials supplied;
- . Improved quota for the fuels and electric energy derived from them for the countries supplying raw materials;
- . Priority for the setting up in Brazilian territory of a metalwork plant for the processing of thorium and uranium and reactor facilities;
- . Finally, a permanent seat for Brazil in the directing body of the international control agency;

☐[F☐]☐amental questions, such as the nuclear fuel quotas and the location of nuclear energy plants will come up, for practical purposes, after the end of Brazil's term at the U.N. Security Council and at the C.E.A;

. The only point which Commander Alvaro Alberto believes was favorably received by the U.S. delegation was the one pertaining to the permanent representation of Brazil at the directorate of the international organ.

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With respect to the request for instructions made by Commander Alvaro Alberto, the Ministry of External Relations instructed him to maintain the reservations he raised, until receiving final instructions which would be sent after reception of his second

report to the Ministry. In his March 1 report, Commander Alvaro Alberto presents the progress achieved on the Brazilian requests. The United States delegation agreed that the question of quotas be discussed still in the current year, and moreover that as a concession to the Brazilian point of view, that the following wording be included in the second C.E.A. report: "The international agency will provide fair and equitable compensation for the supply of raw materials in accordance with the agreements entered into with interested nations". Commander Alvaro Alberto considers that there is no harm in agreeing with this language which he deems quite satisfactory. He therefore consults whether he could withdraw the reservation previously raised and commented on the basic report of the Working Group where the following footnote appears: "The Brazilian delegation requested that it be recorded that in its opinion nations possessing raw materials should, after contributing their quota to serve the needs of the rest of the world, be allowed to utilize additional quantities as they wish, for the development of their own economy and for peaceful purposes. The Brazilian delegation agrees that the use of such additional fuel be subject to all safeguards of the international agency". The Acting Head of the International Organizations Commission of Itamaraty advises that the withdrawal of the reservation should be authorized since the Brazilian representative considers that formula to be perfectly acceptable. About the instructions, the same Acting Head advises that the Brazilian delegate should continue to press for the formula suggested by him as a criterion for the distribution of quotas of nuclear fuels and installation of plants "until a result is achieved that satisfies at the same time the doctrine adhered to and the documentation included in the second report to be submitted by the C.E.A. to the Security Council on the one hand and the safeguard of the legitimate producers of raw materials on the other". The following decisions were taken about the opinion just read: "Fully agree. I submit the matter to the Head of the DPC. Respectfully, (signed) Carlos Silvestre de Ouro Preto. "Agree. To the Secretary-General." (signed) C. Oliveira. "Agree. Reply to be sent to Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto as suggested in paragraph 6. The National Security Council should be consulted".

H. Accioly. Next, General Alcio Santos reads the Opinion from CEFME, signed by its president, which, after brief references to the origin of the matter and the nature and contents of its parts, states:

"There are two issues to consider regarding international measures on atomic energy:

[[]] problem of the control of nuclear fuels in order to prevent their concealed diversion for weapons purposes;

. The problem of the use of these fuels in the industrial production of energy for peaceful purposes.

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Obviously, regarding item a), all nations should cooperate by submitting to general measures of collective interest deemed necessary to an effective international control. Admitting the possibility of such control, as an indispensable condition to the realization of any international agreement in this field, the question of the use of nuclear fuel in peaceful endeavors remains to be solved. In this case, nothing justifies the thesis of a restrictive international policy, capable of summarily depriving nations possessing the raw materials from which nuclear fuels are extracted from the right to utilize them in a peaceful manner, since a similar policy does not apply to other natural sources of hydro energy, also unequally distributed in the several regions of Earth. Even if one admits that in order to make the control of nuclear fuels more effective it is deemed necessary to give to an international agency exclusiveness in the elaboration of the respective minerals, as well as in the production and distribution of those fuels, it is obvious that this distribution should be made by means of preferential guotas taking into account the contributions in minerals from the different nations. To advocate another criterion for that distribution would amount to depriving nations better endowed with fissionable materials from such vital resources for their economic development end their industrial progress. If anyone intended to attribute to an international agency the redistribution of other natural resources, such as fuels, fertilizers and economic significant minerals, certainly the possessor nations would not agree with such a criterion, which would prevent them from using that wealth for their own benefit. Any international commitment to be

assumed by our country in order to ensure the effectiveness of measures of a collective character, aiming at preventing diversion of "nuclear fuels" for weapons purposes, must therefore explicitly state that we will not the deprived of the right to utilize, as energy sources, the thorium and uranium existing in our deposits in order to compensate for our shortcomings in fuels. This point of view was skillfully advocated by the Brazilian representative at the Atomic Energy Commission of the United Nations as seen in the text of communications exchanged, particularly paragraphs 1, 9, 11, 19, 32, 37, 50 of the July 19 report and more especially paragraph 3 of the August 1 report. We thus believe that such a point of view should be vigorously argued for the benefit of the vital interests of our country. The change introduced on July 30 in the wording of paragraph XII of the already mentioned international document, which I call international despite it already represents a partial victory of the Brazilian argument, is still far from the desired scope, which is to provide the guarantees specified in our representation's proposal, included in paragraph 32 of the July 1 report, the more so in view of suppression of the footnote mentioned in paragraph 9 of said report. It would be of real importance for Brazil that in the international document the wording adopted could clarify with precision that the compensation mentioned in paragraph XII is not limited to the question of "price" but also encompasses the conditions mentioned in paragraph 32, already referred to. We are therefore of the view that it is wise not to abandon the opportune reservations formulated by the Brazilian delegation to the C.E.A. (Atomic Energy Commission), especially those contained in paragraph 32 mentioned above, since in that case it would be very likely that our points of view would no longer be defended with the presence of our representative in future meetings to which the discussion of that issue is proposed to be entrusted, as disclosed by Commander Alvaro Alberto. It is also important to stress that in the prospection of minerals to be performed by the international agency the country possessing deposits is granted the right to follow the proceedings. Moreover, we believe that the initial treatment of the minerals, as well as the separation of the useful elements, should be made in the national territory, without prejudice to international control. In case this is not possible, the non-fissionable elements present in the thorium and uranium minerals should be returned to the nation having supplied the raw material".

After the reading of the Opinion, General Alcio inquires whether the Council wishes that Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto's reports be read, which was not deemed necessary. The President opens the discussion of CEFME's Opinion. General Cesar Mirim says he did not understand well the difference between the points of view of Itamaraty and those of the Strategic Minerals Commission. Colonel Bernardino is given the floor and explains that there is no difference between Itamaraty and the Commission. The latter understands that Brazil cannot oppose the idea, already accepted, of the creation of an international agency charged with the control of atomic minerals. But because Brazil is poor in current fuels, it believes that it should not relinquish the right to utilize its own raw material for peaceful purposes and under the control of the international agency after having supplied the guota assigned to it for world distribution. Another point argued by the Commission, he states, is that the initial treatment of the minerals, as well as the separation of the fissionable elements, be performed in the producing countries or, if this is not possible, that the non-fissionable elements resulting from the separation be returned to these countries. He mentions the importance of cerium and tantalum, found in the monazite sands from which thorium is extracted. Brigadier Duncan Rodrigues defends the same view, stressing the importance of tantalum in the manufacture of jet propulsion engines. Minister Daniel de Carvalho states that the Secretariat, in the last analysis, supports the point of view previously expressed by Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto. Colonel Bernardino, given the floor, clarifies that the distribution of preferential quotas had been agreed. Minister Daniel de Carvalho replies that this is what Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto had argued for. The question is whether the convention proposed by CEA should make explicit the compensation demanded by the producers or whether its clarification should be subject of agreements to be concluded later. Col. Bernardini says that it is of the greatest interest that the convention establishes the compensations because Brazil, a producer country, is not strong enough to make its demands ultimately prevail. Minister Daniel de Carvalho states that he is precisely

looking for the clarifications needed for a decision. He asks for a second reading of the section of the information from Itamaraty regarding the formula proposed at the CEA to satisfy Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto's point of view on the compensations. General Alcio Santos reads: "and moreover that, in an official document drafted by the working group and whose entire contents will make up the body of the 2nd report, a special concession was made to the Brazilian point of view related to item b) above, according to which "the international agency will accord a fair and equitable compensation for the supply of raw materials, in accordance with the agreements concluded with interested nations"; this supersedes the idea previously prevailing within the CEA to consider as sufficient condition just an appropriate price." Minister Daniel de Carvalho declares himself fully enlightened and agrees that Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto's previous viewpoint should be maintained. Minister Camilo de Oliveira, justifying Itamaraty's opinion, says it will be difficult for us to obtain agreement for the use of the amount of nuclear fuels we wish. The international control agency certainly will assign us a quota and nothing more. An interesting part of the opinion of CEFME is the requirement of the initial processing of the minerals in the country. Summing up, Brazil has already obtained: the promise of an additional quota, the initial processing in the country and permanent representation in the international control agency. Minister Corrêa e Castro agrees with total adherence to CEFME's Opinion. We accept control, he adds, but we want the right to supply the processed raw material and to use, for peaceful purposes, the quantity of our own mineral that we deem necessary. Col. Bernardino affirms that the control can be perfectly performed by the international agency in the case of initial processing of minerals in the country. On the guestion of the compensation he says that in this connection, the price, by itself, is not interesting for the country that exports the mineral, because the metals obtained with the separation of uranium and thorium are extremely valuable. He also highlights the advantages of nuclear fuels over current ones. Minister Daniel de Carvalho declares that the clarifications given by Col. Bernardino are exact. Minister Morvan de Figueiredo suggests the acceptance of the Opinion under discussion. Brazil does not possess coal deposits, and for this reason it is not fair to relinquish atomic fuels that exist in its soil and are necessary for the development of its economy. Col. Bernardino says that the era of coal is not over due to the large world reserves, that is, that the era of atomic energy has not yet begun. He mentions the current efforts for the extraction of underground coal to stress the backwardness of the coal industry. He recalls the price of kripton and remarks that the energy of the future will come from the fission of the atom. Minister Marvan de Figueiredo supports Col. Bernardino's arguments and highlights the difficulties with which the coal industry is struggling. The last surveys in New Wales, England, show that the mining families do not wish that their children follow their parents' profession. There is a lack of labor. General Duncan Rodrigues expresses the opinion that the documents just read evaluate perfectly all the facts. The points made by Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto were better defined by the CEFME report. According to the information given by Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto the situation of the issue at CEA is as follows:

- 1. Everyone agrees with the control of atomic fuels;
- 2. The delegates of the United States lean toward accepting the Brazilian bid for a permanent seat in the Atomic Energy Commission;
- 3. The use of fissionable fuels for peaceful purposes is not expressed in as positive and precise terms as wished by CEFME;
- 4. The initial processing of the minerals in the producing countries was not considered by the CEA;
- 5. The return of the non-fissionable components of ores containing atomic minerals was not expressed either in the Convention proposed by CEA.
- 6. It is not convenient that Brazil abandons such demands, because it is necessary to prepare the ground for future generations. Minister Trompowski expresses agreement with CEFME's Opinion and asks permission to raise an issue. When Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto was appointed to CEA he had already elaborated with other personalities' cooperation a draft proposal for the creation of the National Atomic Energy Council, which he submitted to the government. He asks, then what (...) this project? Col. Bernardino informs that he knew about this proposal and that maybe the government

had decided to take it up at another time because it was too forward looking with regard to the state of atomic energy among us. But the government created the Commission of Study and Surveillance of Strategic Minerals which replaces, to a certain extent, the proposed Council. He explains what exists and what is being done in Brazil regarding atomic energy, mentioning, among other examples, the accomplishments of the Department of Nuclear Research of the São Paulo Faculty of Philosophy. Taking advantage of the opportunity, he appeals to the President of the Republic to establish the full time regime for the illustrious researchers who are unselfishly devoted to the study of nuclear energy. Minister Clemente Mariani clarifies that Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto had suggested to him the creation of an Institute of High Studies for the guidance of our researchers in the field of atomic energy and selected the most promising among them to be sent to Canada and the United States. The Minister adds that he had not yet submitted the matter to the consideration of the government because Dr. Oswaldo Aranha had promised elements for the organization of the Institute, which he was still awaiting. Minister Silvio de Noronha informs that Cmdr. Alvaro Alberto also asked him to support the movement in favor of nuclear studies at the Navy and states that he had even prepared instructions for the dispatch of officers to special courses in American universities. He stresses that it was not a question of sending students, but rather personnel who already knew the matter and could acquire abroad the practice that cannot yet be provided in our midst. The President of the Republic closed the debate and put for the vote the proposal by Minister Corrêa e Castro in favor of the adoption of CEFME's Opinion. The Opinion was unanimously approved and the President asked the Secretary-General of the Council to reply urgently to Itamaraty and send it the instructions just approved. Since there were no other matters to deal with, he closed the Session.