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By authority of U.S. Atomic Energy

Commission

Document No. LVIII-256-//A

BECRET SECURITY INFORMATION

October 28, 1953

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#### ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION

#### MEETING NO. 920

3:15 p.m. Tuesday, September 29, 1953

Present

Lewis L. Strauss Henry D. Smyth Thomas E. Murray Eugene M. Zuckert

M. W. Boyer Walter J. Williams William Mitchell

Harold D. Anamosa

Also Present

Brig. Gen. K. E. Fields N. E. Bradbury Marshall Holloway Alvin C. Graves . Col. Vincent G. Huston Col. E. T. Dorsey Lt. Col. Paul. M. Butman Paul C. Fine John Mackenzie Gerard Smith

CASTLE Program

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General Fields reviewed briefly the discussions at recent meetings concerning the CASTLE program and presented for approval by the Commission a summary of the conclusions he believed had been reached by the Commission in these discussions.

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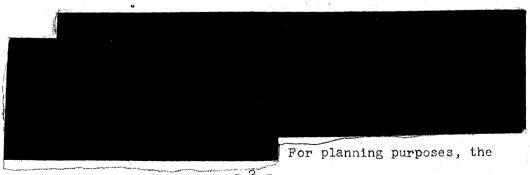
He observed that provision of an emergency capability means not only that promising devices must be tested early, but that numbers of those successfully tested must be available. If . the quantitative requirements are increased, more effort and money must be expended to meet those requirements.

The six-shot program

for CASTLE anticipated two shots on barges at Bikini, with instrumentation provided in concrete structures on land.

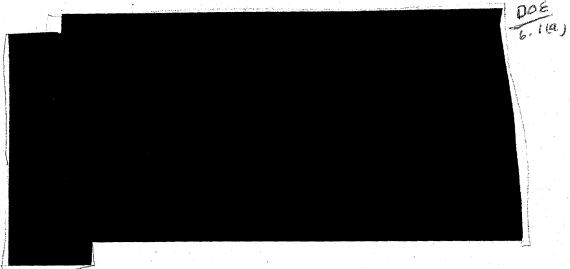
Dr. Graves commented

that carrying out a seven shot program did not at this time seem much more difficult than a six shot program.



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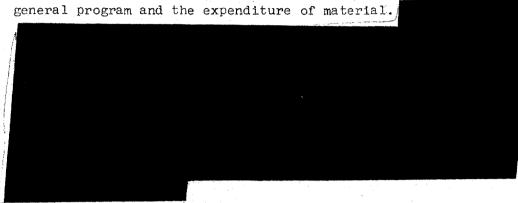
Laboratory needed a decision on whether six or seven devices would be tested. If it were decided not to test more then six, then the desirability of one shot versus another must be debated. Dr. Graves pointed out that if the number of shots were reduced to, say, four, it would relieve considerably the strain on the test organization, but the difference between six and seven shots in terms of difficulty was not great. It was just a question of early planning for seven shots instead of six.



Referring to the memorandum given the Commissioners earlier in the meeting, General Fields said he wished to know if the actions recorded there properly reflected the wishes of the Commission regarding the emergency capability, whether they were in agreement with the present plans for CASTLE, or whether an earlier test was desired. A staff paper recommending formal Commission approval of a CASTLE program was in preparation, and would be submitted to the Commission within the next day or two. (See AEC 597/23, subsequently circulated.) Mr. Strauss noted that the last item of the proposed action envisaged the possibility of a seventh shot, and pointed out that the AEC would have to justify the seventh

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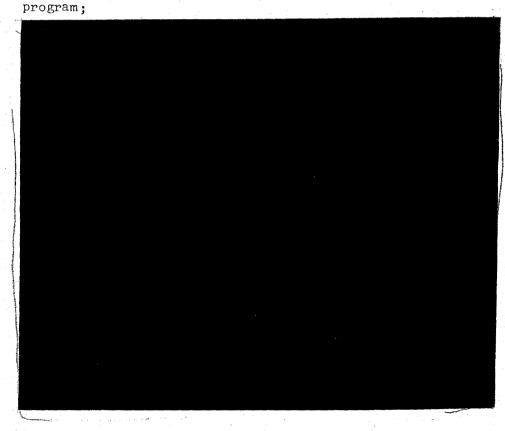
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After further discussion, the Commission:

a. RESOLVED that establishment of an "emergency capability" at the earliest possible date is currently the most important objective of the thermonuclear

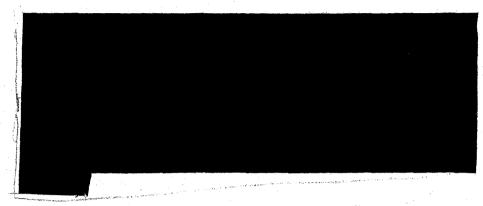


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- 1. DIRECTED that the CASTLE tests start March 1, 1954, or earlier if practicable; and
- j. NOTED that planning for the CASTLE program is proceeding on the basis of six shots with the possibility of extension to seven shots, and that a specific CASTLE program will be submitted for approval within two weeks.

ROY B. SNAPP Secretary

Approved by the Commission: 905.12,1953

## AND SECULITY INFORMATION

This ocument consists of 6 pages
No. 6 2 Copies, Series

### DRAFT MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COMMISSION ON SEPTEMBER 22, 1953

After the meeting was cleared, the Commission continued discussion of the thermonuclear program and requested General Fields to provide them as early as possible with the following:

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2. Any compelling reasons against advancing the test date.

General Fields presented estimates of the numbers of thermonuclear weapons which are scheduled to be available in the emergency capability program.

The Commission considered AEC 458/13 in regard to the second ADP. (Mr. Boyer wrote down the Commission action on this.)

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EXCHAGA FROM ACCOUNTS

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TARTITUTED TO STAND 6/ STANDOLLY OF CANALON 24.6/ REMETTY MEANING

### DRAFT MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE SESSION OF COMMISSION ON SEPTEMBER 23, 1953

The Commission met in executive session at 10:30 A. M. on September 23, 1953, with the following persons present:

Mr. Strauss

Dr. Smyth

Mr. Murray

Mr. Boyer

Mr. Williams

Mr. Cook

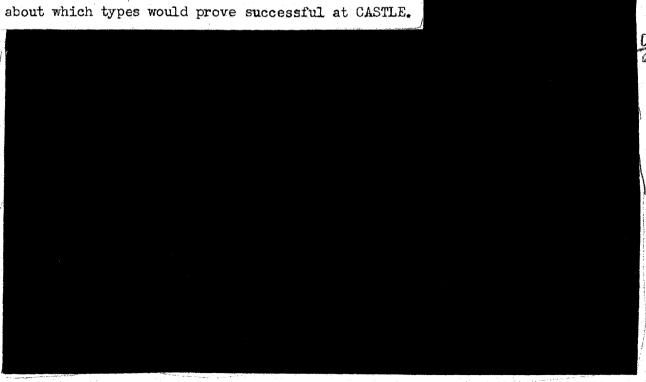
Gen. Fields

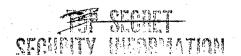
Dr. Froman (LASL)

Lt. Col. Butman

Dr. Fine

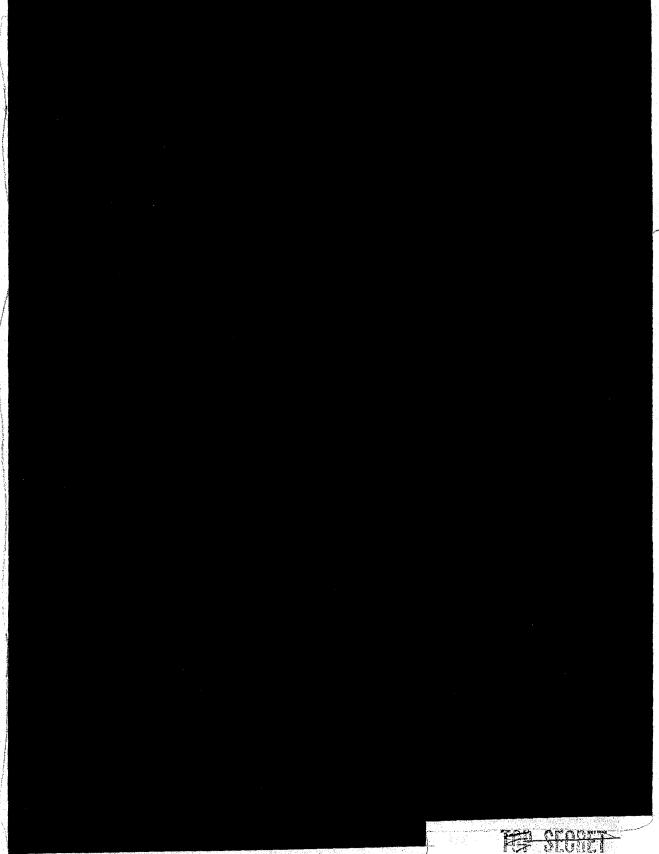
Gen. Fields summarized the characteristics of the thermonuclear weapons related to the emergency capability program. He tabulated the number of emergency capability weapons as a function of time on the basis of various assumptions about which types would prove successful at CASTLE





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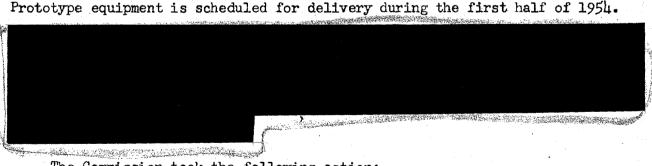


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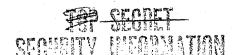
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The Commissioners also inquired about the status of the Air Force program for handling the logistics of liquid deuterium. Gen. Fields said that a number of the Cambridge Corporation dewar-refrigerator units constructed for Operation IVY are available for transportation of liquid deuterium by road and possibly by ship. Investigation is being made of the possibility of removing the unit with its motor-generator from the trailer on which it is mounted and thus permitting air transportation in a large cargo airplane (C-124). In addition, the Air Force has a program for the development of liquefiers, refrigerating units, and air transportable dewars for use at forward bases.



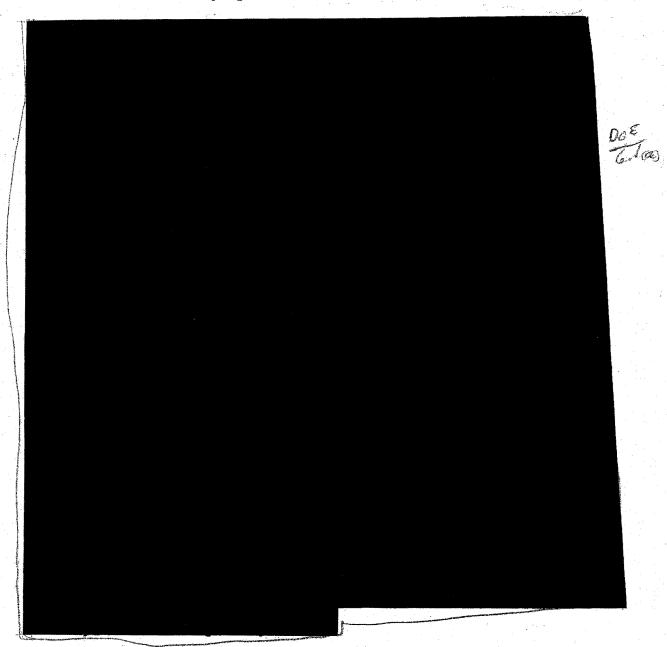
The Commission took the following action:

Resolved that establishment of an "emergency capability" at the earliest



### SECURITY IN ARMATION - 5 -

possible date is currently the most important objective of the thermonuclear program.



Directed that the CASTLE tests start March 1, 1954, or earlier if practicable.

Noted that planning for the CASTLE program is proceeding on the basis of six shots with the possibility of extension to seven shots, and



## SECULITY INFORMATION - 6 -

that a specific CASTLE program will be submitted for approval within two weeks.

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