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*Extrait du procès-verbal d'une réunion⁴⁸
de la Commission consultative sur l'énergie atomique*
*Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Advisory Panel⁴⁸
on Atomic Energy*

SECRET

[Ottawa], August 6, 1958

I. CANADIAN COOPERATION WITH EURATOM

1. *The Assistant Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs* said that the memorandum on Canadian Cooperation with Euratom was an attempt to list the advantages, financial implications and possible means of cooperation between Canada and Euratom. He invited Mr. Gray to comment on the paper.

2. *The President of the Atomic Energy of Canada Limited* said that the proposal for a joint programme of research and development with Euratom or, preferably, on a tripartite basis with Euratom and the U.S.A., would appear to be the most satisfactory form of cooperation. Recent talks that he had had with the U.S.A.E.C. officials had shown them to be in favour of a tripartite programme. However, in view of the close relations we have always maintained with the United Kingdom in atomic matters, it might be tactically wise first to canvass the possibility of a form of cooperation in which the British were included. Since they seemed to prefer their present bilateral arrangements to the broader venture of tripartite cooperation, it was doubtful if our approach would be productive and we could then go ahead with our plans for cooperation with Euratom and the U.S.

3. *Mr. Gray* noted that the most suitable time this subject might be brought up would be during the talks between Canadian officials and Sir Edwin Plowden that were scheduled for October.

4. *Mr. LePan* asked Mr. Gray to explain the situation regarding U.K. patents on industrial atomic energy equipment.

5. *Mr. Gray* said that in order to maintain a steady flow of funds for development and research, the U.K. Atomic Energy officials had had to convince the Treasury that the Atomic Energy programme could be made into a profitable venture. The only way this could be achieved would be by receiving royalties from patents. This limitation made it practically impossible for U.K. officials to release any information of potential commercial value. At present, information on the heavy water-gas cooled reactor was for Mr. Lewis' eyes only. Canadian scientists had got good cooperation from Harwell, but information from Risley, the Engineering and Designing Centre, had been considerably less forthcoming.

An interesting problem would shortly arise if the amendments to the U.S. Atomic Energy Act were passed. Under this agreement the U.S. would give information on the nuclear propulsion reactor in exchange for details on the U.K. Calder-Hill Gas Cooled Reactor. The interesting part was that the U.S.A.E.C. might release to U.S. industry free information on the reactor, while British industry would be required to pay royalties for

⁴⁸ Pour une liste des représentants à cette réunion, voir le document 555.

For a list of officials attending this meeting, see Document 555.