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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no que concerce ao capital que tera o Tesous de subsuever para aumento do cepital da Componhia. Os demais membros polaram pulos conclusões com a alteracas proposta pelo Ministro do Exterior. O dentra Desidente declara, entai que em vista da decisão do conselho abro-bando as conclusões da Comissão Especial, remeterie o proceso do Mi-misterio da Fazenda para a elatoracas da mensagan ao Congreso po-licitando - aumento do capital da Combanhis ha- P. 460000000. Wilson Center Digital Archive ficitande - aumento do capital da companhia para Citto 650.000.00; - antonioacat para a realisacar de operacións financeiros internas e esternas a fin de alender do custeis da conclusão das obras do programa en curso - autorisaca para que o Tesomo Vacimel puste o doral às operacios prianceiras que poram realisa das Nada mais kovendo a trata o Senhor Residente da por encenada a pessos da qual en presal de sinsas Acio Anto redigi esta ala que depris de lida e aprovada pilos mentros de Consetho présentes å sessar, monder register av live anerpondente onde var pri Todos assimada. e. Duti far Danner D. da Dala Rang Serman Marinka Guerra taterior. Viação Aquicultura Jung The string Educação Peronautica Lan Salmar Com Oburg, Chip & G. M. F. A EMP EMHer. Ala da persão do Conselho de Legunance Nacional. As vinte e sete dias do mis de agosto de mil more centos e quarenta e sete, às dez hours mesta cidade de Ris de Janeiro, no Palacio de Ca-tete, reunin se o Conselho de Legunance Nacional, sob a presidencia de Sentre Présidente da Republica, féneral de Divisão Envico forpor Detra, com a presence dos Senhores Ministes de Estado, donta Benedito da Costa Neto, do Interior e Josties; Amiante de Esquadra Silvio de Normha da Marinha, general de servició Cansobert Pereira da Costa, da guera dontos Morvan sias de Figuerie do do Trabalho, Industria e comercio, dou-Tor Doniel de Caroalho da Agricultura, dontos clovis Bestana, da Viacas e Otras Publicas, dontos clemente Mariani, da Educacas e Saúde, Tenente-Brigadens Armando Figueria Trompowski de Almeida, da Seronantia. dontor ledro Luiz Conéa e Cortro da Fagenda, e mais feneral de Frei-cito Salvador Cesar Otino Chefe do Frad Maior feral, feneral de Divisão Millon de Freitas Almeida, Chefe do Frad Maior do Freieito; Major-Dirgadeiro gervasio Duncan Kodingue, chife do Estad Maior da Keronan. Tier e Vice- Almiante Adalteito Lara de Almeida, chife do Estad Maio tier e Vice- Ministra do Exterior fez se representar pede do triad nam da Armada. O Senhor Ministra do Exterior fez se representar pede Ministra Antonio Camili de Oliveira, Secretario feral interior do Ministerio do Esclerior. A sessar foi secretaria da pelo Senhor General de Divisão do cio Sonto Secretaria feral do Conselho. Estaveram ain da presentes aos tratalhos o Coronel Decis Pol mein de Excedar e o dontos José teal de Mascarenha, respectivamente, chefe e assessor técnico do gabinete

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. R.A. da Levelaria Geral do Conselho e o Coronel Bernardino Conéa de Matos Netto Presidente da Comisián de Estudos e Fiscalisacan de Minerais Estra tegicos. Aberta a sessar declara o Sentor hesidente que o conselho fora convocado a pedide do Kinistro do Exterior para opinar a respecto dos pontos de vizta defendidos pelo comandante Alvan Alterto ma Comissão de Energia Atomica (C. E. A.) da organisacar das Nacres Unidas (ONU), e for mular instan coes que orientem a sua alencar nos publimas em pres noquela Comissão. O Homanaly encaminhan à secretaria faral do Conselho cópia dos relatorios de dezenvoe de Julho e primeiro de agosto do comente ano a presentados pelo comandante Alvan Afterto ao chefe da representação trasileira janto à de gonisacai des Nacrés Unidas, fem como copia do pareces que sobre or mesmos emilin as Chope enterins de Comissai de Orgonismos Internacionas to Hamaraly. Todo esse expediente foi submetido as grame da Comisião de Estudos e Fiscalização de Minerais Estratégicos, cujo parecer sera fid pelo secretario feral do Conselho. Com a palarra, o feneral Meio sonto pede lieener para les antes o pareces do Chefe interior da Comisia de l'gonismos Internacionais do Ilamanatz, que exclarece a materie en exame l'assa entre a les esse documento que em resono dizo pequi te: No seu relatorio de 30 de Julho o representante travileiro junto á C. E. A. informa que ta)- 05 88 Ull se acham empenhados na cuaca de un organ inter racional com direitos exclusivos de aquisicas de mélerie prima pare producar dos combustiveis mucleares, de distrituiças desses combustiveis é da énergia resultante por meis de un sistema de quotas. B)- o delegado provileirs tem dependido os quatros pontos seguintes: a)- pres compensador para as materias primas fornecidas lantes para os paises fornecedores de materie funta; c)-primidade para instalação, em territorio trasileiro, de uma marina metalingica dustina da as processamento do Torro e do Mianio e instalacar de reatores d)-finalmente, concessar de um lugar permanente para o Brasil no Conse Its de directi do organ internacional de contrale C)- questres funda. mentais como as das quotas de comfastireis mucleares e a de toca-lisaces de usinas de energie atomica entrarán en directos final praticomente, apos have expired a mandate do Brasif no constructe de Jegmaner e ka C. E. A. D) - o unier ponto sobre o qual parece have shearhad a Coman dante Moars Mherto simpatica acathida da pelegen Norte- Americana foi o relation à representação permanente do Brasiline direção do organ internacional. Em resporta as pedido de instruccio for mulide fel comandante Moan Meterto, a Ministerio do Exterior determini non-lhe que montiverse as reservos a presentados, a té o rece timento day instrucción definitivas que lhe seriam enviadas porterior mente à chegada de seu segund relatorio ao Ministerio. No relatorio de pri mains de mares, à comandante Alvan Alberto de conte dos progressos . Atidos pelas reinsi dicaces trasileiras. Concordan a delegação amencian en que a questas des quotos fosse dis cutida anda este ano, e and mais em que a titul de concessa as ponto de viste traviteiro, se proluisse o seguinte preceito no segundo celatorio da C.E. A. "a agencie interpacional dará uma compensaca cayor vel (fair) e equitativa pelo for necimento de meteries primas nos termos dos dendos celebrados com as nações interessa das!" O comandante stran Alterto por dera não horer inconviniente em consentir mos mesta redação por julga-la fastante satisfatoria Consulta por isso, se prole-rá retirar a ressalva que apresentara anteriormente e contava do relatorio fásico do "Working group" onde aparece como nota de rodapé nos seguintes termos: "a selegação Brasileira policitar

que ficasse registado que, na sua opiniar, às nações possui doras de une presse registrada que, na sua opiniar as naeves possur avoras de materias pundas, definis de contri fuir com a súa quota pare atender as necessidodes: do resti do mundo, seja permitido pager uso de quanti dades adicionaris, conforme o queiram para desenvolormento de sua bro-prio seconomia e fins pacificos. A delegação brasileira concorda em que o uso desse comfustroes adicional fique sujeito a todas as sal-loaquardas presentes pelo orgão internacional." O Chefe interimo da Comis sala de orgonismos internacional do Itamaraty opinion que se anto usasse a retirade da resentos de Stamaraty opinion que se anto usasse la retirade da ressolva dodo que o representante travilei. 10 considera a formula final perfectamente aceitanel Quanto às ins-funçãos opina o mesmo chefe que o selegado prasileiro deve continua a defender a formula por ele sugerida como criteiro para distri fuiças de quotas de combastiveis pudeares e de instalaçãos de usinå, "até chegarse a um resultade que patisface a um temps à don. tina esporada e or documentos constitutivos do segund relatorio a ser sutmetido pela C.E.F. as Conselho de Legmaner e à palvaguanda dos legitimos interesses dos países produtores de materia prima: to parecer que acatava de ser lide foram dados os seguintes despactos. "Internamente de acordo. Submeto o assunto à consideração do Sentror Chefe do S. P.C. Kespeitoxamente, a) Carlos Silvertre de Durs heto de acordo. to Senton Secol. a) C. Oliveira De acordo. Merponda. se as Conte. Moan Alterto conforme se sugere no para quato 6º Face-se a consulta as conseller de Legmance Nacional. as) H. Acciny. Paisa, a seguir, o feneral Meis Sonto a les o paréces da C.E.F.M.E. assind pelo sen presidente, que depois de breves referencias à origem do processo ne. Turesa e contendo de suas pecas, diz: "Ha' duas questas distintas a consule. var no treante às medidas de carater internacional à inergia alomica: a)- O problema do controle dos combastiveis mucleares de modo a impedio sejon des sut repliciamente desviados para fins belier t) O problema de Intitisacar desses combustiveis na producai industrial de mengia destina. da a fins pacifiers - clars é que em jelação as item a todas as macins deserão colaborar submetend-se às providencias de carata geral é de interesse coletion julgadas necessarias à un perseits e épiciente controle internacional. Idmitida à possibilidade de tal controle presemposto esse In vertade indispensarel à realisacai de qualques acondo inter nacional nesse tenens, resta o problema da útilisacai dos combostiveis mucleanes nos empreendimentos pacificos. - Nesse caso, nada justifica a texe de una politica internacional certitiva, copaz de privar sumanamente as mações possicidoras das materias primas de que são extraídos os combustiveis mucleares do drieito de estiliza las com objetivos pacifi en de veg que tot politice sai se estende a outros fontes naturais de mengia, tais sejon o convão o petroleo ou a mengia hidran lien-tombém designatmente distribuidas sas diversas regiões da tema - Admitinde se embora que pare tomas mais eficiente o controle dos combustiveis pucleares, fossi tido por necessario cometa a um argão internacional a exclusión dade na elaboração das respectivos primeiros, tem como pra producar e distritucar de lais comfuziones, é abois que lasa distrituica deveni ser seita por men de colas preperencia Levando en conta a contrituição de primeiros das difuentes macion levando em conta as contrituição de primeiros das difuentes macion - Tretender ontro criteiros pare essa distrituição, equivaleira a desapos prias as macios mais film aquinhoadas de elementos presionorais destes reamos vitais para o pen desen ortaimento geonômico e para o sen progressos industrial. Capo alguem pretendesse atritum a um organ international à redistituicas de antros recursos matinais, armo sejan, or combustineis, or pertilisantes, e or minerais de significan

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Jan. Ban. seconomie à certamente as nacrés possuidoras dessas materias primas não concordación com semelhante criterio, que haveria de impedir-thes utili sar aquelas inquegas en seu propio fene ficio. - Qualques compromisa intersectiones a ser assumido pelo nosso país, no sen tido de assegna a eficiencia das medidas de carater coletivo, vison do empedir o desvis de "combastineis muleave" para fins beliens devera, portanto, ressal var explicitamente que não seremos privados do direito de utilisar, como fonte de margie, o toris e o unanio contidos em mosars mine ins, de jeits a compensar a norsa deficiencia em combustiveis_ Foi justamente esse o ponto de vista habifmente defendido pelo represen. tante do Brasil na Comissão de margia Atomica das Naeves Unidas, co. mo se evidencia no texto das comunicacións feitas, salientand-se os par ragrafos nº 1, 9, 11, 19, 32, 37, 50, do relatorio de 19 de Julho e, mui especi almente, o poragrafo 3: de pg. e e or paragrafor ! 3 e 4 de jeg 3 de relation de 1: de Agorto. _ Parece-nos, pois, que tal ponto de vista deva ser defendido com o main andor a ten dos interesses vitais do nosso país _ A alteração johndingi da a so de Julho na redaca do paragrafo XII do meneromado de comente interpacional o digo internacional embora ja represente paraia pitaria de tese pracileira, inda se mantem longe da amplitude desejad qual seje à de ontorgan as garantias espècificadas ne proposte de passa representaca, constante do paragrafo 32 do relatorio de 19 de Julho, sobre-Tad tende-se en viste à supressai de note de rodapé à que se refere o para grafo 9 do mesmo relatorio - Seria de real importaneia para o Bresil que, no documento internacional posse aditade ume redacai an-Alferide no paragref XII a questas "prees" mas abranges por igrefas An dieres discu munadas no paragrafo 32, já meneionado - Parece-nos por tanto, de toda presdencia más abis más das ressadoras tas oportunamente for muladas pelo belegação Brasileira junto a C.E. A. (Comissão de Frienque -----Attomice) sobretud as que constan de paragreto 32 acime aludide pois que dentre forma conceram nossos pontos de viste o rise tastante plan sirel de mái máis terem a defende los a presence de nossos representan -------tes nos rennises futuras as quais je pretenden compension a desensar sallar a conveniencie de que nos prospeccois de minerios à seren rea bierdes pels organ Internacional tentre o país de tentre das jay des o de: reite de acompanhar or tratalhos - Alm disse julgamos que o tratamentimi-cial dos minerios tem como a separació dos diferentes grupos de elementos pters diverai per realizados no territorio naciónal sem prejura do controle do organ internacional. No caso en que na for isa possivel os elementos mai fissionaveis que acompanham o araní e o torio nos seus minerios ----devera ser certifiedos às nacrés que hyom fornecido a materie prime" Lido o parecer, pergunto o féneral Mais se o Conselho deseja que se pro-cede à feiture dos relatorios de Comandante Alvan Alterto o que foi jul gade dispensarel O Senton Presidente pre en disenser o parece. Manifer-ta-se o fenerel Cesar Mini para diger que mas compresenden tem a dife. venes entre os pontos de vista da Mamaraly e de Comissai de Minerai Estiste giers. O Coronel Bernarchins com a palaora emplie que mas que o Brasil pai prode opri-se à idee fé vitoriosa de criação de um organ o Brasil pai prode opri-se à idee fé vitoriosa de criação de um organ internacional que se encanegue do controle dos minerais atomi col. Mas atendende a que o país é prote em comtentoreis comentes acte que pai deve atrin mão do drieito de utilian, para pris pacificos é ainde que ort o controle do organ inter nacional a pue proprio mete-nie prime, de pois de tover concorrido com a quote que lhe for atritude

Original Scan para a distribuição mundial- Outo ponto que a Comissão defende, dig ele, é que o fratamente inicial dos minerios, ben como a separacar dos elementos fissionareis sejam realizados nos países produtores, on se isos mas for possivel desde logo que se restituam a esser países os elementos mas fissionareis resultantes daquele se paraca. Cita a importaneir do ceris e de tontal, encontradicos nas areas monaziticos de onde se extrai toin O Major Brigaderi Suncan Rochignes defende o meamo famo de vista, acentuande à importancie de tântal me construca de motores de propulsar a facto. O Minister samigle carvalhe diz que a Secretarie ou liftime pualice, sustente o ponto de vista o prode primitivamente pela Cont. Alvan Albert. O Coronel Bernandin, date venie, esclarece que a C. E. F. M. E. é de parecer que se torne explicite na convenea que for assinada a reque da distribuição de gustas prepuenciais. Redanqui o Ministro Adniel de Carvalho que isas meams propagnon o Cant. Moan Alberto. A questas é sales se a consenças que a C.E.H. propoe deve tor non explicite a compensar exigida pelos produtores on se de. Ve deixar a sua discriminaca para or acordos que porem celebrados porteriormente. O Cel Bernardin's se pressa que é de maior interesse, que a consença establece as compensacies por isa que . Brazif pais produtor mai é contrade tostante forte pais pages prevaleces posterior -mente as suas reinvidicación O Minister Samiel de Carvalho diz que procure gratamente os esclarecimentos necessarios a uma decisar. Rede que seje relich o trech de informaca de Francety referente à formule proporte ne C. E. F. pare atenda as ponto de viste do Cont. Alvan Monto no concernente às compensações O feneral Aleis Sonto lé: "e mais que, em documento opicial claborado pelo "gunpo de trabalho" e aujo conjunto constituina o corpo do 2º relatorio, por feita uma concessar especial as ponto de vista hasileir correspondente as item t) acuma, pequinde a qual "a agencia internacional dará uma compensacias raços-pel (fair) e equitativa pelo formecimento de materias primas, nos termo dos acordos celebrados com as nacion interessadas" o que se pobrepaca ideia que prevalecie anteriormente no seio da C.E. A. de consideran como condição superante apenas un preco adequadi" O Minister Daniel de Convolhi, declarando-se perfertamente sadarecido opina favoravelmente à montenear pel ant. Hoan Alterto de peu ponte de vista primition. O Ministre Camil de Oliveira, justificand o parecer de Hamanaty, dis que serà dificil obtermos a annencie para a uliticació da quantidade de combustiveis mucleares que desejamos O organisme inter nacional de controle alibin-nos- à certamente una quote e nade mais. Do parecer da C.E.F.M.E. é interessante à exigencia de beneficiamente dos minerios no pais. En resumo o Brasil ja obterre a promessa de quota adicional a de beneficiamente no país e a de representação permanente no organismo intérnacional de controle. O Minister Correr à Castre maniferta-se parnavel à adocar integral de parecer de C.E.F.M.E. Accitaremos o controle acceseentair ele, mas quéremos o direit de poméen a materie prime béne fierde e o de ulilier, para fins pacifiérs, a quantidade que bem Tentende mos de noses propin minerio. O Coronel Bernardino afirma que o controle pode ser perfeitamente realisad pel conpo internacional no coso de terre ficiamento dos minerios no país Tratan de do problema da compensa cas, dig que o preco, a esse titulo por si só más é interessa te para o país exportador de minerio, por que os metars obtidos quando da separaça de manis e de toris sas de grande salar. De ainda sen évidencie as vantagens des combustives mucleares sobre os comente. O Ministri Daniel de Carvalho declara que os esclare aimentos prestados pelo Cel. Ber mardino par precisors. O Ministri Morvan de Figuene do opini

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pela accitacai de parecer en discussar. O Brasil más tem reservas de car-var pel que más é justi que alse más de combustineis atomiens existentes en plu polo, necessarios as desenvolvimento de sua economia. O Coronel Ber mardino dig que na posson a spoce de carvar mercé dos grandes reservas mudiais, digs, reservos mundiais, mas mingnem porte ofirmar que se mas encontron, digs, que se mas entren ma da energia atômica. Refere-se aos esfores que ora se fagen no sentido de déstilar-se o carvas no sut-solo para assimalar quai atrasada se acha a industria convocina Lembra o preco da triptona e diz que a energia do futuro é a provincente da desintegracai atomica. O Miminter Morton de Figueired, apriand à argumentaea de Coronel Bernardino rescalte as dificuldades em que se detate à industria carrocina OT ulti-mos recenses mentos em Nora falles Inglateira, demonstram que à familia-mineiras más desejon que seus filhos sigom à profissai des pais. Ha'es casses de mai de otra. O Major-Bugadeiro Duacon Rodi que es pressa à opri-miai de que os documentos fidos à precion perfectamente Todos os fatos. As Teses de Comandante Alvan Alterto foram mais hem definidas pelo relatorio da G.E.F. M.E. De acordo com as información prestadas pelo Cant. Alvar. Mtat. a pitnaca de problema na C.E.F. e'a seguinte 1- Todos comendam com o conto. Le intérnacional dos combustiveis atomicos; 2: os dilegados norte-americanos mocham sempatic pela reinvindicació de Brasil relative à venpresi de un fogar per monente ne Comissañ de Frie gis Alomies. 3- a ulilisacar dos com. bhilineis fission areis, pare fins pacificos, mas este porta em termos tas positios e precisos como o deseja a C. E. F. M. E. 4- o hereficiamento dos minerais nos paises produtores não foi considerado pela CEA. 5- a restitucar dos comp. nentes nas fissionareis dos minerios em que ha minerais atomicos tombem nar for expressar na Convenca projetada pela C. E. A. Nar convern que o Bre pif atre mas dessos exigencias, poris que é precise prepara o tenens pa-ra as genacies futuras. O Ministro Tromponski manifesta-se de acordo com o parecer é pede licence pare levantar ama questas Quando o Cont. Alorero Monto foi designado para a C. E. A. je havie claborado, com a cooperacer de ontros pasonalidades, um projeto de enaca do Conselho Nacional de Energia Atomies, que apresentos as foremos lergunte entas en que terie prede ence projeto o Cel. Berna dim informa que tomon conhecimento desse projeto e que, tobrez, o foremo o tenha relegado para ontra oportumi dode, priquento era muito avancad para a situacar em que se encontra o problema da quergio atomica entre nos Mas o foremo ciron a Comissar de Estudos e Fiscahoaca de Minerais Estrategicos que vein sapin, de certo mod energin atomice, citande entre ontras, as realisaeres do de partoments de la quisas Nuclearies da Faculdade de Filosofia de Sar Paulo. Aporeiland a oportunidade divige entar un apol a fenhor heaidente da Republi-ca para que estabélier o régime de femps integral para os eminentes pequise dores que se entregon desinteressedomente as estudo dos puellos de margie michan. O Minister Clemente Mariani esclarece que o Cont. Moan Alterto the sugerin a organisaca de um Instituto de altos Estados, destinado à brientar os mossos'estadiosos no compo da megie atomier e selecionar os do maior pardor paro encaminhar ao Canadi' 2 EE. U.M. Accessente o Ministro que nai che gon a submeter o assunto a consideracar do foreno, por que o Dr. Osvalda Aranha prometere ele-mentos pars a organisacar do Instituto e ele anale os estava aqua dando. O Ministro Silvio de Noronha informa que o cont. Alvan Alberto tamtem Alte pe din que a porasse o morimento em favor dos estudontes digo, dos dos estudos de energio muclear na Maunha, e declara que chegor a organisar instrueres para o envis de operais a cursos especiais em Ministers i dodes Americanas. Acentire que nas se tratora de manda, estu-

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dontes mas sim de person ja conhece don do assunto e que la fosse adquirir a fratica que o nosso meio ainda não pode proporcionar. O tentos hesidente dondo por findos os detates por em volação a pro-posta da Ministro Conça e Castro no sentido de que se adote o parecer da C.E.F.M.E. - Tendo sido esse parecer aporado unanimente, o Lenhor Residente determinon que o secretario feral do Conselho respondesse em jugeneir ao Itomarati, enviande the as instrueres que acaboram de ser aporada. E nade mais havende a tretar éncerron a sersa, da quatien, general de sinisai Alcis Sonto, redigi esta ata, que, depris "de lida l'aportada pela membro da Conselha presentes à sessar, man dei registar no live comespondente onde vai por todos assinada. Spinetal Propio Maxinka Rane Human Guerra Exterior Viacão Jen. Tabring Gen. Sabring Chine, chip & G. M. F. A Popucultura Educação Peronáutica _ EMA EMHEE ----------Ata da decima servar do Conselho de Seguranan Nacional. Aro degeneris dias do mês de agosto de mil novecentos e quarenta e sete às dej horas, mesta cidade do Rio de Janeiro, no Palacio do Cateto, reunin-se O Conselho de Leguranea Nacional, port a presidencia do Senhor Presidente da Republica feneral de prisão burico fospar Dutra, presentes os senhores Mi-mistros de Esta dos dontos Benedito da Costa Neto: da Justica e Negocios Inter ores Alminante de Esquadra Silvis de Noronha, da Maunha; feneral de Dinica Consobert Pereira da Costa, da Juena, dontos Morran de Figueiredo do Tra. Lafko, Industria e Comercio, dontos Daniel de Carralho, da Agrienttura, dontos Clouis Pertana da Viacas e Obras Auflicas, dontos demente Mariani da Educa. cas e fande, Tenente-Brigadein Momand Figueira Trompowski de Almeida 'da Seronantica, dontos Mans Fernandes das Melanies Esterines, e mais o chife da Estade Maior feral feneral de Frencito Labordon Cesar Obino; o chife do Estad Main de Exercito general de Dinsa Milton de Freitas Almeida, o Chefe do Estad Main da Armada Vice Almirante Adalterto Lara de Almei da, e & Chefe de Etade Main interior de seronántica Major Brigadein Ajalman Mascarenhas. A sessar foi secretariade pelo feneral Divisar Mcio Sonto, Lecretario feral do Conselho. Assistiram os trabalhos o Coronel De-cio Palmeiro de Escotar e o dontor Jose Leaf de Mascaren has respectivomente chipe e assesson técnico civil do fatimete da Secretario feral. Merto a sessa, de clara o Senhor Mesidente que o Conselho fora conro cado para o exame da meterie referida no artigo cento e ortenta como grefo primeiro da Constituição acresentand que nomeara os Lenhores Mi nistro da Justice e da fueria e o Chefe do Estado Maior do Exercito para em combisar, secretária da pel coronel Decis Palmeiro de Esertar Istadaren o assunto e sobre ele apresentarem o anti-projeto de lei que terà de ser encaminhado ao Legisfitor da en seguida a palana as Ministro Costa Neto que começa assimalando fer sido a Comisión

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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:

Imle 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:

[][Compensatory 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;

DFDndamental 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.

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 guota 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 guotas 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: []]]]he 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.

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 guota, 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 question 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.