



## Center for Strategic &amp; International Studies

Georgetown University / 1800 K Street Northwest / Washington DC 20006 / Telephone 202/887-0200

TWX: 7108229583 Cable Address: CENSTRAT

STAT

November 2, 1983

STAT

STAT

[Redacted]  
 CIA-NIO  
 Science & Technology  
 Central Intelligence Agency  
 Washington, D.C. 20505

Dear Mr. [Redacted]

STAT

The Energy and Strategic Resources Program of CSIS, with the support of Los Alamos National Laboratory, will be hosting a conference commemorating the Thirtieth Anniversary of President Eisenhower's "Atoms for Peace" proposal on December 7-8, 1983. It is with great pleasure that we invite you to attend Atoms for Peace After Thirty Years.

After three decades, the Atoms for Peace concept remains the center of international nuclear policy. Despite its continued relevance, or perhaps because of it, the origins and development of Atoms for Peace are little understood and subject to frequent discussion and revision. Through this conference we hope to provide an oral history record evolving from the discussion of nuclear scientists, statesmen and scholars, of the objectives and implementation of Atoms for Peace over its thirty year history.

Further, this conference will attempt to ascertain lessons to provide guidance for the future on such important questions as the role of the United States in international nuclear cooperation and trade, the scope for and limitations of international cooperation on nuclear energy and nonproliferation matters, and the prospect for multinational and international institutional measures to achieve these ends.

As will be seen from the attached agenda, we have sought as wide a representation as possible of internationally recognized scientists, scholars and statesmen.

STAT

Page 2.

November 2, 1983

The invitees are also encouraged to participate in the ensuing discussions. The papers and proceedings of the conference will be published in book form.

The conference will take place here at CSIS, in our Wadsworth Room (B1), 1800 K Street, N.W. Washington, D.C.

We have also enclosed our RSVP form for your convenience. For further information, please contact my Assistant,

[redacted] at (202) 775-3236; (202) 887-0200 x.236

[redacted] Our telex is #7108229583.

We look forward to your participation and thank you in advance for your interest.

Sincerely,

[redacted signature box]

Director, Energy and Strategic Resources

[redacted]

Encls.

STAT  
STAT

STAT

STAT

**Page Denied**

## CONFERENCE PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

## ATOMS FOR PEACE AFTER THIRTY YEARS

Thirty years ago, on December 8, 1953, President Eisenhower offered to the UN General Assembly his Atoms for Peace proposal. Designed to promote the peaceful use of atomic energy as a means of reversing the trend towards expanding atomic military potential, the proposal inaugurated a new nuclear era. The President's call for wider nuclear cooperation under international verification of peaceful uses marked the end of the post-war US nuclear policy of secrecy and denial, and provided the framework for future US peaceful nuclear trade, cooperation and non-proliferation policies. After three decades, the Atoms for Peace concept remains at the center of US nuclear policy, as is evident from an examination of the Reagan Administration's nuclear energy, nuclear cooperation and non-proliferation, and plutonium use policies.

Despite this continued relevance, or perhaps precisely because of it, the origins and development of Atoms for Peace are little understood and subject to frequent distortion and revision. In order to foster an understanding of the past, present and future significance of the Atoms for Peace proposal and subsequent policy, we are organizing a conference to mark its 30th anniversary. Through this conference, we hope to provide a forum for an exchange of information and opinion among nuclear scientists, statesmen and scholars on the objectives and implementation of Atoms for Peace over its tumultuous thirty year history. Further, this conference will consciously grapple with that past, and attempt to ascertain its lessons in order to provide guidance for the future on such important questions as the role of the US in international nuclear affairs, the nature of appropriate controls over nuclear cooperation and trade, the scope for and limitations of international cooperation on nuclear energy and non-proliferation matters, and the prospect for multinational and international institutional measures to achieve these ends.