On the basis of the discussion they had had with Secretary Patterson the day before, General Groves, Dr. Bush, and Mr. Harrison met in General Groves' office this morning to revise the U.S. proposal to acquire Volume I, Part B of the study. Lt. Volpe and Lt. Armanon were present. The revision spelled out in greater detail our proposals for continuation of cooperation with the British and the Canadians and suggested only in general terms the nature of the approach which the three governments might agree the United States should make to Russia. The further step of setting up an organ of the UNO to control the field of atomic energy was stated as an ultimate objective, to be achieved, however, only after a considerable period and only after the effective cooperation of Russia had been proven in practice. As regards our relations with the U.K. and Canada, the recommendations made it clear that in exchange for the abrogation of Clause IV of the Quebec Agreement in any new agreement that might be arrived at the U.K. should undertake to bring under the control of the DRT and subject to allocation by the CPC on an actual use basis all uranium and thorium ores situated anywhere within the British Commonwealth.

11 November 1945

Mr. Harrison and Lt. Armanon saw Secretary Patterson briefly this morning to give him a copy of the revised study, which

[Signature]

[Date]
Mr. Harrison pointed out represented the unanimous views of General Groves, Dr. Bush, and himself.

12 November 1945

The members of the Interim Committee were today informed by letter from the Secretary of War that, in view of the fact that the Interim Committee had completed its assignments, it was being terminated effective this date.

14 November 1945

Mr. Halsey and Mr. Bicknell met informally with General Groves, Mr. Harrison, and Lt. Aragon at 3:15 p.m. to exchange views concerning what should be done on the question of revising the Quebec Agreement during the Truman-Attlee-King conference.

Mr. Harrison reported that, as indicated in a memorandum which Dr. Bush had written to President Truman recapitulating his understanding of the conclusions reached at the White House on the evening of the 13th, the principals desired that Secretary Patterson and Sir John Anderson and their advisers consider together what should be done with matters of collaboration covered by the Quebec Agreement.

There was general agreement that whatever was done with the Quebec Agreement and its specific provisions, it was clearly desirable to continue the Combined Policy Committee, perhaps
with different membership, to act as the coordinating body for whatever degree of collaboration might be decided upon and to continue the CDT as the agent of the CPC for the acquisition of ores.

General Groves suggested that each of them should study the Quebec and Combined Development Trust Agreements in detail and to raise points which should be considered in working out revisions. It was agreed that this should be done in preparation for the meeting in the Secretary’s office scheduled for 10:00 a.m. the next day.

15 November 1945

The following met with the Secretary of War in his office at 10:00 a.m. to discuss revision of existing agreements:
Sir John Anderson, Field Marshal Sir Henry Maitland-Wilson, Malcolm MacDonald, General Groves, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Dennis Rickett, Mr. Roger Makins, and Lt. Armstrong.

Sir John stated that the British were anxious to know what decision the United States was likely to make with regard to Clause IV of the Quebec Agreement, for the U.K. had hoped in the near future to build pilot plants and would want to know how the matter of commercial rights stood. The United Kingdom recognised that the decision on Clause IV rested with the United States and would, of course, accept whatever decision


Mr. Adams. To this Secretary Patterson replied that as far as he was concerned he was prepared to recommend that a solution be found which would not place the U.K. at a disadvantage.

There was general agreement that the CIC should be continued to supervise such arrangements as were mutually agreed upon and that the CIC should also be continued to handle the acquisition of ores, but that it would probably be desirable to terminate the Quebec Agreement, in toto, and replace it by a new agreement which would properly reflect the post-war situation.

Sir John felt that consideration should be given to full interchange of personnel in any new agreement that might be signed. General Groves felt that the gold-ore swap for this would have to be an undertaking whereby the U.K. would bring all uranium and thorium ores situated in the British Commonwealth under the control of the CIC for allocation in accordance with demonstrated demand. In agreeing with this point, Sir John pointed out that the U.K. should have to proceed with caution in some cases, as for example, South Africa. General Groves expressed the view that South Africa would probably agree to sell its ore to the Trust. Sir John agreed that since South Africa had no establishments built she would probably be willing to sell and that the U.K. or the U.K. and U.S. jointly might approach her soon.
It was agreed that Sir John's advisers and Secretary Patterson's advisers should prepare a Memorandum of Intention which would set forth the basic policies to be followed in writing a new agreement. It was agreed further that the CPC should be given the assignment of writing the new agreement in line with these basic policies. Another meeting was called for 9:00 a.m. the next day to consider the memorandum.

After the meeting in the Secretary's office, General Groves, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Rickett, Mr. Makins, Lt. Volpe, and Lt. Arman were in Mr. Harrison's office to arrive at some preliminary understanding as to the form and content of the Memorandum of Intention. It was the view of General Groves and Mr. Harrison that there should be prepared for consideration on Friday (1) a short directive to the CPC for signature by the President and the Prime Minister instructing the CPC to prepare for their consideration a new agreement envisaging the continuation of the CPC and the CUC, and (2) a longer memorandum, also for signature by the President and the Prime Ministers or at least by the Secretary of War and Sir John, setting forth the basic policies to be considered by the CPC in drawing up a new agreement. Mr. Rickett and Mr. Makins did not dissent from this view.

The Quebec Agreement was then examined point by point and amendments proposed. When this had been done, it was suggested that Mr. Makins and Mr. Rickett on the one hand and Lt. Volpe...
and Arneson on the other should prepare separate drafts of the Memorandum of Intention for comparison and further discussion later in the day, and that the British should also prepare a draft of the short directive to the CPC.

Mr. Makins, Mr. Rickett, General Groves, Lt. Volpe, and Lt. Arneson met again at 6:00 p.m. at which time the short directive to the CPC which had been prepared by the British for signature by the President and the Prime Ministers was agreed to. The directive stated in substance that the signatories desired that cooperation in the field of atomic energy among the three Governments should continue, that the CPC and the GDT should be continued in suitable form, and that the CPC should recommend appropriate arrangements to accomplish this. As to the longer paper, there appeared some divergence in point of view. The British wanted the memorandum to be quite informal, more in the nature of a very general statement of broad principle rather than a specific set of basic points by which the CPC would be guided in its work. General Groves wanted the memorandum to be quite specific on the basic issues of policy and binding on the CPC when adopted by the Anderson-Patterson sub-committees of the conference. No agreement was reached on this question of procedure and it was decided to hold it over for consideration the next day and to concentrate that evening on the content of the memorandum.

Lt. Volpe and Arneson met with Mr. Makins and Mr. Rickett at the British Embassy at 9:00 p.m. and came to agreement on the
The following met with the Secretary of War in his office at 9:00 a.m.: Sir John Anderson, Field Marshal Wilson, General Groves, General Ian Jacob, Mr. Harriman, Mr. C. D. Howe, Dean MacKenzie, Mr. Neville Butler, Mr. Wakens, Mr. Rickett, Lt. Volpe, and Lt. Arneson. Agreement was reached promptly on the joint directive to the CPC for signature by the President and the Prime Ministers. One change was agreed to which might prove most significant. This was the proposal made by Sir John that the words "full and" be inserted before the phrase "effective cooperation" in the first sentence.

After some discussion, it was agreed that the Memorandum of Intention should be addressed to the CPC and signed by Sir John Anderson for the U.K. and by General Groves for the U.S. and that it would serve only as a general guide and not as a set of basic policies binding on the Committee in the writing of a new agreement.

While Sir John, Mr. Wakens, Mr. Rickett, General Groves, Mr. Harrison, and Lt. Volpe reassembled in Mr. Harriman's office to arrive at a final draft of the memorandum, Secretary Patterson...
accompanied by Lt. Admiral proceeded to the White House with copies of the joint directive which was signed by President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee at approximately 10:15 a.m. It developed that Prime Minister King was not available at the moment wanted to consult with Mr. Howe before signing. Since Mr. Howe had already left for Ottawa, it was decided that the three copies signed by the two heads of state would have to be sent to Ottawa for signature there by Prime Minister King after he had conferred with Mr. Howe.

The Memorandum of Intention was agreed upon by noon and was signed in eight copies by Sir John and General Greaves before Sir John departed for Ottawa at 3:00 p.m. As signed, the memorandum contained a series of recommendations to be considered by the CPO in the preparation of a new document to replace the Quebec Agreement and all other understandings with the exception of the Combined Development Trust Agreement which was to be revised in conformity with the new arrangements. No mention was made of post-war commercial rights, but the memorandum recommended that all ores that may be acquired by purchase or otherwise, by the COT, including all that may be secured throughout the British Commonwealth, should be held jointly subject to allocation by the Combined Policy Committee to the three Governments "in such quantities as may be needed, in the common interest, for scientific research, military, and humanitarian purposes," provided that the unallocated portion not so needed be held by the COT for disposal at a later date "in the light of then existing conditions and on
a fair and equitable basis." As regards interchange of information, the memorandum recommended that there should be full and effective cooperation in the field of basic scientific research, while in the field of development, design, construction, and operation of plants, cooperation, recognized as desirable in principle, should be regulated by ad hoc arrangements through the CGO.