CURRENT MEMBERSHIP
OF THE
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY
MEMBERSHIP, PUBLICATIONS, AND OTHER
PERTINENT INFORMATION THROUGH THE
92D CONGRESS, 1ST SESSION

MARCH 1972

Printed for the use of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy

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One of the declared purposes of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 is to provide for "the dissemination of unclassified scientific and technical information * * * so as to encourage scientific and industrial progress." It is with this policy in mind that the Joint Committee has published this pamphlet. On the pages that follow there is considerable information that can be of material assistance to any citizen desiring access to unclassified atomic energy data.

Included in the information set forth within is a comprehensive list of the unclassified publications issued by the Joint Committee since its formal establishment by Congress; references to and brief descriptions of atomic energy legislation that has been enacted since the first such enactment in 1946; a complete list of the legislative reports of the committee; a tabulation of committee reports on agreements for cooperation; and the names and locations of Atomic Energy Commission depository libraries in this country and abroad. Also included are tables tracing the membership of the committee and the Commission from their inception; a table reflecting the length of service on the committee and its various subcommittees of each current member; and a statement of the committee's organization and functions. There is also included a report to Congress on the activities and accomplishments of the committee during the most recently completed session of Congress.

It is the committee's hope that this informative publication will be of assistance to the Congress and interested citizens.

JOHN O. PASTORE,
Chairman, Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

MELVIN PRICE,
Vice Chairman.
# CONTENTS

| I. Membership of the Joint Committee and its subcommittees, 92d Congress, second session (1972) | 1 |
| II. Organization and functions of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy | 3 |
| III. Service of current membership of the Joint Committee | 11 |
| IV. Membership of the Joint Committee, 1945-72 | 13 |
| V. Assignment of Joint Committee members to other committees of Congress | 18 |
| VI. Membership of the Atomic Energy Commission, 1946-71 | 22 |
| VII. Tenure of AEC General Managers; tenure of Joint Committee executive directors | 24 |
| VIII. Atomic energy legislative references, 1946-71 | 25 |
| IX. Publications of the Joint Committee, 1945-71 | 29 |
| X. Legislative reports of the Joint Committee, 1948-71 | 43 |
| XI. Joint Committee reports on agreements for cooperation | 47 |
| XII. Atomic Energy Commission report collections and film libraries | 48 |
| XIII. Activities and accomplishments of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in the 92d Congress, 1st Session (1971) | 51 |

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I. MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE AND ITS SUBCOMMITTEES, 92D CONGRESS, 2D SESSION (1972)

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Chairman
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois, Vice Chairman

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri
ALAN BIBLE, Nevada
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
PETER H. DOMINICK, Colorado
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
JOHN YOUNG, Texas
ED EDMONDS, Oklahoma
CRAIG HOSMER, California
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois
WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio
ORVAL HANSEN, Idaho

SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Chairman
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
PETER H. DOMINICK, Colorado
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNITIES

JOHN YOUNG, Texas, Chairman

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee

ED EDMONDS, Oklahoma
WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio
ORVAL HANSEN, Idaho

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois, Chairman

JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
ALAN BIBLE, Nevada
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
CRAIG HOSMER, California
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois

SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY APPLICATIONS

HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington, Chairman

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
STUART SYMINGTON, Missouri
ALAN BIBLE, Nevada
HOWARD H. BAKER, Jr., Tennessee

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
CRAIG HOSMER, California
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois

(1)
II. ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was first organized on August 2, 1946, pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-585). The Joint Committee did not become fully operative, however, until the convening of the 80th Congress in 1947. The enacting legislation provided that the Joint Committee consist of nine members from the Senate and nine members from the House of Representatives with not more than five members from either Chamber belonging to the same political party.

The law further provided that the Joint Committee “shall select a chairman and a vice chairman from among its members.” Historically, the chairman was a Member of one House of Congress and the vice chairman a Member of the other. Until the 83d Congress the chairman was a Member of the Senate. After the convening of the 83d Congress in 1953, Congressman Sterling Cole of New York, former vice chairman of the committee and a member since the 80th Congress, was elected chairman. Senator Bourke B. Hickenlooper of Iowa was elected vice chairman.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Public Law 83-703), which superseded the 1946 act, clarified the rotation of the chairmanship by specifically providing that—

The chairmanship shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress, and the chairman shall be selected by the members from the House entitled to the chairmanship. The vice chairman shall be chosen from the House other than that of the chairman by Members of that House.

The Joint Committee is unique in that it is the only joint committee of Congress authorized to receive and recommend to the Congress proposed legislation. It is one of the few committees established by statute, rather than by rule of each House. Much of its work is conducted in executive session in compliance with the security requirements of the Atomic Energy Act, although in recent years a majority of its hearings have been held in public.

The Joint Committee was established as an agent of the Congress and the American people, and is charged with the responsibility of making “continuing studies of the activities of the Atomic Energy Commission and of problems relating to the development, use, and control of atomic energy.” The functions and responsibilities of the Joint Committee include:

First, the legislative function, which covers all phases from the initiation of a legislative measure through committee consideration and debate on the floors of the House and Senate. All bills, resolutions, and other matters in the Senate or the House of Representatives relating primarily to the Atomic Energy Commission or to the development, use, or control of atomic energy are required by law to be referred to the Joint Committee for its consideration. The legislative function continues to be of great importance, as greater emphasis
is devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Until the enactment of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, there had been relatively little legislative action by the Joint Committee. Since the passage of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, the Joint Committee has considered and recommended several amendments to the act each year in order to keep it up to date in a fast-moving field. Identical bills are usually reported to each House simultaneously, as are identical reports containing the Joint Committee's recommendations with respect to matters within its jurisdiction. Another legislative function of the Joint Committee consists of the action of the committee's Senate section in conducting hearings and reporting on confirmation of certain Presidential appointees.

Second is the "watchdog" function, which is a necessary part of the operation of a government of separated powers and a vital legislative responsibility. This function was of prime importance when the AEC was first established and most activities were of a secret nature. The Joint Committee maintains a close surveillance of the various aspects of the atomic energy program and the work of the AEC and the Defense Department with a view to insuring that adequate progress is being made, and that public funds appropriated for the program are being expended wisely and efficiently. The AEC is required by law to keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed with respect to all of the Commission's activities. The Department of Defense is required to keep the committee fully and currently informed with respect to all matters within the Department relating to the development, utilization, or application of atomic energy. All other Government agencies are required to furnish any information requested by the committee with respect to the activities or responsibilities of those agencies in the field of atomic energy. In accordance with the latter requirement the Joint Committee receives briefings from other agencies and departments of the Government, including the Department of State and the Central Intelligence Agency.

Third is the policy and review function, by which the Joint Committee, or individual members, propose policy changes or innovations in the atomic energy program. For example, the Joint Committee has expedited and supported the naval nuclear propulsion program, the hydrogen bomb project, an expanded atomic power program, the preservation of food through irradiation, the utilization of atomic energy for space applications, and the liquid metal fast breeder reactor program.

Fourth is the information function, which imposes on the Joint Committee specific responsibility for providing information to the Congress and to the public in this important expanding scientific field. The Joint Committee is required to meet continuing requests for information as to its activities. Press releases announcing Joint Committee hearings and giving information on matters of concern to the public in the field of atomic energy are issued from time to time during each Congress. The Joint Committee generally holds public hearings during each session of Congress on subjects which are important to the atomic energy program. Published hearings, reports, committee prints, and other materials published for distribution are automatically made available to the public in accordance with the general procedures of the Congress. Many specific requests from interested individuals and organizations are answered daily by the
committee staff. Requests from members of the press, radio, and television corps are handled as expeditiously as possible.

Materials on various aspects of the atomic energy program are forwarded to Members of Congress, libraries, students, interested individuals, and industrial, religious, and private organizations upon request. Members and staff of the Joint Committee also provide assistance in connection with educational activities by identifying sources of information available through the Atomic Energy Commission and other Government agencies. In addition, articles are prepared and talks delivered before interested groups dealing with the various uses of atomic energy.

**SPECIAL STATUTORY DUTIES OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE**

*Authorizing legislation.*—A 1963 amendment of section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 requires prior congressional authorization of all appropriations for the AEC, including both construction and operating funds. This amendment was enacted in order to further insure adequate congressional control over the atomic energy program. Under section 261, Congress' specialized arm—the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy—reviews and recommends authorization for the AEC's entire budget, thereby permitting the Joint Committee to deal effectively with the critical problems in the atomic energy field.

The requirement for authorizing legislation has proven of value in many ways. The Joint Committee receives testimony in both executive and open hearings. The hearings give a meaningful story of the Commission's program needs, and furnish needed information to Members of Congress in their consideration of the appropriation bills.

*Agreements for cooperation.*—Section 11 b. of the act defines “agreement for cooperation” as “any agreement with another nation or regional defense organization, authorized or permitted by section 54, 57, 64, 82, 91 c., 103, 104, or 144, and made pursuant to section 123.” The agreements may cover cooperation with other nations in either the military or civilian applications of atomic energy.

The authorized agreements are subject to procedural checks set forth in section 123. With respect to agreements for cooperation concerning the civil uses of atomic energy, section 123 provides that no such agreement may become effective until the proposed agreement for cooperation, together with the approval of the President and his written determination that performance of the agreement will promote and will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security, has been submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of 30 days has elapsed while Congress is in session. The section further provides, however, that the Joint Committee “may by resolution in writing waive the conditions of all or any portion of such thirty-day period.”

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 was amended in 1958 (Public Law 85-479) to permit, subject to certain conditions, limitations, and procedures, greater exchange with military allies of specifically defined types of military information and materials. In accordance with section 123 d. of the act, such agreements for cooperation on uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes, together with the approval
and determination of the President, must be submitted to the Congress and referred to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy where they must lie for a period of 60 days while Congress is in session before becoming effective. However, a proviso to section 123 d. provides that any such proposed agreement for cooperation shall not become effective if during such 60-day period the Congress passes a concurrent resolution stating in substance that it does not favor the proposed agreement for cooperation.

Review of AEC determinations.—Section 51 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 authorizes the Atomic Energy Commission to determine materials, other than those specifically defined under the act, to be special nuclear materials. The Commission’s determination, together with the President’s assent, must be submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of 30 days elapse while Congress is in session before that determination becomes effective.

Similarly, in section 61, the Commission is authorized to determine materials, other than those specifically defined under the act, to be source materials (from which special nuclear materials are derived). As under section 51, the Joint Committee is required to be notified and a 30-day period must elapse before such determination can become effective.

Similar provisions are contained in section 164, which deals with the Commission’s authority to enter into new contracts or modify or confirm existing contracts for long-term electric utility services.

Under the provisions of section 58 of the act, before the Commission may establish any “guaranteed purchase price” or “guaranteed purchase price period” for licensee-produced plutonium or U\(^{233}\), and before the Commission may establish any criteria for the waiver of use charges for special nuclear material, such price, period or criteria must be submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of 45 days must elapse while Congress is in session.

Pursuant to section 161 v., which was added to the act in 1964, the Commission is authorized to contract with licensees and foreign governments to produce or enrich special nuclear material in Commission-owned facilities. Under this amendment the Commission is required to establish criteria for the performance of these services, and is further required to submit the criteria, and any proposed revisions and amendments to criteria previously established, to the Joint Committee for a period of 45 days unless the committee, by resolution in writing, waives the conditions of, or all or any portion of, such 45-day period.

Similarly, before the Commission enters into any arrangement or an amendment to an arrangement under the cooperative power reactor demonstration program which has not been previously approved as part of the AEC authorizing legislation, such arrangement or amendment must be submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of 45 days must elapse while Congress is in session.

This type of submission is also required for disposal of Government property at Richland, Wash., under the authority of a 1964 amendment of the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955.

When a matter has been submitted to the Joint Committee for review as required by the statute, the committee, as a general rule, promptly schedules a hearing to consider the matter. On many occasions, in order to expedite matters, the committee has adopted a resolution waiving the waiting period, as authorized by the act.
The operations of the Joint Committee are conducted through meetings and hearings of the committee and its designated subcommittees. Most sessions on executive business of the Joint Committee and hearings on a number of matters of primary importance are held by the full committee with the chairman presiding. The annual hearings on AEC's authorization bills are handled in this manner. All legislation and Joint Committee reports are considered and approved by the full committee.

To assist it in the discharge of its statutory duties, the Joint Committee has established seven subcommittees charged with the responsibility of conducting detailed studies of the problems and progress in major areas of the atomic energy program, and of reporting their findings and recommendations to the full committee. The Joint Committee is kept fully apprised of the work of its subcommittees, and all members are invited and urged to take part in subcommittee meetings.

The Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation was established in 1961 to consolidate the duties of the former Subcommittee on Research and Development (established in 1954) and the Special Subcommittee on Radiation (established in 1957). It conducts studies and hearings with regard to programs in the fields of physical research, research in biology and medicine, research in reactor development, research in agriculture, and environmental research. It is within the framework of these fields of research that the development of atomic energy will be advanced to the benefit of mankind in nearly every walk of life—on the farm, in the factories, in medicine, and in the production of atomic power for commercial uses, all pointing toward a better standard of living for us here at home and for our friends abroad. Additionally, the subcommittee conducts studies and hearings on radiation problems in general.

The Subcommittee on Legislation was established in 1955. This subcommittee holds hearings on the legislative proposals, other than the annual authorization bills on which hearings are held before the full committee, initiated by or referred to the committee during each session of the Congress. The findings of the subcommittee take the form of recommendations to the full committee which, in turn, has final responsibility for reporting legislation to the Congress.

The Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation was established during 1955 to facilitate the Joint Committee's execution of its responsibility under section 123 c. of the Atomic Energy Act. The subcommittee normally conducts hearings, either in executive or public sessions, on all agreements for cooperation submitted to the Joint Committee in accordance with section 123 c. and those submitted to the Congress and referred to the Joint Committee pursuant to section 123 d. Activities of the subcommittee with respect to agreements for cooperation for mutual defense purposes are more fully discussed earlier in this section.

The Subcommittee on Communities was established in 1955 to review proposals, receive testimony, and make recommendations with respect to the establishment of local self-government at communities owned by the Atomic Energy Commission. In addition it has reviewed

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1 The Subcommittee on Reactor Development, established in 1950, was enlarged and redesignated as the Subcommittee on Research and Development in January 1954.
and recommended legislation providing for the sale of federally owned properties at such communities. The recommendations of the subcommittee were incorporated into S. 2630 (H.R. 7576) which was enacted into law on August 4, 1955, and is cited as the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 (Public Law 221, 84th Cong.).

Pursuant to this legislation, the communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., have become incorporated, self-governing municipalities with full responsibility for all municipal functions. Legislation enacted in 1962 will permit the same opportunity for private ownership at Los Alamos, N. Mex.

The Subcommittee on Military Applications, established in 1953, is responsible for reporting on all phases of the Atomic Energy Commission's program as it relates to the military requirements for special nuclear materials and for the application of atomic energy in the interest of national defense and security.

While very little public reporting of activities in the weapons field has been permissible under security regulations, direct and thorough investigation of the many facets of the weapons program is conducted in executive sessions.

The Subcommittee on Security was established in 1953. This subcommittee reviews the Atomic Energy Commission's security program as to its effectiveness in serving its dual purpose of promoting the common defense and security and advancing peacetime uses of atomic energy.

The subcommittee has studied all aspects of security. It has given continuous attention to the policies and procedures of the Commission and other Government agencies with respect to problems of security and intelligence in the atomic energy field. As recommended by the subcommittee, the Joint Committee has followed a policy of seeking continuous reduction of the area of security classification in order to attain improved security in a smaller area where a demonstrable national interest makes security safeguards necessary.

The Subcommittee on Raw Materials was established in 1951 and is charged with the study of problems connected with the long-range programs of exploration for and procurement and processing of raw materials, principally uranium. The subcommittee initiated studies which led directly to the establishment of adequate AEC procurement goals for raw materials and the development of domestic uranium resources. The subcommittee continues to consider carefully the problems of assuring that our uranium and thorium supplies will be adequate to support the growing civilian atomic energy industry.

In addition to the foregoing an ad hoc subcommittee composed of the ranking majority and minority committee members from each House has responsibility for confirming the appointment of persons proposed for professional employment on the committee staff.

REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Atomic Energy Act stipulates that the Atomic Energy Commission shall keep the Joint Committee "fully and currently informed" of all activities of the Commission. In accordance with this provision, the AEC submits a semiannual progress report to the Joint Committee. These reports are classified and cover the problems and progress being made in the overall aspects of the atomic energy program. In addition, numerous other reports on individual projects
and studies are presented to the Joint Committee. This reporting may take the form of classified or unclassified documents, public information releases, or correspondence. Close daily liaison is maintained between the staffs of the Commission and the Joint Committee.

The Commission is also required to report directly to the Congress. Section 251 of the act requires that the Commission submit to the Congress, in January of each year, a report concerning the activities of the Commission. The Commission shall include in such report, and shall at such other times as it deems desirable submit to the Congress, such recommendations for additional legislation as the Commission deems necessary or desirable.

All material contained in the Commission’s annual reports to the Congress is of an unclassified nature.

As noted above, the Atomic Energy Act also requires the Department of Defense to keep the Joint Committee “fully and currently informed” of its activities in the atomic energy field; and all other agencies and departments of the Federal Government are required to comply with any request of the Joint Committee for information and records on matters affecting the atomic energy program.

CLASSIFICATION AND SECURITY

Conformance with necessary security regulations has necessitated certain precautionary measures by the Joint Committee. Section 11 y. of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 defines “Restricted Data” as all data concerning—

(1) design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons; (2) the production of special nuclear material; or (3) the use of special nuclear material in the production of energy, but shall not include data declassified or removed from the Restricted Data category pursuant to section 142.

The members of the Joint Committee have adhered strictly to the practice of recognizing the classification assigned to materials forwarded to them from the Commission, and maintaining that classification until such time as it is downgraded or declassified by the Commission. They have carefully observed all security regulations with regard to restricted data. Speeches, articles, and reports are often reviewed for security reasons by the classification experts at the Commission at the request of the individual member.

In addition to classified progress reports which the Atomic Energy Commission submits at regular intervals, the Joint Committee receives and itself originates many classified documents and reports on all phases of the program. It classifies information originating within the Joint Committee in accordance with standards used by the executive branch for classifying restricted data or defense information.

The Joint Committee maintains close liaison with the Department of Defense, the Central Intelligence Agency, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Departments of State and Justice, and the National Security Council.

The committee's classified documents, reports, memorandums, and correspondence are maintained in the committee’s classified files under an elaborate and carefully supervised security system. Every effort is made, through appropriate use of vaults, safes, soundproofing, electronic devices, exclusion area, FBI investigation of staff personnel, and the maintenance of an armed guard over the committee offices, to uphold standards of security vigilance at least as high as those of the executive branch.
OTHER COMMITTEE RESPONSIBILITIES AND ACTIVITIES

Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, the Joint Committee is empowered to appoint a staff and employ such experts, consultants, technicians, and other personnel as may be required to assist it in the discharge of its statutory responsibilities. The Joint Committee is also empowered by law to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of the departments and establishments of the Government in the discharge of committee duties.

The obligation on the Atomic Energy Commission and the Defense Department to keep the Joint Committee fully and currently informed helps assure a continuing flow of information necessary to the proper discharge of committee responsibilities. In addition to this type of information, however, the members of the Joint Committee and of the staff make frequent visits to laboratories, operating sites, and other atomic energy installations in the United States and abroad. Staff members check directly on many items reported by AEC and other agencies in order to obtain clarification or additional information. The Joint Committee also initiates special investigations and studies on its own.

In view of the increasing international aspects of atomic energy, members and staff of the Joint Committee have participated as official congressional advisers and observers to U.S. delegations at various international conferences, including the Geneva Conferences on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in 1955, 1958, and 1964, and the General Conferences of the International Atomic Energy Agency in 1957–61 and 1963–68. In addition, members and staff have made a number of tours of foreign atomic energy installations.

The committee staff consists of approximately 20 employees, under the direction of an executive director. Due to the diverse subject matter encountered in the field of atomic energy and the highly technical nature of the problems, the staff does not adhere to a rigidly functional breakdown within its organization. Professional staff members are called upon daily to work with a wide variety of problems covering the entire atomic energy program, including production of fissionable materials, research and development, reactor development, weapons, and community activities. The staff’s responsibility covers financial, administrative, technical, and legal aspects of these subjects. In addition the staff serves the committee members on individual assignments as requested.
III. SERVICE OF CURRENT MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE

SENATE MEMBERS (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

AIKEN, GEORGE D., Vermont:
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1959-72.
Military Applications, 1966-68.
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, 1969-70.

ANDERSON, CLINTON F., New Mexico:
Appointed, January 18, 1951.
Chairman, 84th Congress (1955-60), 86th Congress (1959-60).
Vice chairman, 85th Congress (1957-58).
Subcommittee membership:
Raw Materials, 1951-72.
Chairman, 1951-72.
Agreements for Cooperation, 1955-72.
Chairman, 1961-72.
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, ex officio member, 1957-60.

BAKER, HOWARD H., JR., Tennessee:
Subcommittee membership:
Agreements for Cooperation, 1971-72.
Communities, 1971-72.

BENNETT, WALLACE F., Utah:
Subcommittee membership:
Agreements for Cooperation, 1959-72.
Security, 1959-68.

BIBLE, ALAN, Nevada:
Subcommittee membership:

DOMINICK, PETER H., Colorado:
Subcommittee membership:
Agreements for Cooperation, 1971-72.

JACKSON, HENRY M., Washington:
House membership:
Member of Subcommittee on Reactor Development, 1950-52.
Elected to U.S. Senate, November 1952.
Senate membership:
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1955-72.
Chairman, 1955-72.
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, 1959-60.

PASTORE, JOHN O., Rhode Island:
Appointed, August 8, 1952, to fill vacancy caused by death of Senator Brien McMahon and served through 1952. With the election of a Republican Congress in 1952, Senate Democratic membership was reduced from five to four.
Reappointed, June 3, 1953.
Subcommittee membership:
Research, Development, and Radiation and its predecessor (Research and Development), 1954-72.
Agreements for Cooperation, 1955-60.
Chairman, 1955-60.
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, 1957-60.

SYMINGTON, STUART, Missouri:
Subcommittee membership:

1 The Subcommittee on Reactor Development was established in 1956. In January 1954 the subcommittee was enlarged and redesignated as the Subcommittee on Research and Development. In 1961 the Subcommittee on Research and Development was consolidated with the Special Subcommittee on Radiation and redesignated the Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation.
ANDERSON, JOHN B., Illinois:
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1963-64.
ASPINALL, WAYNE N., Colorado:
Appointed March 17, 1968.
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1968-69.
Chairman, 1968-69.
Chairman, 1968-72.
EDMONDS, ED, Oklahoma:
Appointed February 3, 1969.
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1969-72.
HANSEN, ORVAL, Idaho
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1971-72.
HOLIFIELD, CHET, California:
Appointed August 2, 1946.
Vice chairman, 88th Congress (1963-64), 90th Congress (1967-68).
Subcommittee membership:
Security, 1953-54.
Agreements for Cooperation, 1961-72.
Chairman, 1961-72.

HOLIFIELD, CHET, California—Continued
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, 1957-60.
Chairman, 1957-60.
HOSMER, CRAIG, California:
Appointed January 18, 1958.
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1958.
Research, Development, and Radiation and its predecessor (Research and Development), 1958-72.
Special Subcommittee on Radiation, 1958-60.
McCULLOCH, WILLIAM M., Ohio:
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1955-72.
PRICE, MELVIN, Illinois:
Appointed August 2, 1946.
Vice chairman, 82d Congress (1971-72).
Subcommittee membership:
Research, Development, and Radiation and its predecessor subcommittees, Reactor Development (1950-53), Research and Development (1954-60), and Special Subcommittee on Radiation (1957-60), 1950-72.
Chairman, 1955-72.
Agreements for Cooperation, 1955-72.
Legislation, 1957-72.
Chairman, 1957-72.
YOUNG, JOHN, Texas:
Appointed March 1, 1966.
Subcommittee membership:
Communities, 1965-72.
Chairman, 1965-72.

Mr. Holifield was a member of the House Military Affairs Committee which considered the original proposed atomic energy legislation, enacted as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 1945-46.

Mr. Price was a member of the House Military Affairs Committee which considered the original proposed atomic energy legislation, enacted as the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, 1945-46.
IV. MEMBERSHIP OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE, 1945–72

SENATE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1945–46)

BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut, Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Colorado
TOM CONNALLY, Texas
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, Virginia
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland

ARTHUR R. VANDENBERG, Michigan
WARREN R. AUSTIN, Vermont
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
THOMAS C. HART, Connecticut

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1945–46)

ANDREW J. MAY, Kentucky, Chairman

R. EWING THOMASON, Texas
OVERTON BROOKS, Louisiana
JOHN J. SPARKMAN, Alabama
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
JOHN EDWARD SHERIDAN, Pennsylvania
ROBERT L. F. SIKES, Florida
PHILIP J. PHILBIN, Massachusetts
PAUL STEWART, Oklahoma
ARTHUR WINSTEAD, Mississippi
CHEST HOLIFIELD, California
JAMES A. ROE, New York
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
J. LINDSAY ALMOND, Virginia

WALTER G. ANDREWS, New York
DREWY SHORT, Missouri
LESLEY C. ARENDS, Illinois
CHARLES E. CLASON, Massachusetts
J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey
PAUL W. SHAFER, Michigan
THOMAS E. MARTIN, Iowa
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
FOREST A. HARRIS, Indiana
IVOR D. FENTON, Pennsylvania
J. LEROY JOHNSON, California
CLARE BOO THE LUCE, Connecticut
JOSEPH R. FARRINGTON, Hawaii
E. L. BARTLETT, Alaska
JESUS PINERO, Puerto Rico

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY

SEVENTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1946)

BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut, Chairman
R. EWING THOMASON, Texas, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Colorado
TOM CONNALLY, Texas
HARRY FLOOD BYRD, Virginia
ARTHUR VANDENBERG, Michigan
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California

CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
AIME FORAND, Rhode Island
CHEST HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
J. PARNELL THOMAS, New Jersey
CARL HINSHAW, California
CLARE BOOTHE LUCE, Connecticut

NOTE.—The Atomic Energy Act of 1946 was approved August 1, 1946. The Members were appointed on August 2, 1946, met and organized, but transacted no other business during the 79th Congress.

(13)
EIGHTIETH CONGRESS (1947-48)

BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa, Chairman
W. STERLING COLE, New York, Vice Chairman

ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG, Michigan
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Colorado
TOM CONNALLY, Texas

CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
CARL HINSHAW, California
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
JAMES T. PATTERTON, Connecticut
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
CHET HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
LYNDON B. JOHNSON, Texas

NOTE.—Lyndon B. Johnson was appointed Nov. 17, 1947, to fill vacancy created by the resignation from Congress of R. Ewing Thomason, on July 22, 1947. Lyndon B. Johnson was elected to U.S. Senate for term commencing Jan. 3, 1949.

EIGHTY-FIRST CONGRESS (1949-50)

BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut, Chairman
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Colorado
TOM CONNALLY, Texas
MILLARD E. TYDINGS, Maryland
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
W. STERLING COLE, New York
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
CARL HINSHAW, California
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania

NOTE.—John W. Bricker was appointed on Jan. 26, 1950, to fill vacancy created by the resignation of Arthur H. Vandenberg, on Jan. 26, 1950, as a member of the Joint Committee.

EIGHTY-SECOND CONGRESS (1951-52)

BRIEN McMAHON, Connecticut, Chairman
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
EDWIN C. JOHNSON, Colorado
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
W. STERLING COLE, New York
CHARLES H. ELSTON, Ohio
CARL HINSHAW, California
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania

NOTE.—Tom Connally resigned from the Joint Committee effective July 5, 1952. Lyndon B. Johnson, of Texas, was appointed a member of the committee the same day. Carl T. Durham was chairman from Aug. 4, 1952. John O. Pastore was appointed Aug. 8, 1952, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Brien McMahon on July 28, 1952. Henry M. Jackson was elected to U.S. Senate for term commencing Jan. 3, 1953.

EIGHTY-THIRD CONGRESS (1953-54)

W. STERLING COLE, New York, Chairman
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa, Vice Chairman

CARL HINSHAW, California
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
JAMES T. PATTERTON, Connecticut
THOMAS A. JENKINS, Ohio
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina
CHET HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
GUY R. CORDON, Oregon
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee

NOTE.—John O. Pastore was appointed on June 3, 1953, to fill vacancy created by resignation of Lyndon B. Johnson as member of the Joint Committee. Edwin C. Johnson resigned as a member of the committee effective Nov. 8, 1954. Albert Gore was appointed the same date.
EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS (1955–56)

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico, Chairman
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
EUGENE D. MILLIKIN, Colorado
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio

CHET HOLIFIELD, California
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
PAUL J. KILDAY, Texas
JOHN J. DEMPSEY, New Mexico
STEERLING COLE, New York
CARL HINSHAW, California
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
JAMES T. PATTERSON, Connecticut

1 Deceased Aug. 5, 1957.

EIGHTY-FIFTH CONGRESS (1957–58)

CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina, Chairman
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
JAMES T. PATTERSON, Connecticut
THOMAS A. JENKINS, Ohio
CRAIG HOSMER, California

WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, California
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
HENRY DWORSHAK, Idaho

NOTE.—Craig Hosmer was appointed Jan. 15, 1958, to fill vacancy created by resignation of Sterling Cole on Dec. 1, 1957, as a Member of Congress to accept position as Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Wayne N. Aspinall was appointed Mar. 17, 1958, to fill vacancy created by the death of John J. Dempsey, on Mar. 11, 1958.

EIGHTY-SIXTH CONGRESS (1959–60)

CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico, Chairman
CARL T. DURHAM, North Carolina, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
HENRY DWORSHAK, Idaho
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WILLIAM H. BATES, Massachusetts
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
CRAIG HOSMER, California
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
JACK WESTLAND, Washington

NOTE.—Albert Thomas was appointed to the Committee Feb. 16, 1959, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation, dated Jan. 21, 1959, of Paul J. Kilday.

EIGHTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS (1961–62)

CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Chairman
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Vice Chairman

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico
JAMES E. VAN ZANDT, Pennsylvania
CRAIG HOSMER, California
WILLIAM H. BATES, Massachusetts
JACK WESTLAND, Washington

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
HENRY DWORSHAK, Idaho
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah


NOTE.—Everett McKinley Dirksen was appointed on July 31, 1962, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Henry Dworshak on July 23, 1962.
EIGHTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS (1963-64)

JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Chairman
CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
CARL T. CURTIS, Nebraska
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico
CRAIG HOSMER, California
WILLIAM H. BATES, Massachusetts
JACK WESTLAND, Washington
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois

Note.—Carl T. Curtis was appointed on Feb. 11, 1963, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Everett McKinley Dirksen as a member of the Joint Committee on the same date.

EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS (1965-66)

CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Chairman
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Vice Chairman

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
ALBERT THOMAS, Texas 1
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico
CRAIG HOSMER, California
WILLIAM H. BATES, Massachusetts
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois
WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
CARL T. CURTIS, Nebraska

1 Deceased February 15, 1966.

Note.—John Young was appointed Mar. 1, 1966, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Albert Thomas on Feb. 15, 1966.

NINETIETH CONGRESS (1967-68)

JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Chairman
CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Vice Chairman

RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
CARL T. CURTIS, Nebraska
MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
THOMAS G. MORRIS, New Mexico
JOHN YOUNG, Texas
CRAIG HOSMER, California
WILLIAM H. BATES, Massachusetts
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois
WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio

NINETY-FIRST CONGRESS (1969-70)

CHET HOLIFIELD, California, Chairman
JOHN O. PASTORE, Rhode Island, Vice Chairman

MELVIN PRICE, Illinois
WAYNE N. ASPINALL, Colorado
JOHN YOUNG, Texas
ED EDMONDSON, Oklahoma
CRAIG HOSMER, California
JOHN B. ANDERSON, Illinois
WILLIAM M. McCULLOCH, Ohio
CATHERINE MAY, Washington
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, Georgia
CLINTON P. ANDERSON, New Mexico
ALBERT GORE, Tennessee
HENRY M. JACKSON, Washington
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont
WALLACE F. BENNETT, Utah
CARL T. CURTIS, Nebraska
NORRIS COTTON, New Hampshire

Note.—Norris Cotton was appointed Jan. 23, 1969, to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Bourke B. Hickenlooper. Catherine May was appointed July 24, 1969, to fill the vacancy created by the death of William H. Bates on June 22, 1969.
Ninety-second Congress (1971–72)

John O. Pastore, Rhode Island, Chairman
Melvin Price, Illinois, Vice Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Henry M. Jackson, Washington
Stuart Symington, Missouri
Alan Bible, Nevada
George D. Aiken, Vermont
Wallace F. Bennett, Utah
Peter H. Dominick, Colorado
Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tennessee

Chet Holifield, California
Wayne N. Aspinall, Colorado
John Young, Texas
Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma
Craig Hosmer, California
John B. Anderson, Illinois
William M. McCulloch, Ohio
Orval Hansen, Idaho

Note.—Stuart Symington was appointed on Jan. 28, 1971, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Richard B. Russell on Jan. 21, 1971. Peter H. Dominick was appointed on Feb. 10, 1971, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Carl T. Curtis on Feb. 4, 1971. Howard H. Baker, Jr., was appointed on Feb. 10, 1971, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Norris Cotton on Feb. 10, 1971.
V. ASSIGNMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE MEMBERS TO OTHER COMMITTEES OF CONGRESS

SENATE (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Senator George D. Aiken

Agriculture and Forestry.
Foreign Relations.

Agriculture and Forestry—Subcommittees:
Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry.
Agriculture Credit and Rural Electrification.

Appropriations—Subcommittees:
Public Works (ex officio member on atomic energy matters).
State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary and Related Agencies (ex officio member on diplomatic and consular items).

Foreign Relations—Subcommittees:
Far Eastern Affairs.
Western Hemisphere Affairs.
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs.
U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad.

Senator Clinton P. Anderson

Aeronautical and Space Sciences (chairman).
Finance Committee.
Interior and Insular Affairs.
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
Joint Committee on Navaho-Hopi Indian Administration (chairman).
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.

Appropriations—Subcommittees:
Ex officio member of Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science.
Ex officio member of Public Works (on Atomic Energy).

Interior and Insular Affairs—Subcommittees:
Indian Affairs.
Parks and Recreation.
Water and Power Resources (chairman).
Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight.

Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr.

Commerce.
Public Works.

Commerce—Subcommittees:
Aviation.
Communications.
Surface Transportation.
The Environment.
Foreign Commerce and Tourism.

Public Works—Subcommittees:
Roads.
Air and Water Pollution.
Economic Development.
Panel on Environmental Science and Technology

(18)
SENATOR WALLACE F. BENNETT

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs.
Finance.
Joint Commission on the Coinage
Joint Committee on Defense Production.
Joint Committee on Internal Revenue Taxation.
Joint Committee on Reduction of Federal Expenditures.
Select Committee on Standards and Conduct (vice chairman).

Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs—Subcommittees:
   Financial Institutions.
   Housing and Urban Affairs.
   International Finance.
   Production and Stabilization.
   Securities.

SENATOR ALAN BIBLE

Appropriations.
Interior and Insular Affairs.
Joint Commission on the Coinage
Joint Committee on Navaho-Hopi Indian Administration
Select Committee on Small Business (chairman).
Special Committee on Aging.

Appropriations—Subcommittees:
   Interior (chairman).
   Public Works.
   Department of Transportation.
   Department of Defense.
Interior and Insular Affairs—Subcommittees:
   Minerals, Materials, and Fuels.
   Parks and Recreation (chairman).
   Public Lands.
Select Committee on Small Business (ex officio member of all subcommittees).
Special Committee on Aging—Subcommittees:
   Employment and Retirement Incomes.
   Federal, State, and Community Services.
   Retirement and the Individual.

SENATOR PETER H. DOMINICK

Armed Services.
Labor and Public Welfare.
Joint Commission on the Coinage.
Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunities.
Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs.
Select Committee on Small Business.

Armed Services—Subcommittees:
   Central Intelligence.
   Military Construction Authorization.
   Bomber Defense.
   Preparedness Investigating (Bomber Defense).
   Ad Hoc on Research and Development
   General Legislation.
   Ax and Cheyenne (Close Air Support Aircraft).
   Drug Abuse in the Armed Services

Labor and Public Welfare—Subcommittees:
   Health.
   Education.
   Employment, Manpower, and Poverty.
   Alcoholism and Narcotics.
   National Science Foundation.
   International Health, Education, and Labor Programs.
Select Committee on Small Business—Subcommittees:
   Financing and Investment.
   Government Regulation.
   Science and Technology.

73-622—72—4
SENATOR HENRY M. JACKSON

Armed Services.
Government Operations.
Interior and Insular Affairs (chairman).

Armed Services—Subcommittees:
Preparedness Investigating.
Central Intelligence.
Military Construction Authorization.
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (chairman).
Tactical Air Power (Ad Hoc).
Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Safeguards (chairman).

Government Operations—Subcommittees:
Permanent Investigations.
National Security and International Operations (chairman).
Interior and Insular Affairs (chairman)—Subcommittees: All.1
Special Subcommittee on Legislative Oversight (chairman).

SENATOR JOHN O. PASTORE

Appropriations.
Commerce.
Democratic Policy Committee.
Joint Commission on the Coinage.

Appropriations—Subcommittees:
Defense.
Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science (chairman).
Public Works.
State, Justice, and Commerce, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies.
Department of Transportation.

Commerce—Subcommittees:
Communications (chairman).
Environment.
Merchant Marine.
Consumer.
Oceans and Atmosphere.

SENATOR STUART SYMINGTON

Aeronautical and Space Sciences (no subcommittees).
Armed Services.
Foreign Relations.
Democratic Policy Committee.
Democratic Steering Committee.

Appropriations—Subcommittees:
Ex officio member of Defense.
Ex officio member on Housing and Urban Development, Space, Science (on aeronautical activities).
Ex officio member on Military Construction.

Armed Services—Subcommittees:
Preparedness Investigating.
Central Intelligence.
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
Tactical Air Power (Ad Hoc).
Military Construction Authorization (chairman).
Nuclear Test Ban Treaty Safeguards.
Ax and Cheyenne (Close Air Support Aircraft).
National Stockpile and Naval Petroleum Reserves.

Foreign Relations—Subcommittees:
European Affairs.
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (chairman).
Genocide Convention
U.S. Security Agreements and Commitments Abroad (chairman).

1 Interior: Indian Affairs; Minerals, Materials, and Fuels; Parks and Recreation; Public Lands; Territories and Insular Affairs; Water and Power Resources; Special Committee on Outer Continental Shelf.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES (IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER)

Mr. John B. Anderson

Republican Conference (chairman).
Rules.

Mr. Wayne N. Aspinall

Interior and Insular Affairs.
Standards of Official Conduct.
Interior and Insular Affairs—Subcommittees:
   Ex officio member of all subcommittees.

Mr. Ed Edmondson

Interior and Insular Affairs.
Public Works.
Interior and Insular Affairs—Subcommittees:
   Subcommittee on Mines and Mining (chairman).
   Subcommittee on Indian Affairs.
   Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.
Public Works—Subcommittees:
   Subcommittee on Flood Control.
   Subcommittee on Roads.
   Subcommittee on Watershed Development.
   Special Subcommittee on Economic Development Programs (chairman).
   Special Subcommittee on Federal-Aid Highway Program.
   Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Appalachia.

Mr. Orval Hansen

Education and Labor.
House Administration.
Republican Task Forces Education and Training (chairman).
Nuclear Affairs.
Sex Discrimination.
Education and Labor—Subcommittees:
   Special Subcommittee on Labor (No. 2).
   Select Subcommittee on Education (No. 6).
House Administration—Subcommittees:
   Subcommittee on Printing.

Mr. Chet Holifield

Government Operations (chairman)—Subcommittees: All.3
Legislation and Military Operations (chairman).
Standards of Official Conduct.

Mr. Craig Hosmer

Interior.
Interior—Subcommittees:
   Subcommittee on Irrigation and Reclamation.
   Subcommittee on Mines and Mining.
   Subcommittee on Territorial and Insular Affairs.
   Subcommittee on the Environment.

Mr. William M. McCulloch

Judiciary:
Judiciary—Subcommittees:
   As ranking Republican, he is an ex officio member of all subcommittees.
   Member of Subcommittee No. 5.

Mr. Melvin Price

Armed Services.
Standards of Official Conduct (chairman).
Armed Services—Subcommittees:
   Subcommittee No. 1 (chairman).

Mr. John Young

Rules.

3 Ex officio member of all subcommittees.
### VI. MEMBERSHIP OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION 1946–71

[Dates of taking first oath of office]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Lilienthal, Chm.</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bacher</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strauss</td>
<td>Nov. 12, 1946</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Waymack</td>
<td>Nov. 3, 1946</td>
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<tr>
<td>1949</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Dean</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 24, 1949</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>Murray</td>
<td>May 9, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Smyth</td>
<td>May 30, 1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Zuckert</td>
<td>Feb. 22, 1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Campbell</td>
<td>July 27, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Strauss, Chm.</td>
<td>July 2, 1953</td>
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<tr>
<td>1954</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Libby</td>
<td>Oct. 5, 1954</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Von Neumann</td>
<td>Mar. 15, 1955</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Vance</td>
<td>Oct. 3, 1955</td>
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<td>1957</td>
<td>Floberg</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>1959</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Williams</td>
<td>Aug. 13, 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wilson</td>
<td>Mar. 27, 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1961</td>
<td>Olson</td>
<td>June 29, 1960</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Haworth</td>
<td>Apr. 17, 1961</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tape</td>
<td>July 16, 1963</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bunting</td>
<td>June 29, 1964</td>
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<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>Aug. 1, 1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>1967</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Costagliola</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1968</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Ramey</td>
<td>July 1, 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ramey</td>
<td>July 18, 1968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1969</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Thompson</td>
<td>June 2, 1969</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Larson</td>
<td>Sept. 2, 1969</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>1971</td>
<td>Doub</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Schlesinger, Chm.</td>
<td>Aug. 17, 1971</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. On June 12, 1969, Theos J. Thompson took the oath of office to fill the remainder of the term ending June 30, 1971, vacated by Gerald F. Tape on April 30, 1969.
4. Upon expiration of the term ending June 30, 1970, Glenn T. Seaborg was appointed to a 5-year term ending June 30, 1975.
5. On Nov. 25, 1970, Commissioner Thompson died in a plane crash. His seat was not filled during 1970.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>To</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>July 2, 1953</td>
<td>June 30, 1958</td>
<td>Term expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Dean</td>
<td>May 24, 1949</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
<td>Term expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>July 11, 1950</td>
<td>June 30, 1953</td>
<td>Term expired.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas E. Murray</td>
<td>May 9, 1950</td>
<td>June 30, 1957</td>
<td>Term expired.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Date term expires.
VII. TENURE OF OFFICE OF AEC GENERAL MANAGERS AND JCAE EXECUTIVE DIRECTORS

**Atomic Energy Commission, General Managers, 1946-71**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General Manager</th>
<th>From-</th>
<th>To-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Marion W. Boyer</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1950</td>
<td>Oct. 31, 1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth D. Nichols</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1953</td>
<td>Apr. 30, 1955</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenneth E. Fields</td>
<td>May 1, 1955</td>
<td>June 30, 1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paul F. Foster</td>
<td>July 1, 1958</td>
<td>Nov. 30, 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. E. Hollingsworth</td>
<td>Aug. 11, 1964</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, Executive Directors, 1947-71**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Executive/Director</th>
<th>From-</th>
<th>To-</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fred B. Rhodes, Jr</td>
<td>Feb. 13, 1947</td>
<td>Jan. 27, 1949</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corbin A. Allardice</td>
<td>Oct. 1, 1953</td>
<td>Sept. 30, 1955</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward J. Bauser</td>
<td>Nov. 1, 1968</td>
<td>Present</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Christopher T. Boland was staff director of the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy, November 15, 1945, and served on the Joint Committee as staff director until January 9, 1947.
VIII. ATOMIC ENERGY LEGISLATIVE REFERENCES, 1946-71

(Publications that are followed by a price may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402)


Public Law 898, 80th Congress (62 Stat. 1259)—To provide for the extension of the terms of office of the present members of the Atomic Energy Commission. Approved July 3, 1948*

Public Law 14, 81st Congress (63 Stat. 11)—To retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive jurisdiction held by the United States over lands within the boundaries of the Los Alamos Project of the United States Atomic Energy Commission. Approved March 4, 1949.


Public Law 820, 81st Congress (64 Stat. 979)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (changing compensation to be received by members of the Atomic Energy Commission). Approved September 23, 1950.*


Public Law 298, 82d Congress (66 Stat. 44)—To provide for certain investigations by the Civil Service Commission in lieu of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and for other purposes. Approved April 5, 1952.*

Public Law 137, 83d Congress (67 Stat. 181)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended (providing for entering into long-term contracts for electricity services). Approved July 17, 1953.*

Public Law 164, 83d Congress (67 Stat. 757)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended (relating to the control of information, FBI investigations, carrying of firearms, etc.). Approved July 31, 1953.*


Public Law 31, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 47)—Authorizes the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a principal office building in or near the District of Columbia from funds now available or to be appropriated. Approved May 6, 1955.*

Public Law 141, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 366)—To authorize appropriations for the AEC for the acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facility, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes. Approved July 11, 1955.*

Public Law 165, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 47)—The Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955—To provide rewards for information concerning the illegal introduction into the United States, or the illegal manufacture or acquisition in the United States of special nuclear materials and atomic weapons. Approved July 15, 1955. (Price, 5 cents.)


2 Out of print.
Public Law 337, 84th Congress (69 Stat. 630)—Authorizes the payment of the salary of a member of the Atomic Energy Commission who is appointed during the recess of Congress, and amends section 21 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 relating to the equal authority and responsibility of all AEC Commissioners. Approved August 9, 1955.*

Public Law 506, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 127)—To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes. Approved May 3, 1956.*

Public Law 722, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 553)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit the negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities, and for other purposes. Approved July 14, 1956.*

Public Law 802, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 653)—To amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, and for other purposes. Approved July 25, 1956.*

Public Law 981, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 1035)—To amend Public Law 506, 84th Congress, 2d session, to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities, or for plant or facility acquisition, construction, or expansion, and for other purposes. Approved August 6, 1956.*

Public Law 1006, 84th Congress (70 Stat. 1089)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved August 6, 1956.*

Public Law 85-14, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 11)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes (providing that the President may authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to enter into an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany on behalf of Berlin). Approved April 12, 1957.*

Public Law 85-79, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 274)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes (amends section 261—Appropriations—To increase the authorization requirements for appropriations, etc.). Approved July 3, 1957.*


Public Law 85-177, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 453)—To provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States in the organs of the International Atomic Energy Agency, and to make other provisions with respect to the participation of the United States in that Agency, and for other purposes. Approved August 28, 1957.*

Public Law 85-256, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 576)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes (providing for a program of Government indemnification and limitation of liability, and establishes an Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards). Approved September 2, 1957.*

Public Law 85-287, 85th Congress (71 Stat. 612)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission, and for other purposes. Approved September 4, 1957.*

Public Law 85-412, 85th Congress (72 Stat. 117)—To amend Public Law 85-162, to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved May 16, 1958.*

Public Law 85-479, 85th Congress (72 Stat. 276)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for greater exchange of military information and material with allies. Approved July 2, 1958.*


* Out of print.


Public Law 86–43, 86th Congress (73 Stat. 73)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to provide for the submission by the Atomic Energy Commission of an annual rather than a semiannual report to Congress. Report to be submitted in January of each year. Approved June 11, 1959.*


Public Law 87–52, 87th Congress (75 Stat. 94)—To authorize construction of community support facilities at Los Alamos County, N. Mex. Approved June 16, 1961.*


Public Law 87–315, 87th Congress (75 Stat. 676)—To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved September 26, 1961.*

Public Law 87–363, 87th Congress (75 Stat. 782)—To waive certain provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 so as to permit the agreement for cooperation between the United States and France to be made immediately effective. Approved October 4, 1961.*

Public Law 87–615, 87th Congress (76 Stat. 409)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved August 29, 1962.*


Public Law 87–719, 87th Congress (76 Stat. 664)—To amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, as amended, to provide for the disposal of federally owned properties at Los Alamos, N. Mex., and for other purposes. Approved September 28, 1962.*

Public Law 88–72, 88th Congress (77 Stat. 84)—To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved July 22, 1963.*

Public Law 88–189, 88th Congress (77 Stat. 343)—To amend Public Law 88–72 to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved November 29, 1963.*

*Out of print.


Public Law 89-32, 89th Congress (79 Stat. 120)—To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved June 2, 1965.*


Public Law 89-428, 89th Congress (80 Stat. 162)—To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with Section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved May 21, 1966.*


Public Law 91-44, 91st Congress (83 Stat. 46)—To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission in accordance with section 261 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes. Approved July 11, 1969. (Price, 10 cents.)


Public Law 91-560, 91st Congress (84 Stat. 1472)—To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (secs. 31, 56, 102, 103, 104, 105, 161, 182, 191, and 274) to eliminate the requirement for a finding of practical value and for other purposes. Approved December 19, 1970.


*Out of print.
IX. PUBLICATIONS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, 1945–71

(Publications that are followed by a price may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at the price indicated. When no price is indicated, request may be made, in writing, to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C. 20510, unless an asterisk indicates that the publication is out of print.)

1945–46 (79th Cong.)

Development and Control of Atomic Energy (on S. 1717, a bill for the development and control of atomic energy).*

Essential Information on Atomic Energy.*


NOTE.—Above publications by Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

1947 (80th Cong., 1st sess.)

Confirmation of the Atomic Energy Commission and the General Manager.*

1948 (80th Cong., 2d sess.)

Argonne National Laboratory, Du Page County (Ill.) Site.*

Comparison of Atomic Energy Legislation of the United States and Certain Foreign Countries.*

Labor Policy in Atomic Energy Plants.*

1949 (81st Cong., 1st sess.)

Atomic Energy Commission Fellowship Program.*

Atomic Energy Report to Congress.*

Confirmation of Gordon E. Dean and Henry DeWolf Smyth as Members of the Atomic Energy Commission.1

Dormitory Rental Problem, Oak Ridge, Tenn.*

Hanford School Facilities.*

Investigation Into the United States Atomic Energy Project.*

Los Alamos Retrocession Bill and AEC Contract Policy.*

Natural Gas Facilities for Oak Ridge.*

Natural-Gas Pipe Line, Oak Ridge, Tenn.*

Oak Ridge Dormitory Facilities.*

Hearings. Jan. 22, 23, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31; Feb. 1, 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 18, 19, 27; Apr. 4, 8, 1946.

Monograph. 1946, Monograph No. 1.

Hearings, Nov. 27, 28, 29, 30; Dec. 3, 5, 6, 10, 12, 13, 14, 19, 20, 1945; Feb. 15, 1945.

NOTE.—Above publications by Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy.

1 Confirmation hearings before Senate section of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

*Out of print.

(39)
Recommen dallations of Labor Relations Hear- ing Policy in Atomic Energy Installations.* Selection of Site for Reactor Test Sta- tion.* Uranium Inventory at Oak Ridge* Hearing, May 3. 1950 (81st Cong., 2d sess.)

Civil Defense Against Atomic Attack: Preliminary Data.* Committee print, February.
Community Policy* Hearing, Apr. 18.
Community Policy* Hearing, June 6.
Confirmation of Sumner T. Pike to be a Member of the Atomic Energy Commission.* Hearing, June 29.
Confirmation of Thomas E. Murray to be a Member of the Atomic Energy Commission.* Hearing, Mar. 29.
Confirmation of Thomas Keith Glennan to be a Member of the Atomic Energy Commission.* Hearing, Aug. 16.
Department Store Lease at Oak Ridge, Tenn.* Hearing, Mar. 13 and 14.
Hanford School Facilities* Hearing, Mar. 3.
Hanford School Facilities* Committee print, Mar. 15 (subcom- mittee report).
Lease of an Oak Ridge Department Store.* Committee print, Mar. 30 (subcom- mittee report).
The Hydrogen Bomb and International Control: Technical and Background Information.* Committee print, July,

1951 (82d Cong., 1st sess.)

Expanded Atomic Production Pro- gram.* Hearing, Sept. 27.
Housing for Savannah River and Paducah.* Hearing, Feb. 16.
Soviet Atomic Espionage* Committee print, April.

1952 (82d Cong., 2d sess.)

Amending the Atomic Energy Act* Hearing, Feb. 19, 20, 27; Mar. 10, 14, 17.
Confirmations of Eugene M. Zuckert as Atomic Power and Private Enterprise** Committee print, December (price, $1.25).
State Taxation of AEC Contractors* Hearing, Jan. 29.
Wage Payments at Nevada Test Site* Committee print, November.

1953 (83d Cong., 1st sess.)


1 Confirmation hearings before Senate section of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
2 Current print now available.
*Out of print.
**Available only at the Government Printing Office.
Index to Press Releases of the Atomic Energy Commission (1947-51).*  
Legislation Concerning Long-Term Utility Contracts (amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946).*  
The Atomic Energy Act of 1946. With Amendments Through the 83d Cong., 1st sess.**  

1954 (83d Cong., 2d sess.)  
A Proposed Act To Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.*  
Disposal of Government-Owned Community at Richland, Wash.*  
Five-Year Power Reactor Development Program Proposed by the Atomic Energy Commission.*  
Index to Press Releases of the Atomic Energy Commission (1952-53).*  
Proposed Legislation To Effect Disposal of Government-Owned Communities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash., and Other Pertinent Documents.*  
Providing Radioisotopes for Medical Research.*  
S. 3323 and H.R. 8862, To Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.*  
S. 3323 and H.R. 8862, To Amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.*  
The Contribution of Atomic Energy to Agriculture.*  
The Contribution of Atomic Energy to Medicine.*  

1955 (84th Cong., 1st sess.)  
AEC-FCDA Relationship*  
Authorizing Legislation*  
Confirmation of AEC Commissioners, June 1953 to March 1955.1*  
Current Statement of the Atomic Energy Commission on the 5-Year Reactor Development Program to the Subcommittee on Research and Development.*  

1 Confirmation hearings before Senate section of Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.  
2 Current print now available.  
3 Out of print.

Disposal of Government-Owned Community at Los Alamos, N. Mex.*

Disposal of Government-Owned Communities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash.*

Disposal of Government-Owned Community at Oak Ridge, Tenn.*

Disposal of Government-Owned Community at Richland, Wash., Part II.*

Health and Safety Problems and Weather Effects Associated with Atomic Explosions.*

Radiation Sterilization of Foods*————

Report of Comptroller General on Atomic Energy Commission Contracts for Electric Power:

Visit to Australia*-----------------------


1956 (84th Cong., 2d sess.)

Accelerating Civilian Reactor Program*——Hearings, May 23, 24, 25, 28, 29.

Atomic Energy Legislation through 84th Congress.*

Authorizing Legislation*-------------------Hearings, Feb. 17 and Mar. 27.

Civilian Atomic Power Acceleration Program.*


Engineering and Scientific Manpower in the United States, Western Europe, and Soviet Russia.*

Government Indemnity*---------------------Hearings, May 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, and June 14.


Membership, Acts Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and list of committee publications.*

Progress Report on Research in Medicine, Biology, Agriculture, and Food Preservation.*

Proposed Amendment to Public Law 221.*

Committee print, Aug. 5.

Hearing, Sept. 6.

Committee print, April.

Hearing, June 10 (Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Disposal of Government-Owned Communities).

Hearing, July 5.

Hearing, Apr. 15.

Hearing, May 9 (Subcommittee on Research and Development).

Report, Mar. 31.

Report (Raw Materials Subcommittee), Feb. 9.

Report, January.

Hearings, May 23, 24, 25, 28, 29.

Committee print, December.

Hearing, June 28.

Hearings, Feb. 7, 8, 15, 16, and 23 (pt. 1 of 2 parts).

Hearings, Feb. 29, Mar. 1, 5, and 6 (pt. 2 of 2 parts).

Committee print, December.

Committee print, March.

Committee print, November.

Committee print, February.

Hearings (Subcommittee on Research and Development), June 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8.

Hearing, Feb. 10 (Subcommittee on Communities).

* Current print now available.

* Out of print.

Report of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (vol. I).*

Report of the Panel on the Impact of the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy (Background Material—vol. II).*

Sale of Communities (1956)*

Shortage of Scientific and Engineering Manpower.*

Shortage of Scientific and Engineering Manpower.*

1957 (85th Cong., 1st sess.)

A Study of AEC Procedures and Organization in the Licensing of Reactor Facilities.

AEC Headquarters Building Wing*—— Atomic Energy Legislation through 85th Cong., 1st sess.* 3


Congressional Review of Atomic Energy Program.***

Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry.***


Development of Scientific Engineering and other Professional Manpower (with emphasis on the role of the Federal Government).*

Governmental Indemnity and Reactor Safety.***

Membership, Acts Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, and list of Committee Publications.* 2

Naval Reactor Program and Shippingport Project.***


Review of Proposals Under Power Demonstration Program.*

Committee print, Aug. 9.

Committee print, January.

Committee print, January.

Hearings (Subcommittee on Communities), June 11, 19, 20, and 21.

Hearings, Apr. 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, and May 1 (Subcommittee on Research and Development).


Committee print, April (price, 55 cents).

Hearing, May 23.

Committee print, December.

Hearings (pt. 1 of 2 parts), April 10, 16, and June 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 24, 26, 26, and 27.

Hearings (pt. 2 of 2 parts), July 9.

Committee print, December.

Hearings May 23 and June 10.

Hearings (pt. 1 of 2 parts), Feb. 19, 20, 21, and 25.

Hearings (pt. 2 of 2 parts), Feb. 26, 27, 28, and Mar. 5.

Committee print, July.

Committee print, May.

Hearings, Mar. 25, 26, and 27.

Committee print, March.

Hearings, Mar. 7 and Apr. 12.

Hearing, July 2.

Committee print, January.

Hearing, Sept. 17.

* Current print now available.

* Out of print.

*** Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
Statute of the International Atomic Energy Agency Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations and Senate Members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*

The Nature of Radioactive Fallout and Its Effects on Man.***

Do.*

Do.*

Do.*

West Berlin Reactor* 

Hearings (pt. 1 of 3 parts), May 27, 28, 29, and June 3.

Hearings (pt. 2 of 3 parts), June 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Index to Hearings (pt. 3 of 3 parts).

Summary-Analysis of the Hearings, committee print, August.

Hearing, Mar. 6.

1958 (85th Cong., 2d sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation* 

AEC "Omnibus" Bill*


Atomic Energy Legislation through 85th Cong., 2d sess.*

Authorizing Legislation for Destroyer Reactor Plant.*

Comments of Reactor Designers and Industrial Representatives on the Proposed Expanded Civilian Nuclear Power Program.*

Development, Growth and State of the Atomic Energy Industry (1958 Section 202 Hearings).*

Do.*

Membership, Legislation, and Publications of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*

Nomination of John A. McConen* 

Operation of AEC Indemnity Act* 

Outer Space Propulsion by Nuclear Energy.*

Physical Research Program as It Relates to the Field of Atomic Energy.***

Do.***

Problems of the Uranium Mining and Milling Industry.*

May 10, 14, 15, and 20.

Hearings (pt. 1 of 3 parts), May 27, 28, 29, and June 3.

Hearings (pt. 2 of 3 parts), June 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Index to Hearings (pt. 3 of 3 parts).

Summary-Analysis of the Hearings, committee print, August.

Hearing, Mar. 6.

2 Current print now available.

* Out of print.

** Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
Proposed Expanded Civilian Nuclear Power Program.*
Proposed EURATOM Agreements (with associated documents and materials).***
Proposed EURATOM Agreements* Do.* Do.*** Report of the Undersea Warfare Advisory Panel to the Military Applications Subcommittee of the JCAE.* Report on First General Conference of International Atomic Energy Agency.***
Review of Proposals Under Power Demonstration Program.***
Technical Aspects of the Report on the Gas-Cooled, Graphite-Moderated Reactor,***

1959 (86th Cong., 1st sess.)

Aircraft Nuclear Propulsion Program.*** Do.***
AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1960.*
AEC Report on Indemnity Act and Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards.***
Agreements for Cooperation with EURATOM.***
Agreements for Cooperation for Mutual Defense Purposes.***
Agreement for Cooperation between the United States and the International Atomic Energy Agency.***
Amending the Atomic Energy Act and Authorization of Stanford Accelerator Project.***
Atomic Energy Legislation through the 86th Cong., 1st sess.*
Atomic Energy Patents, Selected Materials on.*
Atomic Energy Patents* Biological and Environmental Effects of Nuclear War.***
Do* Community Problems at Los Alamos.***
Do.* Employee Radiation Hazards and Workmen's Compensation—Selected Materials.*
Employee Radiation Hazards and Workmen's Compensation.*
Do.***
Fallout from Nuclear Weapons Tests* Do.*

Committee print, August.
Committee print, July.
Hearings, pt. 1, July 22, 23, 24, 29, and 30.
Index to hearings.
Committee print, August.
Committee print, April.
Hearings (Subcommittee on Legislation), Mar. 12, 14, and May 22, 23.
Hearings (Subcommittee on Legislation), Apr. 22.
Hearings, July 23.
Report, September.
Hearings, Feb. 7 and 27; Mar. 23, 24, and 25; Apr. 13, 14, and 15; and May 8.
Committee print, April.
Hearings, Jan. 21 and 22.
Hearings, June 11, 12, and 17; July 1 and 2.
Hearings, June 30.
Committee print, December.
Committee print, March (2 volumes).
Hearings, Apr. 21, 22, and 23.
Summary-Analysis of Hearings.
Hearing, Dec. 7.
Hearings, Feb. 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, and 26.
Index to hearings.
Committee print, February.
Hearings, Mar. 10, 11, 12, 17, 18, and 19.
Summary-Analysis of Hearings, September.
Hearings, May 5, 6, 7, and 8.
Summary-Analysis of Hearings, August.
Vol. 4. Index to hearings.

1 Current print now available.
*Out of print.
**Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
Federal-State Relationships in the Atomic Energy Field, Selected Materials.*
Federal-State Relationships in the Atomic Energy Field.*
Indemnity and Reactor Safety***
Industrial Radioactive Waste Disposal.*

Committee print, March.

Hearings, May 19, 20, 21, and 22.

Hearings, Apr. 29 and 30.

Hearings, Jan. 28, 29, and 30; Feb. 2 and 3; and July 29 (5 volumes).*

Summary-Analysis of Hearings, August.

Membership, Legislation and Publications of the JCAE.*

Committee print, February.

Review of Naval Reactor Program and Admiral Rickover Award.*

Hearings, Apr. 11 and 15.

Scientific Research in Great Britain*-----

Committee print, December.

Stanford Linear Electron Accelerator***

Hearings, July 14 and 15.

1960 (86th Cong., 2d sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1961.*

Hearings, Mar. 8, 10, 11, and Apr. 5, 6, and 7.

AEC Community Problems***

Hearings, June 13.

Atomic Energy Legislation through the 86th Cong., 2d sess.*

Committee print, December.


Hearings, Feb. 16, 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, and 25.

Frontiers in Atomic Energy Research*---

Hearings, Mar. 22, 23, 24, and 25.

Do.***

Summary-Analysis of Hearings, August.

Future Role of the AEC Laboratories***

Committee print, October.

Indemnity and Reactor Safety***

Hearings, Apr. 26 and 27.

Membership, Legislation and Publications of the JCAE.*

Committee print, February.

National Food Irradiation Research Program.*


Naval Reactor Program and Polaris Missile System.*

Hearings, Apr. 9.

Omnibus Bills, 1960***

Hearings, May 17 and 18.

Radiation Protection Criteria and Standards: Their Basis and Use.*

Committee print, May. Selected Materials.

Do.*

Hearings, May 24, 25, 26, 31, and June 1, 2, and 3.

Do.*

Summary-Analysis of Hearings, October.

Review of International Atomic Policies and Programs of the United States:

Vol. I*

Report to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy. Committee print, October.

Vols. II, III, IV, and V*

Background material.

Review of Proposed Power Demonstration Project.*

Hearings, June 10.

Technical Aspects of Detection and Inspection Controls of a Nuclear Weapons Test Ban.*

Hearings, Apr. 19, 20, 21, and 22, pt. 1.

Do.*

Appendix to hearings, pt. 2.

Do.*

Summary-Analysis of Hearings, May.

* Current print now available.

** Out of print.

*** Available only at the Government Printing Office.

** Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
AEC Authorizing Legislation*.......................... Hearings, May 1, 2, 3, 10, 11, 17, 18, 19, and June 6.
AEC Omnibus Bills, 1961, and Amendment to sec. 170 of the Atomic Energy Act.***
AEC Raw Materials Program*............................. Hearings, Nov. 15, 16.
Agreement for Cooperation with Italy for Mutual Defense Purposes.***
Agreement for Cooperation with France for Mutual Defense Purposes.
Applications of Radioisotopes and Radiation in the Life Sciences.*
Do.----------------------------------------------- Hearing, Mar. 9.
Atomic Energy Legislation through the 87th Cong., 1st sess.*
Detection and Identification of Nuclear Explosions: Developments in the Field.*
Do.***--------------------------------------------- Hearing, Sept. 12.
High Energy Physics Program and the Proposed Stanford Linear Electron Accelerator Project: Background Information.
Improving the AEC Regulatory Process.*
Do.*------------------------------------------------ Committee print, vol. I, March.
Membership, Publications, and Other Pertinent Information Through the 86th Cong., 2d sess.*
Nuclear Energy for Space Propulsion and Auxiliary Power.*
Power Conversion Studies Hanford New Production Reactor.*
Radiation Protection Criteria and Standards: Their Basis and Use.*
Radiation Safety and Regulation*............................ Index to hearings and selected materials, July.
SL-1 Accident (AEC Investigation Board Report).***

Hearings, June 27 and 29.
Summary-analysis, June.
Committee print, December.
Hearings, July 25, 26, 27.
Summary-analysis of hearings.
Report to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.
Committee print, March.
Hearings, July 18, 19, 20.
Committee print, March.
Hearings, Aug. 28 and 29.
Committee print, March.
Hearings, Apr. 5 and 6, May 16, 17, 18, 21, and 29.
Hearings, Mar. 20-23.
Hearings, Apr. 17.
Hearings, June 18 and 19.
Committee print.
Hearing, Apr. 23.
Hearings, Apr. 10 and 11.
Hearing, June 25.

Current print now available.
*Out of print.
**Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
Membership, Publications, and Other Pertinent Information Through the 87th Cong., 1st sess.*


Radiation Standards, Including Fallout. (Pts. 1 and 2.*) Summary-Analysis*

Review of AEC and Army Food Irradiation Program.*

Space Nuclear Power Applications* Tour of the U.S.S. Enterprise and Report on Joint AEC-Naval Reactor Program.

U.S. Policy Toward the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Utility Proposal for Powerplant Addition to Hanford NPR.

Do*

Committee print, January.

Hearing, Apr. 10.

Hearing, Sept. 27.

Hearings, June 4–7.

Committee print, September.

Hearings, Mar. 6 and 7.

Hearings, Apr. 10.

Proposed Arrangements for Electric Generating Facilities at Hanford New Production Reactor.

Radiation Standards, Including Fallout. (Pts. 1 and 2.)* Summary-Analysis*

Review of AEC and Army Food Irradiation Program.*

Space Nuclear Power Applications* Tour of the U.S.S. Enterprise and Report on Joint AEC-Naval Reactor Program.

U.S. Policy Toward the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Utility Proposal for Powerplant Addition to Hanford NPR.

Do*

Hearings, April 10.

Hearings, September 27.

Hearings, June 4–7.

Committee print, September.

Hearings, March 6 and 7.

Hearings, June 4–7.

Committee print, September.

Hearings, March 6 and 7.

Hearings, May 10 and 11.

1963 (88th Cong., 1st sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1964.*

AEC Omnibus Bills for 1963 and 1964.*

AEC Supplemental Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1964.*


Chemical Reprocessing Plant

Cooperative Power Reactor Demonstration Program, 1963.*

Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry:

Part 1*

Part 2*

Development in Technical Capabilities for Detecting and Identifying Nuclear Weapons Tests.*

Fallout, Radiation Standards, and Countermeasures:

Part 1***

Part 2***

International Agreements for Cooperation***

Membership, Publications, and Other Pertinent Information—88th Cong., 1st sess. (February 1963).*

Nevada Test Site Community

Nuclear Test Ban Treaty, Hearings before the Committee on Foreign Relations, the Committee on Armed Services and Senate Members of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*

Nuclear Propulsion for Naval Surface Vessels.*

Do.*


Review of the Army Food Irradiation Program.*

Committee print.

Hearings, April 9, 10, and May 2, 1964.


Hearing, October 31.

Committee print.

Hearing, May 14.

Hearings, July 9, August 7, and October 15.

Hearings, February 20, 21.

Hearings, April 2, 3, 4, and 5.

Hearings, March 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, and 12.

Hearings, June 3, 4, and 6.

Hearings, August 20, 21, 22, and 27.


Committee print.

Hearings, September 12 and October 16.

Hearings, August 12, 13, 14, 15, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26, and 27.

Hearings, October 30, 31, and November 13.

Report, December.

Hearings, July 31 and August 1.

Hearing, May 13.
1964 (88th Cong., 2d sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, 1965:
  Part 2*------------------------ Hearings, Feb. 5, 6, 18, 19, 20, and Mar. 4.
Atomic Energy Legislation Through 88th Cong., 2d sess.**
  Private Ownership of Special Nuclear Material, 1964.*
  Use of Nuclear Power for the Production of Fresh Water from Salt Water.***

1965 (89th Cong., 1st sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, 1966:
  Part 1*------------------------ Hearings, Jan. 27, Feb. 2, 3, 4, 10, 16 and Mar. 10.
  Part 2*------------------------ Hearings, Feb. 8, 9, 10 and Apr. 8.
  Part 3*------------------------ Hearings, Mar. 11, 18, 19, 24 and Apr. 13.
Atomic Energy Legislation Through the 89th Cong., 1st sess.*
  Current Membership, Publications, and Other Pertinent Information of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*
  Development, Growth, and State of the Atomic Energy Industry (202's).***
  Federal Radiation Council Protective Action Guides.*
  High Energy Physics Program: Report on National Policy and Background Information.***
  High Energy Physics Research**------------------------ Hearings, Mar. 2, 3, 4 and 5.
  International Agreements for Cooperation.***
  Peaceful Applications of Nuclear Explosives—Plowshare.*
  Proposed Amendment to Section 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.*
  Proposed Extension of AEC Indemnity Legislation.***
  Radiation Processing of Foods*------------------------ Hearings, Apr. 29, June 4 and July 13 and 27.
  Selected Materials on Atomic Energy Indemnity Legislation.***
  Space Nuclear Power Generators***------------------------ Hearings, Aug. 6.

1 Current print available.
*Out of print.
**Available only at the Government Printing Office.
***Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
### AEC Authorizing Legislation, 1967:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 3*</td>
<td>Hearings, Feb. 2, Mar. 8, 9, 10, 11 and 15.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Atomic Energy Legislation Through the 89th Cong., 2d sess.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part 1*</th>
<th>Committee print, December.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 2*</td>
<td>Committee print, February.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3*</td>
<td>Committee print, February.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy**

| Hearings, Jan. 27, May 26, June 28 and Aug. 25. |
| Hearing, Apr. 5. |

**International Agreements for Cooperation, 1966.***

| Hearings, Feb. 23 and Mar. 1 and 7. |

**Enrico Fermi Reactor: Use for Irradiation Testing.***

| Hearings, July 19, 20 and 21. |

**Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program.*—**

| Hearings, Aug. 30, 31, Sept. 20, 21 and 22. |
| Hearing, Sept. 12. |

**Nonproliferation of Nuclear Weapons (S. Res. 179).***

**Proposed Amendments to Price-Anderson Act Relating to Waiver of Defenses.***

**Proposed Large-Scale Combination Nuclear Power-Desalting Project.***

**Recordkeeping and Workmen's Compensation for Radiation Workers.***

**Review of Developments in the Food Irradiation Programs.*

**Uranium Enrichment Services Criteria and Related Matters.***

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### AEC Authorizing Legislation, fiscal year 1968:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Part 2*</td>
<td>Hearings, Mar. 14 and 15.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 3*</td>
<td>Hearings, Feb. 28, Mar. 2 and 3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part 4*</td>
<td>Hearings, Aug. 11, 15, and 24.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**AEC Omnibus Legislation 1967***

| Committee print, December. |

**Impact of Chinese Communist Nuclear Weapons Progress on United States National Security.***

**International Agreements for Cooperation, 1967-68.***

**LaCrosse Boiling Water Reactor Project**

**Licensing and Regulation of Nuclear Reactors:**

| Part 1*** | Hearings, Apr. 4, 5, 6, 20, and May 3. |
| Part 2*** | Hearings, Sept. 12, 13, and 14. |

**Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program, 1967-68.*

**Radiation Exposure of Uranium Miners:**

| Part 1*** | Hearings, May 9, 10, 23, June 6, 7, 8, 9, July 26, 27, and Aug. 8 and 10. |
| Part 2*** | Backup and reference materials to part 1, above. |

**Scoope, Magnitude and Implications of the United States Antiballistic Missile Program.***

*Current print now available.

*Not printed until 1968.

*Not printed until 1969.

*Out of print.

***Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
1968 (90th Cong., 2d sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, fiscal year 1969:

Part 2*------------------ Hearings, Feb. 7 and 21.
Atomic Energy Legislation through the 90th Cong., 2d sess.*
Commercial Plowshare Services*------------------ Committee print, December.
Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*
International Agreements for Cooperation, 1967-68.***
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program 1967-68.*
Nuclear Submarine of Advanced Design:
Part 1*** Hearing, June 21.
Part 2*** Hearing, July 19.
Participation by Small Electrical Utilities in Nuclear Power:
Part 1*------------------ Hearings, Apr. 30, May 1, 2, and 3.
Part 2*------------------ Hearings, June 11, 12, and 13.
Radiation Exposure of Uranium Miners***
Status of Food Irradiation Program*---- Hearings, July 18 and 30.

1969 (91st Cong., 1st sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, FY 1970:

Part 1*------------------ Hearings Apr. 17 and 18.
Part 2*------------------ Hearings Apr. 24 and 25.
Part 3*------------------ Hearings Apr. 29 and 30.
Atomic Energy Legislation through the 91st Cong., 1st sess.*
AEC Omnibus Legislation—1969***
Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.*
Selected Materials on Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power**
Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power, Part 1.*
LaCrosse Boiling Water Reactor Project.***
Nuclear Explosion Services for Industrial Application.*
Prelicensing Antitrust Review of Nuclear Power Plants.
Radiation Standards for Uranium Mining.
Selected Materials Concerning the Future Ownership of the AEC's Gaseous Diffusion Plants.
Future Ownership of the AEC's Gaseous Diffusion Plants.***

1970 (91st Cong., 2d sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, fiscal year 1971:

Part 1------------------ Hearings Feb. 3, 18, and 19 (price, $1.75).
Part 2***------------------ Hearings Mar. 3 and 5.
Part 3------------------ Hearings Mar. 11 (price, $2).
Part 4------------------ Hearings Mar. 19 (price, $1.50).

* Current print now available.
* Out of print.
** Available only at the Government Printing Office.
*** Available only at the office of the Joint Committee.
Atomic Energy Legislation Through the 91st Cong., 2d sess.\textsuperscript{3}
Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.\textsuperscript{3}
Environmental Effects of Producing Electric Power (Part 2):\textsuperscript{3}
Volume I*: \textsuperscript{1}Hearings Jan. 27, 28, 29, 30, Feb. 24, 25, and 26.
Volume II*: \textsuperscript{2}Appendices and index (price, $3.50).
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program—1970. \textsuperscript{1}
Hearings Mar. 19 and 20 (price, $1.25).

Prelicensing Antitrust Review of Nuclear Powerplants (Part 2)\textsuperscript{3}
Hearings Apr. 14, 15, and 16 (price, $1.50).
Uranium Enrichment Pricing Criteria. \textsuperscript{3}
Hearings June 16 and 17 (price, $1).

1971 (92d Cong., 1st sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, fiscal year 1972:
Part 1*: \textsuperscript{1}Hearings Feb. 3, 4, and Mar. 2 (price, $2.25).
Part 2* \textsuperscript{2}Hearings Mar. 4 (price, $3).
Part 3* \textsuperscript{2}Hearings Mar. 9, 16, and 17. (price, $4.25).
Part 4* \textsuperscript{2}Hearings Mar. 18, 23, and May 13 (price, $4.25).
Uranium Enrichment Pricing Criteria (Part 2)\textsuperscript{2}
Hearings June 30 and July 8.
Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program—1971.\textsuperscript{1}
Hearings Feb. 25, 1971 (price, 60 cents).

Atomic Energy Legislation Through the 92d Cong., 1st sess.
Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.\textsuperscript{3}
AEC Licensing Procedure and Related Legislation:
Part 1. \textsuperscript{1}Hearings June 22, 23; July 13, 14 (price, $1.75).
Part 2 \textsuperscript{2}Appendices 1 through 28 (price $2.75).
Part 3 \textsuperscript{2}Appendices 29 through 46 (price $1.75).
Part 4 \textsuperscript{2}Appendices 47 through 60 (price $2).
Status of Current Technology to Identify Seismic Events as Natural or Man-made. \textsuperscript{1}
Status of Current Technology to Identify Seismic Events as Natural or Man-Made (Staff Analysis).
Use of Uranium Mill Tailings for Construction Purposes.
The Controlled Thermonuclear Research Program in the United States:
Part 1 \textsuperscript{1}Hearings October 27, 28 (price, $1.50).
Part 2 \textsuperscript{2}Committee print (price 20 cents).
\textsuperscript{3} Current print now available.
\textsuperscript{1}Part 1 was printed in 1969.
\textsuperscript{2}Part 1 was printed in 1970.
\textsuperscript{3}Not available at office of Joint Committee.
\textsuperscript{4}Available only at office of Joint Committee.
### X. LEGISLATIVE REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, 1948–71

#### 1948 (80TH CONG., 2D SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall take office as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.</td>
<td>S. 1004</td>
<td>Jan. 30</td>
<td>S. Rept. 851.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 5216</td>
<td>Feb. 2</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1290.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Vetoed by the President May 15; Senate failed to pass over veto May 21, 1948.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Development and Control of Atomic Energy (first report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to the Congress of the United States).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental report, to accompany H.R. 5216, amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 so as to provide that no person shall take office as a member of the Atomic Energy Commission or as General Manager of such Commission until an investigation with respect to the character, associations, and loyalty of such person shall have been made by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.</td>
<td>H.R. 5216</td>
<td>Feb. 17</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1290, pt. 2.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1949 (81ST CONG., 1ST SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act, to provide for changes in the Military Liaison Committee.</td>
<td>S. 2372</td>
<td>Aug. 18</td>
<td>S. Rept. 554.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Investigation into the United States Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retrocede to the State of New Mexico exclusive Jurisdiction over lands within the boundaries of Los Alamos, N. Mex., project of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>S. 152</td>
<td>Feb. 21</td>
<td>S. Rept. 76.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1950 (81ST CONG., 2D SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 6103</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1951 (82D CONG., 1ST SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
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<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Development and Control of Atomic Energy (report of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy to the Congress of the United States.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, making it unlawful to possess or transfer any fissionable material except as authorized by the Commission.</td>
<td>S. 2233</td>
<td>Oct. 8</td>
<td>S. Rept. 894.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 5646</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1104.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1952 (82D CONG., 2D SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Report on Raw Materials by the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1953 (83D CONG., 1ST SESS.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To amend sec. 9(b) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, re State and local taxation.</td>
<td>S. 671</td>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>S. Rept. 694.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 6889</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, re long-term utility contracts.</td>
<td>S. 2239</td>
<td>June 26</td>
<td>S. Rept. 477.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 4905</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 676.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act, as amended.</td>
<td>S. 2399</td>
<td>July 18</td>
<td>S. Rept. 603.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was established by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (Public Law 79-585, approved August 1, 1946; see S. 1717, reported on April 19, 1946, by the Senate Special Committee on Atomic Energy (S. Rept. 1211) and on July 10, 1949, by the House Committee on Military Affairs (H. Rept. 2478), and on July 25, 1946, by the committee of conference (H. Conf. Rep. 2670)). The committee was first organized on August 2, 1946, but did not become fully operative until the convening of the 80th Congress in 1947. No reports on legislation were issued by the Joint Committee either in 1946 or 1947.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, as amended, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>S. 3690</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 9757</td>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 6</td>
<td>H. Conf. Rept. 2639</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>H. Conf. Rept. 2666</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 10203</td>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1955 (84TH CONG., 1ST SESS.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic Weapons Rewards Act of 1955</td>
<td>S. 609</td>
<td>June 22</td>
<td>S. Rept. 622</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to construct a modern office building in or near the District.</td>
<td>H.R. 6901</td>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>H. Rept. 601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>S. 1722</td>
<td>Apr. 18</td>
<td>S. Rept. 142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 5645</td>
<td>Apr. 19</td>
<td>H. Rept. 424</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2220</td>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>S. Rept. 558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend sec. 212 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936 to authorize the construction of a nuclear-powered merchant ship.</td>
<td>S. 2523</td>
<td>July 38</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 70381</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1604</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>July 21</td>
<td>H. Conf. Rept. 2870</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To facilitate the establishment of self-government at the communities of Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Richland, Wash.</td>
<td>S. 2630</td>
<td>July 25</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize the Atomic Energy Commission to pay the salary of a Commissioner during the recess of the Senate, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>H.R. 7578</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2671</td>
<td>July 28</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 7684</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1552</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1956 (84TH CONG., 2D SESS.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relating to the compensation of the executive director of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.</td>
<td>S.J. Res. 138</td>
<td>Feb. 6</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1470</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition or condemnation of real property or any facilities.</td>
<td>H.J. Res. 514</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1476</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955 and for other purposes.</td>
<td>S. 3673</td>
<td>Apr. 18</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1763</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 10387</td>
<td>Apr. 10</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1933</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend Public Law 506, 84th Cong., 2d sess., to increase the authorization for appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for acquisition of real property.</td>
<td>S. 3822</td>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2528</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 11077</td>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2693</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit the negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities.</td>
<td>S. 4238</td>
<td>July 26</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2809</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 11709</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2572</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to permit the negotiation of commercial leases at atomic energy communities.</td>
<td>H.R. 11926</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2431</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1969</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>H.R. 12050</td>
<td>June 29</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2531</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing for a civilian atomic power accelerating program.</td>
<td>S. 4166</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2390</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 12061</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2522</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>S. 4162</td>
<td>July 3</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2404</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 12094</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2589</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>S. 4203</td>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2538</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 122115</td>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2695</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To promote the common defense and general welfare of the people of the United States by encouraging maximum development of low-cost electric energy.</td>
<td>S. 2643</td>
<td>July 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2523</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 9743</td>
<td>July 12</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2694</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1957 (85TH CONG., 1ST SESS.)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, and for other purposes, re reactor agreement with West Germany.</td>
<td>H.R. 5666</td>
<td>Mar. 26</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 1549</td>
<td>Mar. 27</td>
<td>S. Rept. 191</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend Public Law 31, 84th Cong., to increase the authorization for the AEC for construction of a modern office building.</td>
<td>H.R. 6378</td>
<td>July 6</td>
<td>H. Rept. 539</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, providing governmental indemnity and granting limitation of liability to persons in the atomic energy program.</td>
<td>S. 1918</td>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>S. Rept. 413</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 7383</td>
<td>May 9</td>
<td>H. Rept. 435</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2051</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>S. Rept. 296</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congressional review of the atomic power program.</td>
<td>H.R. 7992</td>
<td>June 14</td>
<td>H. Rept. 571</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2243</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>S. Rept. 437</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide for the appointment of representatives of the United States to the IAEA.</td>
<td>H.R. 8980</td>
<td>July 31</td>
<td>H. Rept. 960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2673</td>
<td>Aug. 19</td>
<td>H. Conf. Rept. 1200</td>
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<td></td>
<td>S. 2674</td>
<td>Aug. 12</td>
<td>H. Conf. Rept. 783</td>
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<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, to increase the salaries of certain executives of the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>H.R. 8994</td>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>H. Rept. 977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2672</td>
<td>do</td>
<td>S. Rept. 780</td>
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<td></td>
<td>S. 2674</td>
<td>Aug. 2</td>
<td>S. Rept. 791</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 This bill was first referred to the Commerce Committee, then referred to the Joint Committee, and finally back to the Commerce Committee.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To amend Public Law 85-162 to increase the authorization for...........</td>
<td>H.R. 12009</td>
<td>Apr. 22</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1618</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>S. 3632</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the authorization for the AEC, to further amend.............</td>
<td>H.R. 12457</td>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1465</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Laws 85-162 and 84-141.</td>
<td>S. 3282</td>
<td>June 24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.</td>
<td>H.R. 12716</td>
<td>June 5</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1747</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re sec. 170....</td>
<td>S. 4051</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2236</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations for the AEC.</td>
<td>H.R. 13121</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1793</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the authorization for the AEC</td>
<td>S. 4164</td>
<td>Aug. 13</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2585</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended.</td>
<td>H.R. 13456</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, re sec. 170....</td>
<td>S. 4165</td>
<td>Aug. 14</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To provide for cooperation with the European Atomic Energy..............</td>
<td>H.R. 13482</td>
<td>July 24</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community.</td>
<td>S. 4168</td>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrent resolution to approve agreement with Euratom.</td>
<td>H.R. 13749</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2648</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 4273</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, with.................</td>
<td>H.R. 13456</td>
<td>July 22</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>respect to cooperation with States.</td>
<td>S. 2094</td>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1853</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Greece.</td>
<td>H.R. 5104</td>
<td>Apr. 29</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Germany.</td>
<td>S. 1197</td>
<td>Apr. 27</td>
<td>S. Rept. 230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Netherlands.</td>
<td>H.R. 5105</td>
<td>Apr. 29</td>
<td>S. Rept. 223</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Turkey.</td>
<td>S. 1228</td>
<td>Apr. 27</td>
<td>S. Rept. 229</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and France.</td>
<td>H.R. 7537</td>
<td>June 10</td>
<td>H. Rept. 629</td>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Great Britain, agreement.</td>
<td>S. 2589</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>S. Rept. 871</td>
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<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Canada, agreement.</td>
<td>S. 2468</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
<td>H. Rept. 876</td>
</tr>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Greece.</td>
<td>H.R. 8755</td>
<td>Sept. 2</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1125</td>
</tr>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Germany.</td>
<td>H. Con. Res. 245</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>H. Rept. 657</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atomic energy, United States and Greece.</td>
<td>H. Con. Res. 246</td>
<td>July 15</td>
<td>H. Rept. 658</td>
</tr>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Netherlands.</td>
<td>S. 2094</td>
<td>June 11</td>
<td>H. Rept. 659</td>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Turkey.</td>
<td>H. Con. Res. 247</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 660</td>
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<td>H. Con. Res. 249</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 661</td>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Great Britain, agreement.</td>
<td>H. Con. Res. 251</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 662</td>
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<td>Atomic energy, United States and Canada, agreement.</td>
<td>H. Con. Res. 254</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>S. 3887</td>
<td>Apr. 19</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1277</td>
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<td>To authorize construction of community support facilities at...........</td>
<td>H.R. 7209</td>
<td>May 24</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1277</td>
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<tr>
<td>Los Alamos County, N. Mex.</td>
<td>S. 1941</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>S. Rept. 288</td>
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<td>Authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>H.R. 7576</td>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>H. Rept. 562</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and the............</td>
<td>S. 2043</td>
<td>Aug. 31</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1101</td>
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<tr>
<td>Euratom Cooperation Act of 1958, and for other purposes.</td>
<td>H.R. 8599</td>
<td>Aug. 16</td>
<td>H. Rept. 963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for.............</td>
<td>S. 2391</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>S. Rept. 746</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authorizing appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission.</td>
<td>H.R. 11974</td>
<td>June 21</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disposal of the Los Alamos community.</td>
<td>S. 3393</td>
<td>Sept. 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2342</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, and for.............</td>
<td>H.R. 12336</td>
<td>July 5</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1677</td>
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<td>other purposes.</td>
<td>S. 3491</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1717</td>
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<td>Disposal of the Los Alamos community.</td>
<td>H.R. 12716</td>
<td>Aug. 1</td>
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</tr>
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<td>S. 3500</td>
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1 Reported adversely.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>S. 1745</td>
<td>June 24</td>
<td>S. Rept. 303.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplemental authorization of appropriations for the Atomic</td>
<td>H.R. 7139</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 446.</td>
</tr>
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<td>H.R. 8971</td>
<td>do.</td>
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<th>Report No.</th>
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<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations for the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 9711</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1151.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>S. 2755</td>
<td>Apr. 21</td>
<td>S. Rept. 987.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>H.R. 10845</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1332.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Atomic</td>
<td>S. 2963</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1128.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amending the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to provide for private</td>
<td>H.R. 12228</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1702.</td>
</tr>
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<td>ownership of special nuclear materials.</td>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 8122</td>
<td>May 13</td>
<td>H. Rept. 348.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2945</td>
<td>Oct. 30</td>
<td>S. Rept. 650.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend sec. 271 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended...</td>
<td>H.R. 8856</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>H. Rept. 617.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>S. 2103</td>
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<td>S. Rept. 390.</td>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 14732</td>
<td>May 3</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1471.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend Public Law 89-428 to authorize the Atomic Energy Commission</td>
<td>S. 3293</td>
<td>May 14</td>
<td>S. Rept. 191.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to enter into a cooperative arrangement for large-scale nuclear-</td>
<td>H.R. 17558</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1142.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>desalting project.</td>
<td>S. 3807</td>
<td>Sept. 20</td>
<td>S. Rept. 2155.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended...</td>
<td>H.R. 17685</td>
<td>Sept. 14</td>
<td>H. Rept. 2043.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 3830</td>
<td>Sept. 16</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1606.</td>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 10918</td>
<td>June 19</td>
<td>H. Rept. 369.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Community Act of 1955, as amended, the</td>
<td>S. 1932</td>
<td>June 23</td>
<td>S. Rept. 548.</td>
</tr>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 16324</td>
<td>Apr. 2</td>
<td>H. Rept. 744.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>S. 3252</td>
<td>Apr. 3</td>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 12167</td>
<td>June 16</td>
<td>H. Rept. 315.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended...</td>
<td>S. 2416</td>
<td>June 18</td>
<td>S. Rept. 244.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>S. 3169</td>
<td>Nov. 24</td>
<td>S. Rept. 691.</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>do.</td>
<td>S. Rept. 553.</td>
</tr>
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<th>Subject</th>
<th>Bill No.</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report No.</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 17405</td>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1036</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To amend the Atomic Energy Act, as amended...</td>
<td>S. 3818</td>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>S. Rept. 852.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>H.R. 18979</td>
<td>Sept. 29</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1470.</td>
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<td>S. 4141</td>
<td>Sept. 29</td>
<td>S. Rept. 1247.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Supplemental authorization of appropriations for the Atomic Energy</td>
<td>H.R. 19908</td>
<td>Sept. 7</td>
<td>H. Rept. 1677.</td>
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<th>Subject</th>
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<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>To authorize appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission...</td>
<td>H.R. 9388</td>
<td>June 30</td>
<td>H. Rept. 325.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. 2100</td>
<td>July 8</td>
<td>S. Rept. 249.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## XI. REPORTS ON AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Report number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proposed amendment to agreement for cooperation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and proposed agreements for cooperation with the Republic of France, Canada, Turkey, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany and Greece on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes. Proposed amendment to agreement for cooperation with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and proposed agreements for cooperation with the Republic of France, Canada, Turkey, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, and Greece on the uses of atomic energy for mutual defense purposes.</td>
<td>July 14, 1959</td>
<td>S. Rept. 513.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
XII. AEC TECHNICAL REPORT COLLECTIONS AND FILM LIBRARIES

A. REPORT COLLECTIONS

The libraries listed below maintain collections of USAEC reports. The U.S. libraries also contain foreign reports that are abstracted in Nuclear Science Abstracts. The collections also include Nuclear Science Abstracts and its indexes, AEC's Technical Progress Reviews, AEC-sponsored translations, conference proceedings published by AEC, and various bibliographic tools. Most of these libraries have microfiche reader-printers or other photocopy facilities with which to reproduce enlarged copies from microfiche. Charges for reproduction services vary.

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COLORADO
Boulder, University of Colorado

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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Honolulu, University of Hawaii

IDAHO
Pocatello, Idaho State University

ILLINOIS
Urbana, University of Illinois

INDIANA
Lafayette, Purdue University

IOWA
Ames, Iowa State University
Iowa City, University of Iowa

KANSAS
Manhattan, Kansas State University

KENTUCKY
Lexington, University of Kentucky
Louisville, University of Louisville

LOUISIANA
New Orleans, Tulane University

MARYLAND
Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University
College Park, University of Maryland

MASSACHUSETTS
Cambridge, Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Worcester, Worcester Polytechnic Institute

MICHIGAN
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MISSISSIPPI
State College, Mississippi State University

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Columbia, University of Missouri
Kansas City, Linda Hall Library

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Albuquerque, University of New Mexico

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Albany, The New York State Library
Albany, State University at Albany
Ithaca, Cornell University
New York, Columbia University
Rochester, University of Rochester
Syracuse, Syracuse University
Troy, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

NORTH CAROLINA
Raleigh, North Carolina State College

OHIO
Cincinnati, University of Cincinnati
Cleveland, Public Library
Columbus, Ohio State University
Toledo, University of Toledo

OKLAHOMA
Norman, University of Oklahoma

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania
Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library
University Park, Pennsylvania State University

(48)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
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<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Knoxville, University of Tennessee</td>
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<td>Austin, University of Texas</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
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<td>Austria</td>
<td>Vienna, Zentralbibliothek der Physikalischen Institute der Universität</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
<td>Mol-Donk, Centre d'Etude de l'Energie Nucleaire</td>
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<td>Brazil</td>
<td>Rio de Janeiro, Comissão Nacional de Energia Nuclear</td>
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<td>Baghdad Atomic Energy Commission, Nuclear Research Instituto</td>
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<td>Israel</td>
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<td>Rome, Centro di Studi Nucleari della Casaccia</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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<td>Tokyo, National Diet Library</td>
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<td>Korea</td>
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<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Mexico, D.F., Comisión Nacional de Energia Nuclear</td>
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SPAIN
Madrid, Junta de Energía Nuclear, Biblioteca Documentación y Publicaciones, Ciudad Universitaria

SWEDEN
Nyköping, Aktiebolaget Atomenergi

SWITZERLAND
Zürich, Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule, Bibliothek

UNITED KINGDOM
Harwell, Didcot, Berkshire, Atomic Energy Research Establishment
London, National Reference Library

COLLECTIONS IN INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES

AUSTRIA
Vienna, International Atomic Energy Agency

BELGIUM
Brussels, LaBibliothèque EURATOM

ITALY
Ispra Varese, Cetis Library

UNITED KINGDOM
Boston Spa, ENEA, National Lending Library for Science and Technology

B. FILM LIBRARIES

Film libraries are located at the following AEC offices and cover requests from the following States:

California, Hawaii, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.

Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, District of Columbia, West Virginia.


Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin.

Arizona, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas.


North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Florida.

Arkansas, Kansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi.

Public Information Office
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
2111 Bancroft Way
Berkeley, Calif. 94704

Office of Information Services
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C. 20545

Information Office
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
9800 South Cass Avenue
Argonne, Ill. 60439

Information Division
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, N.Mex. 87115

Northeast Regional Office
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
376 Hudson Street
New York, N.Y. 10014

Information Office
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box A
Aiken, S. C. 29801

Information Office
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission
P. O. Box E
Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830

Also, the AEC maintains a library at the Puerto Rico Nuclear Center which serves Puerto Rico and at the University of Alaska Film Library for Alaska. In addition, the USAEC stocks five film libraries overseas, at the American Embassies in Tokyo, Brussels, Rio de Janeiro, and Buenos Aires. The films are maintained in behalf of the Commission by the U.S. Information Service posts at those Embassies. Many of the films are in the film library of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Vienna, Austria; the National Science Film Library, Ottawa, Canada; in the American Film Library, The Hague, Holland; and in the Film Section Personnel Administration Council, Stockholm, Sweden.
XIII. ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY IN THE 92D CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION (1971)

FOREWORD

It has been the practice of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, at the close of each session of the Congress, to submit for the information of the Congress, the executive branch, and the public a report of its activities. (The report for the second session of the 91st Congress was printed in the Congressional Record of December 31, 1970, H-12626.)

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy was organized on August 2, 1946. It consists of nine Members from the Senate and nine Members from the House of Representatives. No more than five from each body can be members of the same political party. The chairmanship alternates between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress.

Present membership is:

John O. Pastore, Rhode Island, Chairman
Melvin Price, Illinois, Vice Chairman

Clinton P. Anderson, New Mexico
Henry M. Jackson, Washington
Stuart Symington, Missouri
Alan Bible, Nevada
George D. Alken, Vermont
Wallace F. Bennett, Utah
Peter H. Dominick, Colorado
Howard H. Baker, Jr., Tennessee

Chet Holifield, California
Wayne N. Aspinall, Colorado
John Young, Texas
Ed Edmondson, Oklahoma
Craig Hosmer, California
John B. Anderson, Illinois
William M. McCulloch, Ohio
Orval Hansen, Idaho

The Joint Committee is one of the few committees established by statute rather than by rule of each House and is unique in several respects. For example, it is the only Joint Committee of the Congress with legislative functions, including the receipt and reporting of legislative proposals. The committee is also charged by law with legislative responsibility as “watchdog” of the U.S. atomic energy program. As part of its responsibilities, the committee follows closely the classified activities of the executive agencies, including the Atomic Energy Commission and the Departments of Defense and State, concerning the peaceful and military applications of atomic energy. The unclassified activities are closely reviewed as well.

In all of these activities, the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, representing the Congress and the public, seeks to assure the implementation of the following national policy expressed in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954:

* * * the development, use, and control of atomic energy shall be directed so as to make the maximum contribution to the general welfare, subject at all times to the paramount objective of making the maximum contribution to the common defense and security. * * *

(51)
During the 92d Congress, first session, the full Joint Committee met on a total of 33 different occasions, 17 of which were public and 16 of which were executive meetings. In addition, there were 20 subcommittee session of which 17 were public and three were executive.

A total of 14 publications consisting of hearings, reports, and committee prints were published by the Joint Committee in the first session of the 92d Congress. These publications include testimony taken in executive session with classified material deleted before printing.

A list of the publications follows:

1971 (92d Cong., 1st Sess.)

AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1972:

- Part 2: Hearings Mar. 4.
- Part 3: Hearings Mar. 9, 16, and 17.


Atomic Energy Legislation Through the Committee print, December

Current Membership of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

AEC Licensing Procedure and Related Legislation (4 Parts).

Status of Current Technology to Identify Seismic Events as Natural or Man-

made.

Use of Uranium Mill Tailings for Construction Purposes.

The Controlled Thermonuclear Research Program in the United States.


I. LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

A. Atomic Energy Commission Fiscal Year 1972 Authorization Act

(The Atomic Energy Commission's request for authorization of appropriations for fiscal year 1972 was submitted to the Congress along with the total Federal budget on January 29, 1971. Amendments to the AEC budget were received from the Commission on May 6 and June 11. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy convened its hearings on February 3 to consider the proposed authorization legislation (S. 958 and H.R. 5522). During the succeeding 20 weeks, the committee held 15 additional sessions, five of which were executive due to consideration of classified information. The record of the public hearings was published in four volumes entitled “AEC Authorizing Legislation, Fiscal Year 1972.” A declassified record of the hearing on naval nuclear propulsion program was published under the title “Naval Nuclear Propulsion Program—1971.” In addition, the Senate Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences published the hearings held jointly with the JCAE on February 23 and 24 under the title “Nuclear Rocket Engine Development Program.”)
Following its deliberations on the proposed legislation, the Joint Committee voted to adopt certain amendments by way of reporting "clean bills." Vice Chairman Price, together with Congressmen Hollifield and Hosmer, introduced H.R. 9388 on June 23, 1971, and Chairman Pastore introduced S. 2150 on June 24, 1971. These identical measures were favorably reported on June 30 (H. Rept. 92-325) and July 8 (S. Rept. 92-249) respectively.

The reported authorization bill recommended an increase of $37.2 million over the amount contained in the Administration's request but only approximately $5 million more than was authorized for the preceding year. The bill, H.R. 9388, was passed by the House with an amendment, on July 15, 1971. The amendment, offered by Congressman Hosmer, removed the $20 million ceiling on AEC furnished services, facilities or equipment available to or planned by the Commission under its civilian base program for assistance to the liquid metal fast breeder reactor demonstration program. Under the amendment, the new ceiling was placed at 50 percent of the estimated capital cost of the first demonstration plant. The Senate approved the amended bill with four additional amendments on July 20, 1971. Three of the amendments increased the level of funding authorized by $4 million as follows: Nuclear safety research $2.3 million; terrestrial electric power (cardiac pacemaker) $0.5 million; and controlled thermonuclear research $1.2 million. The fourth amendment added certain restraints to the acquisition of land for a nuclear waste repository proposed for Lyons, Kans. It limited the authority of the AEC to acquisition of interests in the land not in excess of 3 years in duration until an advisory council appointed by the President reports to the Congress that the project can be constructed and operated and waste material transported so as to assure public health and safety and environmental protection. The Senate amendments were considered by the House on July 27 at which time the House concurred in the first 3 amendments and adopted a substitute amendment relating to the Lyons, Kans., project. That amendment, by way of clarification, provided greater specification of the limitations imposed on the authorization of funding for land acquisition. On July 31, 1971, the Senate concurred in the substitute amendment adopted by the House. The President signed the act into law (Public Law 92-84) on August 11, 1971. The law authorizes appropriations to the Atomic Energy Commission for fiscal year 1972 in the amount of $2,325,187,000, as follows:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Operating expenses</th>
<th>$2,029,571,000</th>
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<tr>
<td>Plant and capital equipment</td>
<td>$295,616,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total authorization</strong></td>
<td><strong>$2,325,187,000</strong></td>
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Among the highlights of the Joint Committee report, which accompanied the authorization bill, were the following:

Assurance of adequate *uranium enrichment capacity* to meet the ever-increasing demand, both domestic and foreign, continued to be a matter of highest priority before the Joint Committee. As in the past few years, the timely implementation of the Cascade Improvement Program was the point of primary concern. The moneys authorized and appropriated for that program for fiscal year 1971 had not been made available until the end of the fiscal year, but the release of those funds was viewed as a positive sign. The committee remained
convinced of the necessity to move forward vigorously with the pro-
gram and accordingly recommended the addition of $35 million to
the budget. The Congress agreed to the necessity to move forward
and appropriated $25 million.

The committee continued its strong support for the liquid metal fast
breeder reactor (LMFBR) program, the priority project under re-
actor development and technology. By way of a budget amendment,
the Administration increased its original request by $17 million to a
total of $120 million for the base technology program which request
was approved. Also approved was the request for an additional $50
million to be employed as Federal financial assistance for the first
demonstration project authorized in fiscal year 1971.

The committee also evidenced its support of other aspects of reactor
development. Authorization of funds for the high-temperature gas-
cooled reactor and the nuclear desalting programs was increased. Con-
tinued support was provided for the light water breeder reactor
(LWBR), the molten salt breeder reactor (MSR), and the gas-cooled
fast breeder reactor (GCFS).

The largest reduction in the budget recommended by the commit-
tee was relative to authorization for construction funds for a National
Radioactive Waste Repository proposed for Lyons, Kans. The com-
mittee reduced the request by $21.5 million, recommending the $3.5
million for land acquisition and design. The committee supported the
Administration’s amended request for $1,850,000 in operating funds
for additional research and development associated with this project.

The President’s budget request for the fiscal year 1972 space nu-
clear propulsion (ROVER) program was only $15 million, a 65 per-
cent reduction from the 1971 level of effort. The Joint Committee
recognized that such funding could lead to little if any real accom-
plishment during fiscal year 1972 and recommended that the amount
be increased by $37 million to $52 million. This action was taken in
part to assure AEC funding commensurate with that recommended
for NASA by the House Committee on Science and Astronautics,
since this program is a joint agency effort.

The Joint Committee noted, as it had for the past several years,
that there could be grim days ahead for AEC high energy physics
laboratories if the downward trend in funding continued. The com-
mittee pointed out that the National Accelerator Laboratory is ex-
pected to be fully functional by July 1972 and that the operating
budget alone for this installation will be about $50–$60 million per
year. The committee asked the AEC to provide a report by Decem-
ber 31, 1971, indicating a priority listing of accelerators to provide
a basis for allocating available resources in such a manner that vi-
ability and productivity will be assured.

B. Legislation regarding AEC licensing procedures

The Joint Committee’s Subcommittee on Legislation held exten-
sive public hearings on June 22, 23 and July 13 and 14, 1971, on legis-
lation proposed by the AEC to amend certain of the existing pro-
visions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, which con-
cern the licensing of nuclear facilities (S. 2152 and H.R. 9286 and S.
2151 and H.R. 9285). An opportunity was also afforded sponsors of
related bills referred to the committee to testify. The related bills
concern Federal-State regulation of radioactive effluents from nuclear facilities (H.R. 997, H.R. 1743, H.R. 3683, H.R. 6933, H.R. 7539, and S. 2050); and the transfer of certain AEC regulatory authority to other agencies (H.R. 1197, H.R. 1742, H.R. 6310, and H.R. 9542). The four-volume record of these hearings has been printed (“AEC Licensing Procedure and Related Legislation”).

The testimony presented at the hearings emphasized the need for procedural changes to improve the licensing process for nuclear power reactors. Although the objective of the AEC's proposed early site legislation of providing for early resolution of environmental issues was generally viewed favorably by the witnesses, numerous valid questions were raised regarding its practicability. Such matters as the relationship between the early site and construction permit proceedings, the relationship of the early site authorization proceeding to other requirements such as the review required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), requirements under water quality legislation, and the permits under the Refuse Act of 1899, the opportunity for hearing at the operating license stage, and the compatibility and harmony of the siting provisions in H.R. 9286 with general powerplant siting legislation currently pending before other committees were not thoroughly developed in the testimony. Furthermore, considerable doubt was expressed as to whether sufficient information could reasonably be made available at the early site authorization stage to settle with finality all significant site-related environmental matters.

There was general agreement that the Commission, under its existing legislative authority, could take many procedural steps to improve the licensing process.

In view of such questions and in the absence of any clear showing by the AEC that the proposed legislation would resolve any short-term problem even if enacted this session, the Subcommittee on Legislation announced on October 19 (JCAE Press Release No. 665) that it would appear more prudent for legislative action to await further developments on overall powerplant siting legislation currently pending before other committees. An objective of overall powerplant siting legislation should be to recognize the AEC's responsibility for all radiological considerations associated with nuclear plants, and to place in State and regional authorities the general responsibility for deciding other environmental matters. The press release stated that it is hoped that such legislation, which is vitally needed to provide our Nation with a coherent and rational powerplant siting policy, will soon be enacted; and in the meantime, the Commission was urged to work with States, such as Maryland, which have recently enacted powerplant siting legislation to assure that appropriate State officials are aware of applicable requirements for the approval of sites for nuclear plants and that everything is done to coordinate the required approvals.

A Joint Committee on Atomic Energy staff analysis of the testimony presented at the regulatory hearings was published in the Congressional Record of November 1, 1971 (E11577).

Subsequent to the completion of these hearings, a major influence upon the licensing process was the Calvert Cliffs decision rendered by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia Circuit on
July 23, 1971. Practically all of the basic problems raised by that decision stem from interpretation of NEPA and the Water Quality Improvement Act of 1970. Corrective legislation, if needed, would be under the cognizance of the committees responsible for NEPA and water quality legislation and could address the problems involved which are not concerned solely and directly with the licensing of nuclear powerplants—they affect all Federal activity within the scope of those basic acts. In this regard, the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee held hearings on November 3 on the impact of the Calvert Cliffs decision. If it is demonstrated that corrective legislation is needed and that it is not forthcoming from others, the subcommittee stated that it will carefully consider proposals relating to the implementation of NEPA in the limited sphere of licensing of nuclear powerplants. It is noted that the Commission has published regulations, which is believes will be adequate, to meet the dual challenge of environmental protection without undue delay which would threaten the vitality of regional power supplies. That view was expressed by Commission witnesses at the November 3 hearing and at a hearing held on November 15 by the Subcommittee on Public Works of the House Appropriations Committee.

During the hearings held in June and July, it was announced that additional hearings might be held at a later date to receive testimony from interested members of the public on matters associated with nuclear powerplant licensing other than in connection with H.R. 9285 and H.R. 9286. These additional hearings also await the corrective action taken under existing authority, and a reasonable opportunity will be afforded the Commission to act in that regard. It is noted that, during the closing months of this session, the Commission appeared to be acting positively to help alleviate some of the problems identified in the June-July hearing record and in subsequent committee correspondence with the Commission.

In that regard, Congressman Price, in his letter of October 19, 1971, to Dr. Schlesinger, forwarding the press release (No. 665) of the same date on the AEC's bills referred to above, said:

The press release also reiterates several earlier suggestions by the Committee that the Commission act under the existing authority bestowed on it to make procedural changes in the licensing hearing process which are long overdue. . . . Although these matters have been discussed and considered for some time, the remedial action has been slow. It would be very much appreciated if the Commission would advise me of the specific procedural changes which are being considered, and the target dates for their implementation. I would also like to know the extent to which the services of the Chairman of the Administrative Conference of the United States and other interested persons will be used in this effort. I would like to be informed of any obstacles which are foreseen to implementing the procedural changes which may be needed to provide for more effective public participation in the licensing process and to restore vitality to the administrative licensing process.

I close in noting that the press release also stated that if it develops that needed procedural changes will require additional legislative authority, the Committee stands ready upon request to consider carefully any proposal which the Commission forwards to the Congress.

II. CIVILIAN AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION

Under the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, proposed agreements for cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy between the United States and other nations, and
amendments thereof, must be submitted to the Joint Committee and a period of 30 days must elapse while Congress is in session before such agreements become effective. In accordance with such procedures, one civil agreement was submitted to the committee by the Department of State and the Atomic Energy Commission with the approval of the President.

The submitted agreement involved only research activities with Turkey and it was amended to extend its term for an additional 10 years. In addition, the amendment also contained provisions reflecting the transfer of safeguards responsibilities for materials and facilities received by Turkey to the International Atomic Energy Agency pursuant to a trilateral agreement executed in 1968.

III. INFORMATIONAL HEARINGS

A. Controlled Thermonuclear Research (CTR) program in the United States

The Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation held hearings on November 10 and 11, 1971, to ascertain the status of the controlled thermonuclear research program (the fusion research program) in the United States. Witnesses from the Atomic Energy Commission, including the four major CTR laboratories, and from the industrial and academic sectors testified. Additionally, witnesses from government, industry, and the AEC’s CTR standing committee, who are not involved in the direct functioning of the program, were heard. Testimony was presented on the magnetic mirror program, the low beta toroidal program, the high beta pinch program, the status of fusion reactor studies, plasma physics research in universities and industry, and laser pellet and very high energy density systems. The consensus of opinion was that scientific feasibility could be achieved by the end of this decade or slightly earlier depending upon the funds committed to CTR research. “Scientific feasibility” is defined as generating a plasma at about 100 million degrees centigrade which is essentially self-sustaining, i.e., as many new ions are fed into the system as are lost. The technical feasibility of a fusion system which has a net output of useful energy may be demonstrated by 1985. Commercial feasibility most probably can be available by the year 2000. Each of the aforementioned dates, except perhaps that of scientific feasibility, could be shortened somewhat by a greater investment of resources. Scientific feasibility must still await a new generation of larger CTR machines. A large infusion of funds at this time would not significantly advance the date for scientific feasibility.

B. Seismic detection and identification

On October 27 and 28, the Subcommittee on Research, Development, and Radiation held hearings to determine the seismological advances in identifying seismic events as natural or man made since the last Joint Committee hearings held in March 1963. In the intervening 8 years significant advances have been made in improved seismological instrumentation and seismic signal processing through the use of data processing. The subcommittee heard witnesses from the Department of Defense, the Atomic Energy Commission laboratories, and from university members. It was learned that there still exist identification
thresholds in parts of the world below which it is extremely difficult to tell if the seismic events are natural or man made. On the question of what yield test a determined evader might conduct with a fair chance of not being identified, it was indicated that, depending upon the evasion technique used—decoupling, detonating in loose, dry soil, hiding in an earthquake, or using multiple detonations—a detectable but unidentifiable test as large as 50 or 100 kilotons might be accomplished.

The status of unmanned seismological observatories was discussed. No new work has proceeded in this field since approximately 1967. It was pointed out that new instrumentation is being developed particularly for the long-period Rayleigh surface waves. It is expected that sometime in the near future the most useful discrimination technique will be the comparison of $M_s : m_b$, which is a measurement of the energy ratio of the long-period Rayleigh surface waves to the short-period body waves which pass through the center of the earth from a seismic event. It was suggested that to be able to detect, identify, and locate seismic events essentially any place in the Northern Hemisphere would cost about $130 million and take 5 years to construct the necessary stations. This would also require a significant number of international agreements since many stations would have to be on foreign soil. Representative Price, chairman of the subcommittee, indicated that the committee would study the data and might call additional hearings to determine what kind of weapons development program could be carried out by a determined evader under the detection thresholds indicated above.

C. Use of uranium mill tailings for construction fill purposes

On October 28 and 29, 1971, the Subcommittee on Raw Materials held public hearings on the use of uranium mill tailings for construction fill purposes. Mill tailings are a sand-like by-product of the uranium milling process which remain after removal of uranium concentrate from uranium ore. Tailings have been used as construction fill material, and, in some cases, as an ingredient in mortar and concrete, in the area of Grand Junction, Colo. The mill tailings contain naturally occurring radium. The radioactive emissions from radium include a gamma radiation and alpha-emitting isotopes referred to as radon daughter products. Depending upon the level of radiation, there could be a public health risk associated with exposures to this radioactivity.

The Atomic Energy Commission, the Environmental Protection Agency, and the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare have been assisting the Colorado State Department of Health in assessing the levels of activity in public buildings and private residences in the Grand Junction area. The Surgeon General of the U.S. Public Health Service, in July of 1970, provided to the State of Colorado recommendations concerning the levels of gamma and radon daughter product activity for which remedial action would be suggested. The situation under study has legal, financial, and public health implications upon which the committee desired to obtain information, not only for its own use, but also for the use of the public. The Federal agencies stated that time is needed—at least 4 to 6 months—to take additional readings in the structures in an attempt to determine a correlation between
gamma radiation level and radon daughter product concentration. If successful, the correlation would aid in the conduct of house-to-house surveys and provide a more rapid means of determining whether remedial action is recommended in a given case. The agency spokes-men agreed that there would be no endangerment of the health of the inhabitants as a result of exposure during this period.

It is recognized that there is wide public interest in this matter. The committee is interested in assuring that all of the necessary information be obtained before a decision is made concerning possible large-scale removal of tailings. Additional hearings may be held.

D. Enrichment cooperation

On March 18 and July 12, 1971, the Joint Committee met in executive session to receive testimony from the AEC concerning the possible sale of highly classified U.S. gaseous diffusion technology to foreign entities. Subsequent to this meeting, the AEC announced on July 28 that the Department of State and the AEC were prepared to undertake exploratory multilateral discussions on this matter.

Discussions on the sale of U.S. enriched technology were held on November 1 and 2, 1972, with Australia, Canada, and Japan. On November 16 and 17 similar meetings were held with the members of the European Community (except Luxembourg). Also present were representatives from Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Spain, and Sweden.

Following these meetings, the AEC advised the committee that the commencement of negotiations would be undertaken only after a group of other countries has formulated a proposal for a specific project for the construction of a gaseous diffusion plant using U.S. technology as a multinational enterprise, and following reviews of such proposal within the Government. The Joint Committee plans to watch these negotiations closely.

The Joint Committee is also following closely developments in the proposed sharing of diffusion and centrifuge technology with domestic corporations. This matter was reviewed during the hearings on the fiscal year 1972 budget.

E. Naval nuclear propulsion program

The Joint Committee held two separate hearings in executive session on the naval nuclear propulsion program during which a number of subjects vital to our national defense were discussed. On March 10, 1971, Admiral Rickover testified before the full committee and on May 5, 1971, Admiral Moorer, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral Zumwalt, Chief of Naval Operations, and Admiral Rickover testified before the Subcommittee on Military Applications. The record clearly documents the success of this program that has now produced nearly 100 nuclear powered warships. The program has accumulated over 780 reactor years of safe operation, more than all our other reactor programs combined, and continues to make significant technological advances benefiting both our military and civilian reactor programs.

Of concern to the committee was the confirmation of the continued major efforts on the part of the Soviet Union to achieve the most powerful naval and maritime force in the world. The Soviet Navy has undergone continuing modernization, building over twice as many
combatant ships as the United States in the last 5 years. In the critical area of submarines they now lead the United States in nuclear submarines; they have established a nuclear submarine construction rate three times as large as ours; and they have maintained an overall numerical advantage in submarines of all types of nearly three to one. Although the Soviets lead in all types, including ballistic missile launching submarines, they do not at present lead in nuclear powered ballistic submarines. Although based on their present high rate of construction it is estimated they will exceed our Polaris fleet of 41 by 1974 or sooner.

The committee was pleased to note that the high-speed, SSN 688 class, nuclear attack submarine construction program is finally proceeding. Accordingly, the committee supported full fiscal year 1972 funding of five ships of this class and advanced funding for at least five more. The committee also strongly supported the rapid development of a new high performance nuclear powered attack submarine capable of firing tactical cruise missiles.

A matter which the committee explored in depth during the hearings was the apparent action by the Department of Defense to stop building nuclear powered surface warships. The Joint Committee has long maintained that everything possible should be done to minimize the logistic support required to sustain our warships and that the proven effective way to do this is to give our major combatants the advantage of nuclear power. The decision to delay building nuclear powered carriers and frigates has serious implications for our future defense posture.

IV. CLASSIFIED ACTIVITIES

A. Intelligence briefings

Representatives of the Central Intelligence Agency, the Department of Defense, and the Atomic Energy Commission have presented briefings to the Joint Committee on intelligence matters with particular reference to Communist China and the U.S.S.R.

B. Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT)

In April and August 1971, members of the Joint Committee visited the SALT negotiation meetings in Vienna, Austria, and Helsinki, Finland. The committee has also received briefings in executive session from the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency on these important negotiations. The committee continues to follow this matter closely.

V. OTHER MATTERS

A. New particle accelerators

The Los Alamos Meson Physics Facility (LAMPF) obtained a 100-Mev. beam on June 21 about 1 month ahead of schedule. By July 1972, the facility should be ready to operate and conduct experiments at the planned energy of 800-Mev. protons. This facility will be extremely useful in the years ahead for research in such varied fields as cancer research, nuclear weapons test simulation, and the production of currently scarce and expensive radioisotopes.
B. Nuclear electric power in space

There are now three Apollo-lunar surface experiments packages operating successfully on the moon. The first package was emplaced by the crew of Apollo 12 in November 1969; the second, by the Apollo 14 crew in January 1971; and the third, by the Apollo 15 crew in July 1971. All three experiments packages are working successfully; the SNAP-27 generator of the Apollo 12 is still operating near maximum rated power—about 70 watts—even after more than 2 years.

C. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)

The Joint Committee follows very closely activities involving the IAEA in Vienna, Austria. Both members and staff of the Joint Committee attended the 15th session of the General Conference of the IAEA in Vienna.

The Joint Committee believes that the safeguarding of nuclear material is one of the most important tasks of the IAEA. The committee notes with approval the actions of the AEC in making arrangements for the availability of facilities in the United States to assist in the training of IAEA inspectors consistent with their responsibilities under article II of the NPT.

D. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)

Since its inception, the Joint Committee has watched carefully developments in NATO. This year members and staff of the Joint Committee visited NATO installations and received briefings from the Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, and other military commanders on their duties and responsibilities particularly as they relate to nuclear weapons.

E. Confirmation hearings

The Senate section of the Joint Committee met in public session on May 6 to consider the nomination of Dwight Porter to be Deputy U.S. Representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA). The Senate confirmed the nomination on May 10.

On August 3, 1971, the Senate section of the Joint Committee met in public session to consider the nominations of James R. Schlesinger and William O. Doub to be Commissioners of the Atomic Energy Commission. Mr. Schlesinger was nominated for the remainder of the term expiring June 30, 1975, previously held by Glenn T. Seaborg. Mr. Doub was nominated for the term previously held by Theos J. Thompson which expires on June 30, 1976. Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Doub were confirmed by the Senate on August 6, 1971, and sworn in by the President on August 17, 1971.