

Chapter 1 : Richard G. Hewlett - Wikipedia

Atoms for peace and war, Book Hewlett, R.G. ; Holl, J.M. This paper reports on nuclear power for the marketplace, pursuit of the peaceful atom, safeguards, EORATOM, and the international agency.

It was a propaganda component of the Cold War strategy of containment. Eisenhower, with some influence from J. Robert Oppenheimer, may have been attempting to convey a spirit of comfort to a terrified world after the horror of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and of the nuclear tests of the early s. The Atoms for Peace symbol mounted over the door to the American swimming pool reactor building during the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy in Geneva, often called the Atoms for Peace conference. However, recent historians[who? Eisenhower wanted to make sure that the European allies would go along with the shift in NATO strategy from an emphasis on conventional weapons to cheaper nuclear weapons. Western Europeans wanted reassurance that the U. Eisenhower later said that he knew the Soviets would reject the specific proposal he offered in the speech. This address laid down the rules of engagement for the new kind of warfare: Two quotations from the speech follow: It is with the book of history, and not with isolated pages, that the United States will ever wish to be identified. My country wants to be constructive, not destructive. It wants agreement, not wars, among nations. It wants itself to live in freedom, and in the confidence that the people of every other nation enjoy equally the right of choosing their own way of life. Eisenhower To the making of these fateful decisions, the United States pledges before youâ€”and therefore before the world its determination to help solve the fearful atomic dilemmaâ€”to devote its entire heart and mind to find the way by which the miraculous inventiveness of man shall not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life. The information and expertise needed for atomic development was bound by the secret Quebec Agreement of and thus not devoted to peaceful processes, but instead as a weapon to defend against other countries which were developing and using the same weaponry. Eisenhower was determined to solve "the fearful atomic dilemma" by finding some way by which "the miraculous inventiveness of man would not be dedicated to his death, but consecrated to his life. The belief that to avoid a nuclear war, the United States must stay on the offensive, ready to strike at any time, is the same reason that the Soviet Union would not give up its atomic weapons either. The "Atoms for Peace" program opened up nuclear research to civilians and countries that had not previously possessed nuclear technology. Eisenhower argued for a nonproliferation agreement throughout the world and argued for a stop of the spread of military use of nuclear weapons. Although the nations that already had atomic weapons kept their weapons and grew their supplies, very few other countries have developed similar weaponsâ€”in this sense, it has been very much contained. The "Atoms for Peace" program also created regulations for the use of nuclear power and through these regulations stopped other countries from developing weapons while allowing the technology to be used for positive means. You can help by adding to it. February "Atoms for Peace" created the ideological background for the creation of the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, but also gave political cover for the U. Under programs related to "Atoms for Peace," the U. Under a similar program, the Soviet Union now Russia and some countries which are separated from it exported over 11 tons of HEU.

Chapter 2 : Atoms for peace and war, Eisenhower and the Atomic Energy Commission - Digital Library

Atoms for Peace and War, Eisenhower and the Atomic Energy Commission (A History of the United States Atomic Energy Commission, vol. 3.) Richard G. Hewlett and Jack M. Holl. University of California Press, Berkeley, xxx, pp. \$

Biography[edit] Hewlett was born in Toledo, Ohio , in Army Air Corps doing work related to meteorology. With a number of other privates he attended Bowdoin College for a year, focusing on science. In June , he did work relating to using radar to track weather balloons , and eventually the military sent him to Harvard University to study in the electronics school. In early , he was sent to Western China as a radiosonde operator, sending meteorological information by radio to U. After the war, Hewlett attended graduate school in history at the University of Chicago , though he never completed his undergraduate degree. While he was completing his dissertation, Hewlett accepted a position as an intelligence specialist in the United States Air Force , examining open literature on factories in the Soviet Union. Hewlett found the job tedious and in leaped at the chance to be a program analyst in the United States Atomic Energy Commission AEC , compiling classified progress reports from all of the many branches of the AEC for the Commissioners. Hewlett later said that this job gave him a good general overview of the AEC and how it worked. In , Hewlett was contacted in order to find a historian to write an official history of the AEC, a pet project by Commissioner Lewis Strauss. Hewlett was unable to find any academic historians interested, however, in part because science and technology were generally not considered an interesting subject of historical study at the time. Because of his history backgrounds, Hewlett himself was offered the job, which he happily accepted, and became the first official historian of the AEC. Greenfield encouraged Hewlett to establish an independent review board of academic historians who would serve as a buffer between Hewlett and the government bureaucrats who would inevitably object to certain portrayals of past U. Hewlett later recounted an incident in which he was called, as Chief Historian, to witness to opening of an old wartime filing cabinet found under a stairwell of an AEC building. After the locksmith had opened the cabinet, Hewlett reached in and the first document he pulled out was a letter signed by Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The cabinet turned out to be the wartime correspondence files of Vannevar Bush and James B. Conant , and is currently considered one of the most important collections of documents relating to Manhattan Project history. After going over thousands of secret and formerly secret records, Hewlett eventually produced his first volume of the official history, covering the time period of the Manhattan Project through the formation of the AEC. The New World, was published in , and was a runner-up for the Pulitzer Prize. Hewlett continued his work and published the second volume, Atomic Shield, in , which received the David D. Lloyd prize from the Harry S. For both of these books, Hewlett was awarded the Distinguished Employee Award by the AEC, the highest employee award given by the agency. According to a later interview with Hewlett, he had difficulty in getting the final book cleared for publication by the United States Navy , because Admiral Hyman G. Rickover refused to allow it to be published unless Hewlett agreed to write an official history of the Nuclear Navy as well. Though irritated at the misuse of security clearances, Hewlett agreed and produced Nuclear Navy, in When the Three Mile Island accident occurred in , Hewlett was asked to write a history of the event as it was unfolding. Hewlett was by then hoping to retire, however, and two other historians were recommended for the job, Philip L. Cantelon and Robert C. Carlisle, then a visiting researcher at the DOE, together founded a private company devoted to writing commissioned official histories of government agencies, individuals, or private companies, named History Associates Incorporated and based in Rockville, Maryland. The document, completed in , was essentially mothballed by the DOE and never followed up on. Hewlett officially retired from government work in while he was still working on his third volume of AEC history. Because of institutional changes, Hewlett had difficulty getting the work approved for public release. Books by Hewlett[edit] Hewlett, Richard G. The New World, Pennsylvania State University Press, University of Chicago Press, Atoms for Peace and War, Eisenhower and the Atomic Energy Commission. University of California Press,

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ATOMS PEACE WAR Eisenhower and the Atomic Energy Commission Atoms for peace and war, (California studies in the history of science) Bibliography: p.