<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TO (Name and unit)</th>
<th>INITIALS</th>
<th>REMARKS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Melvin Manfull, Room 4216, NS/E Department of State Washington 25, D.C.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO (Name and unit)</td>
<td>INITIALS</td>
<td>REMARKS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TO (Name and unit)</td>
<td>INITIALS</td>
<td>REMARKS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FROM** (Name and unit)
M. N. Hudson, Acting Assistant Director, SG Division of International Affairs

**REMARKS**
As discussed with you.

**SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY**

**DATE**
Dec 30, 1960

**TIME**
11:16 AM 11:16 PM

**ZONE NO.**

**DATE**

USE OTHER SIDE FOR ADDITIONAL REMARKS

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1967—O-422007
SECRET

June 9, 1959

Conversation of June 5, 1959 - 10:00 AM
Norwegian Foreign Ministry
Oslo, Norway

Mr. Olaf SOLLI, Foreign Ministry official in charge of
atomic energy matters.
Mr. William M. FULLERTON, Division of International Affairs,
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

Ambassador Oslo

I called on Mr. Solli at his request. During the meeting
Mr. Solli informed me of an agreement between the Government
of Norway and the Government of Israel which agreement is
considered by the respective Governments as being "Secret".

The agreement provides for safeguards and inspection
rights in connection with the sale of heavy water by a
Norwegian firm (Noratom) to the Government of Israel. Mr. Solli
explained that the agreement and the sale of heavy water
could be terminated in the event of non-compliance with the
provisions of the safeguards article. He further explained
that it also provides for transferring the safeguards function
at some future date to the IAEA as mutually agreed between
the parties.

In order that the Government of Norway would not be
put in a difficult political position and jeopardize the
competitive status of a Norwegian fertilizer plant in Egypt
by issuing an export license for the export of the heavy
water directly from Noratom to Israel, Noratom purchased heavy
water from the U.K. (which had originally been sold to the
U.K. by Noratom) and shipped the heavy water from the U.K.
thus avoiding the issuance of the export license in Norway.

Mr. Solli stated that appropriate U.K. officials had been
informed of the agreement with Israel and wished also to inform
the U.S. Government in order that the bilateral agreement
between the U.S. and Norway might in no way be affected.
He urged, however, that the conversation be kept in strict
confidence.

SECRET
Conversation of June 5, 1959 – 10:00 AM
Norwegian Foreign Ministry
Oslo, Norway

Mr. Olaf SOLLI, Foreign Ministry official in charge of
atomic energy matters.
Mr. William M. FULLERTON, Division of International Affairs,
U.S. Atomic Energy Commission

I called on Mr. Solli at his request. During the meeting Mr. Solli informed me
of an agreement between the Government of Norway and the Government of Israel which
agreement is considered by the respective Governments as being “Secret”.

The agreement provides for safeguards and inspection rights in connection
with the sale of heavy water by a Norwegian firm (Noratom) to the Government of Israel. Mr. Solli explained that the agreement and the sale of heavy water could be terminated in
the event of non-compliance with the provisions of the safeguards article. He further
explained that it also provides for transferring the safeguards function at the future date to
the IAEA as mutually agreed between the parties.

In order that the Government of Norway would not be put in a difficult
political position and jeopardize the competitive status of a Norwegian fertilizer plant in
Egypt by issuing an export license for the export of the heavy water directly from
Noratom to Israel, Noratom purchased heavy water from the U.K. (which had originally
been sold to the U.K. by Noratom) and shipped the heavy water from the U.S. thus
avoiding the issuance of the export license in Norway.

Mr. Solli stated this appropriate U.K. officials had been informed of the
agreement with Israel and wished also to inform the U.S. Government in order that the
bilateral agreement between the U.S. and Norway might in no way be affected. He urged,
however, that the conversation be kept in strict confidence.