

Dr. Lewis -

With respect to French Heavy Water sale no request has been
made to the President unless Dr. Cockcroft discussed it verbally with

Dean Mackenzie when he was here on the 18th for the N.R.C. meeting.

I think our title to the French Heavy Water may be open to
question. So far as I know, it was brought to England by Kowarski and
Halban, and later brought to Canada when the project was initiated in
Montreal.

D. C. Jones

Sept. 25/46



IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE

FILE NO.

NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
CANADA

Chalk River Laboratory

Chalk River, Ont.

October 15, 1946.

MEMORANDUM TO: W.B. Lewis
FROM: N. Miller

Recommendations of Polymer Control Sub-Committee.

At its final meeting yesterday the Polymer Control Sub-Committee made the following recommendations:

✓ (i) That the French request for 100 cc. of the French polymer be acceded to.

✓ (ii) That formal enquiries be made through Col. Nielsen as to the possibility of reconcentrating our stocks of low-grade polymer from 90% mol. % D up, at Trail, B.C., and that no low-grade polymer be released from herein the meantime until the results of these enquiries are available.

✓ (iii) That D.I.L. should accept the responsibility for the entire stock of polymer including low-grade material, and for the recovery of polymer residues, e.g. from uranyl fluoride or cotton wool, and that all files on polymer inventories and analyses be turned over to them.

✓ (iv) That arrangements be made to release one Morgantown drum for O18 separation as soon as the replacement drum arrives from the U.S.

cc. W.E. Barker
D. Watson

NM:bw

16 October, 1946.

Mr. B. Capdeville,
Chair, Industrial Production Division,
French Supply Council,
261 St. Sacramento Street,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir: Your Ref: 204 (Letter M-12932)

In your letter of Sept. 13th you inquire whether we could supply 100 grams of heavy water for the Laboratories of Duc de Broglie. I am happy to say that the President of the National Research Council has agreed that we should make this quantity available.

As we are not in a position to supply further quantities of heavy water it has been decided that we should not make any charge for this amount.

We would be glad to receive your delivery instructions so that we can dispatch the material adequately packed.

Yours sincerely,

W. B. Lewis
Director.

cc H. J. Desbarate
D. C. Jones
K. Miller

25-14

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE

CONSEIL FRANÇAIS DES APPROVISIONNEMENTS
AU CANADA

FRENCH SUPPLY COUNCIL

MONTREAL P.Q. CANADA
261 ST-SACREMENT

TELEPHONE
MARQUETTE 6351

Ref: 20-4

Letter: M-13312

4330
October 17th, 1946.

Mr. W. B. Lewis, Director,
National Research Council,
Chalk River, Ontario.

Dear Sir:

(16) This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 6th instant and to express at once our thanks, both for the acceptance of making the heavy water available and for giving it to France free of charge. We feel very confident that our scientists will appreciate this very much.

As regards the dispatch of the material, our Transit Division is rather at a loss to issue instructions. They would like to know first whether heavy water is listed as dangerous goods and if, therefore, special precautions have to be taken. They would also like to know what would be the approximate gross weight and volume of the packing you would think fit for shipment.

Yours very truly,



J. E. Riviere,
Chief
Supply Department.

JER/HB

19 October, 1946.

Mr. H. J. Desbarats,
Defence Industries Limited,
Chalk River, Ontario.

Dear Desbarats: Supply of Polymer to France

It was agreed at the last meeting of the Polymer Sub-Committee that 100 cc. of French polymer might be made available to meet a request from the Duc de Broglie Laboratories at France. Would you please arrange to have this quantity extracted and packed suitably for shipment to France?

In a letter of Oct. 17th, reference 20-4, from J. E. Riviere, Chief of the Supply Department of the French Supply Council, Montreal, it is requested that we let them know the approximate gross weight and volume of the packing we consider fit for shipment. Also, they wish to know whether heavy water is listed as dangerous and if, therefore, special precautions have to be taken. I suggest that when the material is packed you should forward particulars of the package and proposed method of dispatch to Mr. Riviere and ask for further instructions regarding shipment.

Yours sincerely,

R. B. Lewis
Director.

REB/ac

cc D. C. Jones
R. Miller

PETAWAWA WORKS

QWD
[REDACTED]
810+21

CHALK RIVER, Ontario,
November 20th, 1946.

Mr. J. E. Riviere,
Chief of Supply Dept.,
French Supply Council,
261 St. Sacrement Street,
Montreal, Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Our File: Essential Materials - Polymer

We are prepared to ship to you the 100 millilitres of heavy water requested by the Duc de Broglie Laboratories.

The sample is in a glass flask which was sealed while under a vacuum. The flask is packed solidly in a heavy cardboard cylinder with absorbent cotton as the packing material. The cylinder is packed in a heavy wooden box with wood shavings as the packing material. The box, packed, weighs approximately 19 pounds, and has a volume of 2916 cubic inches (16" x 13.5" x 13.5").

Heavy water is not a dangerous chemical and is not much different than ordinary water. One precaution must be taken. Like ordinary water, it freezes and if this should occur, the glass flask may be broken and the sample lost. Heavy water freezes at 39°F (4°C). Warm storage during carriage should therefore be assured.

We will hold the box until shipping instructions have been received. If you require any additional information regarding the heavy water shipment, we will have that information made available to you.

Yours truly,

DEFENCE INDUSTRIES LIMITED

M.H.Thomas

Chief Chemist.

M.H.Thomas:bxv

Sent by Registered Mail.