

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN. Mr. Chairman, if the hearings begin next week and we won't get in the Rayburn Building until the first of March, I would think the hearings would be through before we move.

Mr. GROSS. You might talk to the contractor, Mr. McCloskey.

Chairman MORGAN. He is a good friend of mine; we have his permission to move.

Mr. GROSS. That is fine.

Chairman MORGAN. Our witness this morning is the Honorable William C. Foster, the Director of the Arms Control Agency. Mr. Foster has with him Adrian S. Fisher, Deputy Director; Dr. Herbert Scoville, Jr., Assistant Director, Science and Technology Bureau, ACDA; Lt. Gen. Fred M. Dean, Assistant Director, Weapons Evaluation and Control Bureau, ACDA; George Bunn, General Counsel and Chief of Congressional Liaison, ACDA; Albert M. Christopher, Assistant General Counsel and Congressional Liaison, ACDA; and Joseph Donelan, Jr., Executive Director, ACDA.

Mr. Foster you have a prepared statement and you may proceed, sir.

STATEMENT OF HON. WILLIAM C. FOSTER, DIRECTOR, ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT AGENCY

Mr. FOSTER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I think it would be wise perhaps to read this. It will not take too long. It is designed to give you a bird's-eye view of what we have in mind and why.

So Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am appreciative of this opportunity to appear before you today in support of the legislation extending the Agency's authorization for appropriations.

We are requesting an authorization of \$55 million for the 4-year period of fiscal years 1966 through 1969. This is the only amendment to the Arms Control and Disarmament Act we are proposing.

OBJECTIVES

We interpret the mission of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency as complementary to the mission of the Military Establishment. My own experience as a former Deputy Secretary of Defense, and now as Director of the Arms Control Agency, has emphasized for me the common purpose of both missions. Both are integral parts of a complex whole dedicated to advancing this country's objectives and keeping it secure.

Arms control measures can, first of all, help to make adequate national defense possible at present force and armament levels, and ultimately at lower levels. There are uncertainties here, of course, just as there are uncertainties in maintaining the present rough balance of deterrence as arms continue to build up on both sides.

The point is that it is possible to maintain balance at a given level—or on a downward plane—as well as on an upward spiral.

In the second place, arms control measures offer a means of correcting a situation in which a disproportionate amount of our national resources goes into armaments.

Third, if we can slow down the nuclear buildup—and inhibit the further spread of nuclear weapons—we can reduce the chances of nuclear war and the devastation such a war might bring.