

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Whalley.

Mr. WHALLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foster, inspection seems to be one of the most important items in your program. You say that modes of inspection have been studied. Are there any type on-site inspections in effect today?

Mr. FOSTER. We have made an on-site inspection in the Antarctic. That is the only one which is an on-site inspection.

Mr. WHALLEY. As far as the Soviet Union?

Mr. FOSTER. Yes.

Mr. WHALLEY. Is there anything planned for broader on-site inspections?

Mr. FOSTER. We have suggested a number of methods to accompany some of these proposals we have made. We have not negotiated any such requirements as yet.

Mr. WHALLEY. Do you think you might have a discussion with Russia on these?

Mr. FOSTER. I certainly am hopeful we will because many of the things that we are proposing could not be accepted unless we did have on-site inspection.

Mr. WHALLEY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. McDowell.

Mr. McDOWELL. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foster, on page 5 you make the statement that, among other objectives, "to curb nuclear spread we will seek agreement among nations." Recently I read an article, and I am not saying it was authentic, that suggested that there were many small countries that are on the verge of developing a nuclear capacity, such as Sweden, Switzerland, Pakistan, Italy, and several others.

Other than the overall attempt at agreements at Geneva of the major powers, nuclear powers, have there been any attempts to reach an agreement with such other nations to control the development and sale of such potential weapons? As we know, these countries have engaged rather considerably in the past in the sale of military weapons. The article indicated that if they develop such weapons, they would be under no restrictions not to sell them to other countries.

Mr. FOSTER. Yes, there have been a number of things done. Two of those countries are members of the 18-member Disarmament Conference—Italy and Sweden. Both countries have stated it is their hope and intent to move toward a nonproliferation agreement.

We have been hopeful at the United Nations, following on the statements made by the nonaligned nations which met in Cairo, some 45 of them, the OAU group, both of which asked the United Nations to develop an agreement in this field; we have been informally at the United Nations attempting to pursue that objective.

We believe that the reason these nations to which you refer are thinking of moving toward this kind of a development is because they have not yet seen the hope of such an agreement. They have indicated their willingness, however, under such an agreement, to accept the self-denying nature of a general universal nonproliferation agreement. This is why we hope we can achieve such.

Mr. McDOWELL. Do you find the policies of your Agency at any time in conflict with the atoms-for-peace program where we have made it possible for atomic reactors to be placed in many countries?