

Our International Relations Bureau is concerned with it. Our General Counsel is deeply concerned with it. This is a matter of great urgency indeed, and the Committee of Principals has devoted a great deal of time to this.

Mr. HAMILTON. Does your request for increased appropriations tie into this sense of urgency here?

Mr. FOSTER. It does to the extent that I indicated in my earlier comments, I think \$400,000 or \$500,000, which primarily is directed toward the verification which the nonnuclear nations must be subject to because they are the ones that could, unless they adhere to this, could divert material to weapons use which we would not like to happen.

Mr. HAMILTON. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. McVicker.

Mr. McVICKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Foster, in making a request for a 4-year appropriation basis, what effect would this have on your contracting power? Would this be an asset? Would it make a big difference?

Mr. FOSTER. I think it is an asset, in that industrial companies, many of whom have actually set up divisions and departments in this field and have spent a good deal of their own money to establish these, would be reassured that this kind of an investment on their part has a chance of profitable as well as useful contributions. I think that is also true in some of the nonprofit corporations which have the problems always of what kind of personnel they need and to what ends will it be devoted.

I am sure this will have a helpful result in this direction.

Mr. McVICKER. Along that same line, Mr. Foster, in your dealings with contractors, particularly with universities, do you deal entirely with the individual universities, or do you have any arrangements with combinations of universities; and do you contract money into the "let's look" field rather than into "specific results" kinds of contract?

Mr. FOSTER. By indirection we have done some of the "let's look" field, drawing on university resources. We have had now two very—four very useful summer seminars, where we take advantage of the availability of distinguished professors or academicians and put them together under a supervised or sort of a moderating individual, and give them an area for consideration.

For instance, the Soviet Union in its relationships in the arms control situation. We have one on the Soviet-Chinese relationship. We had one on inspection procedures. In addition to this kind of utilization of a number of university personnel, we have of course dealt with the Institute of Defense Analysis, on the board of which are representatives of 10 universities or technical institutions. And we, in addition to that, are in direct contact with institutes for international relations in various universities—all with universities directly who supervise a particular line of approach.

And one further thing. We ran another summer study at Aspen, Colo., looking into the situation and putting together 20 distinguished specialists from the military, the universities, from industry and government.

Mr. McVICKER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.