

that I can think of to make it more than coldblooded. For one thing, the people in the New York area—and I am glad that few people are in my district—who will be shifted have been offered positions remote from New York. They have bought homes in and around New York. Their children are in school and they just can't take the first position offered to them.

The New York delegation is working just as hard with the Defense Department as the Pennsylvania. I don't take second place to any. We are trying to procure positions in the post office with overtime. They are going to cut back on all these.

I feel your Agency should be brought into the act prior to, rather than after.

I want to question, Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Mrs. KELLY. Is there a regulation in the treaty that you inform the U.S.S.R. that the United States is going to make an atomic test?

Mr. FOSTER. No.

Mrs. KELLY. In other words, we just do the underground testing and the U.S.S.R. does the same?

Mr. FOSTER. We have stated that we will continue an active underground testing program.

Mrs. KELLY. Do we not announce in our papers that we are going to make a test and it is known all over the world?

Mr. FOSTER. Sometimes we do. We have had a number of peaceful atomic development tests, Plowshare tests, and we do sometimes do that, particularly when we are in a new area such as the one that was run in a salt mine. We don't announce all of them ahead of time. We announce them all afterward.

Mrs. KELLY. Wouldn't it be good to have it put in the treaty and start negotiations to announce when tests are to be made by either U.S.S.R. or the United States?

Mr. FOSTER. It is a very difficult amendment at the moment to get and I don't think we want to do it ourselves.

Mrs. KELLY. We announce it to the world, but they don't.

Mr. FOSTER. Afterward.

(Discussion off the record.)

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Adair.

Mr. ADAIR. Mr. Chairman.

(Discussion off the record.)

Chairman MORGAN. Mr. Selden.

Mr. SELDEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FOSTER, does the test ban treaty in its present form prevent the United States constructing with nuclear explosions a sea-level canal in the Central American area?

Mr. FOSTER. It would under present circumstances, since if we were to use nuclear devices for the dredging of the canal there would be a radioactive fallout beyond the limits of the nation in which these explosions would take place.

Dr. Seaborg has said that the test ban treaty at this moment does not prevent progress in this field because underground tests can continue to develop a cleaner weapon. He has said perhaps that it would slow them down a little bit because they could otherwise run bigger tests with less fear of venting.