state the activities which Egypt desires to perform energy needs for the benefit of its people which could become sensitive from a non-proliferation viewpoint. The interwoven interests of the advancement of peaceful applications of nuclear energy and the proliferation of nuclear explosives. We believe we have signed with Egypt will be a challenging such a cooperative relationship in the Middle East. We are aware that other issues are involved in our ongoing consultations with such as the modalities of our relationship with other countries, the nonproliferation interests of all states, which have an interest in this area.

We can only establish any ceilings on the number of reactors or fuel under any of these agreements. Egypt has indicated that this is an agreement and it desires to discuss with the United States government and with the United States government that it will be discussing procurement of fuel. Egypt has signed an agreement for reactor purchases with vendors in the Federal Republic of Germany. This agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation was signed an agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation between the United States and Egypt strongly supportive of U.S. foreign policy, security, commercial, and nonproliferation interests in the Middle East and internationally. It is the part of the close, friendly, and cooperative relationship we have developed between our two countries. We urge your subcommittees and the full committee to favorably report this agreement to the House of Representatives.

Address by Secretary of State Haig: Use of Chemical Weapons in Asia [Extract], September 13, 1981

For some time now, the international community has been alarmed by continuing reports that the Soviet Union and its allies have been using lethal chemical weapons in Laos, Kampuchea, and Afghanistan. As a result of this deep international concern, last fall the United Nations established an impartial group of medical and technical experts to investigate the matter. In spite of this international attention and action, however, reports of this unlawful and inhuman activity have continued. Moreover, we now have physical evidence from Southeast Asia which has been analyzed and found to contain abnormally high levels of three potent mycotoxins—poisonous substances not indigenous to the region and which are highly toxic to man and animals.

The use in war of such toxins is prohibited by the 1925 Geneva protocol and related rules of customary international law; their very manufacture for such purposes is strictly forbidden by the 1975 biological weapons conven-
tion. We are, therefore, taking steps to insure that this evidence is called to the attention of states and that it is provided to both the Secretary General of the United Nations and to the group of experts investigating this problem under his auspices. Tomorrow, in my capital, the United States will have more to say on this subject.

Press Statement by the Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs (Stoessel): Reported Use of Chemical Weapons, September 14, 1981

Yesterday in Berlin, Secretary Haig recalled that the United States, along with many other members of the world community, has been for some time concerned over reports of use of lethal chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Southeast Asia. He announced that the U.S. Government now had physical evidence from Southeast Asia found to contain three potent toxic agents.

As Secretary Haig promised, we are taking steps to provide this information to the world community through the United Nations, its member governments, and through the representatives of the national and international press here today.

Reports of the use of chemical warfare agents in Southeast Asia date back to 1976. The United States has publicly expressed its concern about these events on numerous occasions over these years. We have privately and formally expressed our concern to the Soviet, Vietnamese, and Laotian Governments, only to be told that our concerns are unfounded.

In June 1980, we prepared a 125-page compendium of reports of chemical weapons use, and we used that compendium as a basis for supporting the December 1980 U.N. resolution to establish an impartial international investigation into reports of chemical weapons use. We followed that with an update to the compendium in March 1981.

After earlier unsuccessful attempts to obtain physical evidence of chemical weapons use, we have recently uncovered significant, though preliminary, information to demonstrate clearly that our concerns were entirely justified.

Specifically, we believe we have obtained good evidence that rather than a traditional lethal chemical agent, three potent and lethal mycotoxins of the trichothecene group have been used. A mycotoxin is a poison typically produced in nature by living organisms. Analysis of a leaf and stem sample from Kampuchea has revealed high levels of lethal mycotoxins of the trichothecene group. The levels detected were up to 20 times greater than any recorded natural outbreak.

---

3 Supra.