

state the activities which Egypt desires to
 arm energy needs for the benefit of its peo-
 ties which could become sensitive from a
 adequately balances the intertwined in-
 the advancement of peaceful applications
 ng the proliferation of nuclear explosives.
 ment we have signed with Egypt will be a
 ishing such a cooperative relationship in
 the Middle East. We are aware that other
 ested in this region's market for nuclear
 e in our on-going consultations with such
 of the modalities of our relationship with
 der a similar pattern for any relationships
 this region. We believe that careful col-
 d customers, such as is reflected in our
 the nonproliferation interests of all states,
 hich have an interest in this area.
 ntly establish any ceilings on the number
 h may be supplied under it, but the agreed
 ment would, in the first instance, provide
 Egypt of power reactors and fuel of about
 g capacity. Egypt has indicated that this
 n it desires initially to discuss with the
 of enriched uranium and with U.S. ven-

that it will be discussing procurement of
 ell. Egypt has signed an agreement for
 urchasing reactor purchases with vendors in
 ederal Republic of Germany have an-
 gn an agreement for peaceful nuclear
 reactors or fuel under any of these
 Egyptian decisions, into which a number
 s and financing arrangements.

commitments or understandings regard-
 r possible future Egyptian purchases of
 nt. This agreement will simply establish
 rangements, conditions, and provisions
 ements may later be made, if both parties
 entatives can agree.

ements for cooperation, this agreement
 isions, which are described in detail in
 ngress by the President. I would like to
 ne further specific provision.
 's longstanding effort to promote the
 nuclear-weapons-free zone, including its
 vance this idea at the U.N. General

Assembly for many years.⁶ Recent events have demonstrated that this idea is gaining growing credibility and acceptance among other interested states within and outside of this region. Israel, in particular, changed its longstanding posture of abstention on this issue to one of support for consensus adoption of a U.N. resolution favoring it just over a year ago. The agreed minute reflects our recognition of the contribution which Egypt's promotion of this idea has made to the development of a stable and secure future for the region and reflects also our own consistent policy of favoring the establishment of such a zone when the conditions necessary for its success can be realized. As you know, the Administration has reaffirmed U.S. interest in this concept and is exploring ways by which we might be able to further it. The agreement is a further endorsement of the contribution such a zone might make to regional security and international nonproliferation objectives. The agreement's recognition of Egypt's significant contribution in this regard is just and proper.

In summary the Administration considers this proposed 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 a 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, 1981¹

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 protocol² and related rules of customary international law; their very manufacture for such purposes is strictly forbidden by the 1975 biological weapons conven-

⁶ For the Egyptian statement on introducing the 1980 resolution, see *Documents on Disarmament, 1980*, pp. 486-487.

¹ Dept. of State, Current Policy No. 311. The Secretary spoke before the Berlin Press Association in West Berlin.

² The protocol may be found in *Documents on Disarmament, 1969*, pp. 764-765.

tion.³ 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.

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**Press Statement by the Under Secretary of State for Political
Affairs (Stoessel): Reported Use of Chemical Weapons,
September 14, 1981¹**

Yesterday in Berlin, Secretary Haig recalled² 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 Printed *ibid.*, 1972, pp. 133-138.

¹ *Department of State Bulletin*, Nov. 1981, p. 79.

² *Supra.*