

treaty's provisions, states having no nuclear weapons were prohibited from manufacturing or acquiring, not only nuclear weapons, but also nuclear explosive devices intended for peaceful projects.

However, the negotiating nations saw that these states could not equitably be denied the full benefits of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, although they are prohibited from acquiring or manufacturing nuclear explosive devices. So the United States and the USSR agreed to furnish peaceful nuclear explosion services to requesting parties to the treaty at the lowest possible cost and under conditions consistent with the nonproliferation principle. The cost would exclude charges for research and development.

The treaty terms further specified that the potential benefits from any peaceful applications would become available to these states on a non-discriminatory basis either through an appropriate international body, such as the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, or through bilateral agreements. To assure the ready availability of these services through the international body, negotiations will begin promptly after the treaty enters into force. The services will be subject to international observation, whether obtained through the international body or through bilateral arrangement, and the nuclear explosive devices will remain in the custody and control of the nuclear-weapon state supplying the service.

The United States has long practiced sharing with the world the results of its research and development program on the peaceful applications of nuclear explosions. We do this by publishing hundreds of detailed technical reports on this subject, and it is our intention to continue this. The United States is also willing to become a principal supplier of peaceful nuclear explosion services under the treaty terms.

The U. S. representatives on several occasions during the negotiations emphasized that the United States anticipates no scarcity of the nuclear explosive devices for these services once the technology of nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes has been developed. They also emphasized that the United States would not charge other countries more than it charges its own domestic users of peaceful nuclear explosives. Moreover, we have underscored our intention to continue pursuing a vigorous research and development program in this area and to continue our policy of sharing the results with other countries.