

## CBW Curb Endorsed By Laird

CBW, From A1

The compromise language, which the original supporters said would not harm the amendment, would allow open air testing of CBW agents only when the Secretary of Defense certified that it was necessary for national security, the U.S. Surgeon General certified that it would not be hazardous to health or the environment and congressional committees had been notified in advance.

There are no restrictions on such testing now. The original amendment would have flatly banned it.

The compromise version was worked out Friday in a meeting between Dr. John S. Foster, Pentagon research director, and Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.), chairman of an Armed Services subcommittee that had already recommended deletion of all funds for development of offensive CBW weapons.

### Concern Cited

Laird said that when he took office in January he "became concerned with the management and control of our chemical warfare and biological research programs" and "felt that improvements were needed in the management and control of these programs."

One result of this concern, he said, was President Nixon's directive in April ordering the National Security Council to make a thorough study of CBW activities.

"Pending the completion of the NSC study," Laird said, "I believe it is prudent that we act jointly with Congress and

take actions, whenever possible, to improve the management and control of chemical warfare and biological research programs."

Laird emphasized that research and testing of CBW agents should continue even though the United States has stated it would use them only in self-defense, because "failure to maintain an effective chemical warfare deterrent would endanger national security."

The amendment would also require semi-annual reports to Congress on CBW spending and would bar procurement of further CBW delivery systems, CBW activities found by the Secretary of State to violate with international law, most shipments of CBW agents within the United States and transport to foreign countries without approval of the foreign nation and notification to Congress.

### \$2.5 Billion Spent

Since 1960, the Pentagon has spent about \$2.5 billion on CBW activities with little congressional scrutiny or public knowledge.

The amendment would be attached to the \$20-billion military procurement bill, which has been on the Senate floor for five weeks. Nearly a dozen other amendments are awaiting action and Senate leaders said Friday the bill would probably not come to a final vote until September.

Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), a sponsor of the CBW amendment, released this list of colleges and universities engaged in Pentagon CBW contracts:

Boston Univ., Brooklyn College, Buffalo Univ., Univ. of California at Berkeley, Univ. of California at Los Angeles, Univ. of Chicago, Univ. of Connecticut, Cornell Univ., Delaware, George Peabody College, George Washington Univ., Georgia Institute of Technology, Hahnemann Medical College, Harvard, Univ. of Illinois at Urbana, Illinois Institute of Technology, Ailey Indiana Univ. Foundation, Iowa State Univ., Johns Hopkins, Kansas State Univ., Univ. of Maryland and its medical and dental schools, Univ. of Massachusetts, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Univ. of Michigan, Univ. of Minnesota, Univ. of North Carolina, Ohio State Univ., Univ. of Oklahoma, Univ. of Oregon, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Also Rutgers, St. Louis Univ., Stanford Research Institute, Univ. of Tennessee, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Texas A&M Univ., Univ. of Utah, Utah State Univ., Medical College of Virginia, Univ. of Washington, Washington State Univ., Western Reserve Univ., College of William and Mary, Univ. of Wisconsin and Yale.

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The Defense Department announced unexpectedly yesterday that it would support efforts for strict congressional controls on the testing and production of chemical and germ warfare weapons.

The announcement by Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird virtually ensures Senate approval Monday of a revised but still broad amendment drawn up by critics of the Pentagon's past activities in the CBW field. It would, among other restrictions, ban most open air testing of the lethal agents.

If approved, the CBW amendment would be the second major victory for critics of the Pentagon since they failed by one vote last week to block initial deployment of the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile system.

The Senate's liberal bloc won approval Thursday of a potentially far-reaching amendment that would give the General Accounting Office greater powers to audit defense contracts.

"I am in agreement with the goals of the new amendment," Laird said yesterday in a statement released by the Pentagon.

"I believe this revised amendment will allow us to maintain our chemical warfare deterrent and our biological research program, both of which are essential to national security," the statement said.

Senate Armed Services Committee Chairman John Stennis (D-Miss.) said Friday he would probably support the amendment and predicted its approval.

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