

# ATOM ENERGY PACT WITH ISRAEL SEEN

## Leaders in Congress Expect Nixon to Sign Accord Like That With Egyptians

By **BERNARD GWERTZMAN**  
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, June 14—President Nixon will probably follow up the nuclear energy agreement with Egypt with a similar accord with Israel when he arrives in that country on Sunday, key Congressional leaders said today.

Administration officials, in briefing senior members of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee last Monday and Tuesday, told them of both the forthcoming Egyptian and Israeli announcements, the leaders said.

[In Jerusalem, Information Minister Aharon Yariv said Israel was now negotiating an agreement with the United States covering the building of "nuclear reactors for the generation of electric power." He said the accord was expected to include the delivery of "enriched uranium for the reactors."]

Israel and the United States already have an agreement for cooperation in nuclear research,

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dating back to 1955, but it does not call for the exchange of nuclear technology as does the one with Egypt announced in Cairo today.

A State Department official said today "I won't be surprised" if Mr. Nixon signed an accord with Israel similar to that with Egypt.

The understanding with Egypt, Section 3 of a lengthy statement of Principles of Relation and Cooperation between the 'two countries, came as a shock to many members of Congress who had not anticipated that Mr. Nixon would offer nuclear cooperation to Egypt, in view of the volatile atmosphere in the Middle East.

The mood on Capitol Hill was distinctly apprehensive about the arrangement and many key members of Congress, including Representative Melvin Price, Democrat of Illinois, who is chairman of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy, forecast a thorough hearing by that committee before any Egyptian-American deal is concluded.

Some members of Congress wondered aloud why the United States would supply nuclear fuel to Egypt since the Arab

states were so rich in Petroleum. A State Department official said a study by the Atomic Energy Commission had found that nuclear energy for the nineteen-eighties was a feasible economic alternative to both oil-powered generators and the hydro electric generators at the Aswan Dam built by the Russians.

The announcement in Cairo today said that the United States and Egypt would begin negotiations for an agreement on cooperation in the field of nuclear energy, with agreed safeguards.

"Upon conclusion of such an agreement, the United States is prepared to sell nuclear reactors and fuel to Egypt, which will make it possible for Egypt by the early nineteen-eighties to generate substantial additional quantities of electric power to support its rapidly growing development needs," the accord said.

### 29 Pacts in Operation

A senior State Department official said that the contemplated agreement would be similar to "umbrella accords" Washington has with 29 other countries. So far there have been none with any Middle Eastern countries.

At the State Department, newsmen were told by an official, who declined to be identified, that because of the situa-

tion in the Middle East, special safeguards would be instituted in any agreement. Egypt must agree to international inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency and must accept direct controls by the United States, he said.

Mr. Price said he had been told by Atomic Energy Commission officials that the United States would insist on a veto over Egypt's use of the plutonium by-products of the contemplate nuclear reactor.

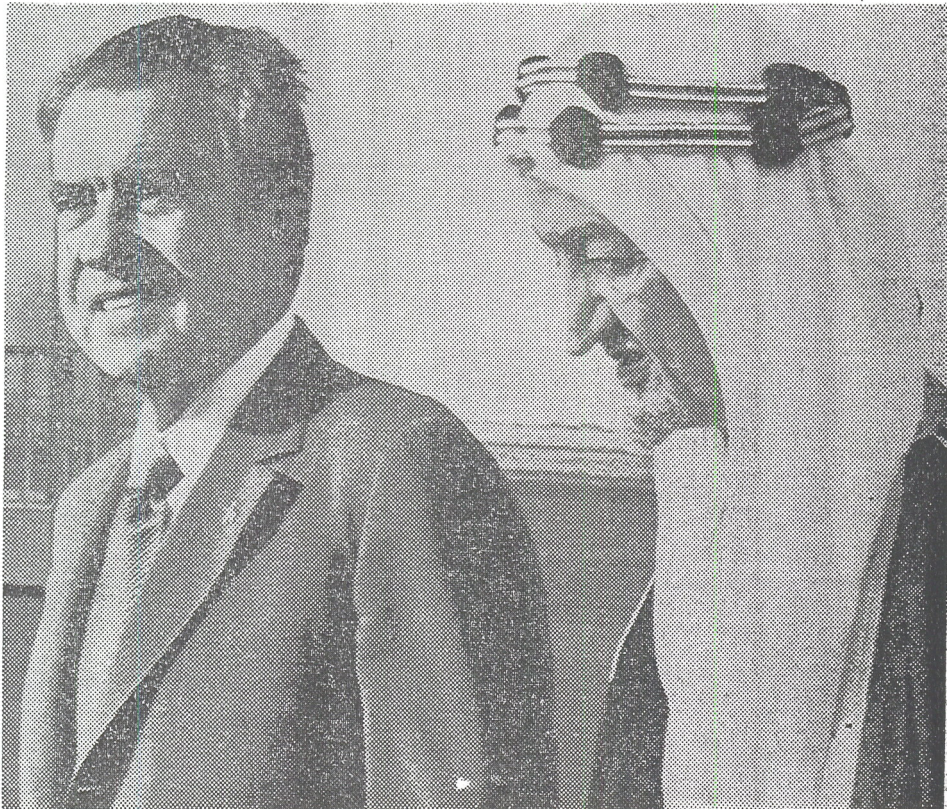
But with the memory of India's underground explosion last month still fresh, many on Capitol Hill were still not persuaded.

Senator Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington, a member of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, said the announcement in Cairo "comes as a terrible shock to me."

### Nixon Trip Called 'Dangerous'

He asserted that he had expected the President Middle Eastern trip to be "mostly ceremonial," but "I was wrong—it's become dangerous." He said that it had become too "simple" to make a nuclear bomb these days and that he was angered by "the lack of full consultation with the Joint Committee."

Senator Frank Church, Democrat of Idaho, said that with the impeachment investigation now going on, Mr. Nixon should not have made such an important agreement. "I suggest he has gone beyond propriety," Mr. Church said.



United Press International

Mr. Nixon with King Faisal of Saudi Arabia at Jidda, on second part of his Mideast tour

Senator Jacob K. Javits, Republican of New York, said the Cairo announcement "must be received with grave reservations and certainly must be subject to approval by the Congress."

"It marks a very basic policy decision on which could involve the survival of Israel and the security of the whole middle east," he declared.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, said the Egyptian agreement "raises a number of troubling questions that need to be thoroughly explored by Congress before any final agreement is concluded."

### Israeli Expects U. S. Accord

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM, June 14—Israel and the United States are negotiating an agreement on the exchange of nuclear technology, Information Minister Aharon Yariv said in a television talk tonight.

Noting that Israel has had an accord with the United States for cooperation in nuclear research since 1955, Mr. Yariv said:

"We also are in the process of negotiating with the United States an agreement on the erection of nuclear reactors for the generation of electric power. This is expected to include the receipt of enriched uranium for the reactors."