

adequately verified.

On 8 August 1986 as part of the Defense Appropriations Bill, the US House of Representatives passed a resolution calling for a one-year moratorium on testing above 1 kiloton as long as the Soviet Union did the same and allowed on-site monitoring. The amendment was eventually dropped as part of a compromise with the Reagan Administration which agreed to submit the TTBT and PNET to the Senate for verification. A US Senate amendment which also banned tests above 1 kiloton was put forward in 1987. The amendment was dropped in May 1987.

The Soviet Union continued to put forward proposals on nuclear testing after it ended its unilateral moratorium. On 9 June 1987 it submitted a draft treaty to the Conference on Disarmament. The treaty called for a complete ban on nuclear tests but the Soviets said they were willing to negotiate a limit of 1 kiloton.

In 1983 the United Nations Conference on Disarmament established a working group to deal with a CTB. This group, now called the Ad Hoc Committee, has had little success in agreeing on a programme of work. The group has not met since 1983, and the 1987 spring session of the CD ended without agreement on an acceptable mandate. The Group of Scientific Experts, also under the CD, continues to work on developing a global system of seismic monitoring.

In 1986 and 1987 the CTB remained one of the Canadian Government's six major goals in arms control and disarmament, and in February 1986 the Government approved a \$3.2 million upgrade to the seismic array station in Yellowknife as a contribution towards seismic verification. In October 1985, the Government awarded a two-year research grant to the University of Toronto for further research on the use of regional seismic data for verification of a CTB.