

measurement of airborne radionuclides and other supplementary verification measures are also envisaged. Provisions for reporting and possibly observing chemical explosions exceeding a specified size should be worked out.

The text of a CTBT should be publicized widely by all treaty parties. All parties should also enact national legislation prohibiting their citizens from engaging in activities that are banned internationally under a CTBT, including a requirement that violations must be reported to national and international authorities. In fact, verification by the people, or "whistle-blowing", might add an entirely new dimension to the effectiveness of CTBT verification. This is particularly relevant in view of the recent developments in the formerly closed Soviet society.

Given a CTBT era in which the State's commitment and its domestic legal standing is widely publicized, and in which United Nations sanctions may follow discovery of a clandestine test, it seems unlikely that a signatory State would attempt clandestine testing.

IV. Possible approaches to a CTBT

A Comprehensive Test-Ban Treaty (CTBT) would be a multilateral treaty banning all nuclear test explosions by all States for all time:

We recommend the early signing and ratification by the nuclear-weapon States of a CTBT to take effect, say, in 1995.

If the United States and Russia decide instead to negotiate further limitations on nuclear tests, as they have pledged to do, the first step should be meaningful: it should severely constrain, if not render impossible, the development of new designs of nuclear weapons by the nuclear-weapon States and the manufacture of nuclear weapons by non-nuclear-weapon States.

A limited test ban, whatever the threshold or annual quota, may apply only to nuclear-weapon States. Any tests still permitted under such an agreement would have to be subject to stringent measures to prevent environmental damage. Any new limited test ban would have to contain a binding commitment to a total ban.

A nuclear test ban concluded among the States in particularly sensitive regions, like South Asia or the Middle East, could constitute an early step toward renunciation by these States of the nuclear weapon option.
