

question of territorial restrictions. Though these issues were inter-related, the following paragraphs will analyze them on a case by case basis.

SENSORS

At the beginning of the Open Skies negotiations the West proposed that each nation be allowed to use whatever sensors it wanted. The only practical restrictions were to be that each aircraft would be required to submit to an "intrusive, but non-destructive" inspection prior to its overflight, and that host country monitors would be on the aircraft during the overflight. Such measures would have meant that the most advanced and secret technologies would probably not have been used in such an Open Skies regime for fear of compromising them.

Not surprisingly, the Warsaw Treaty Organization states objected to this approach, arguing that many of the sensor types which the West wanted to include were far too sophisticated and had no relevance to confidence-building as they defined it. Clearly, the concern was over the danger of what they viewed as indiscriminate, and unequal information-gathering. It soon became the position of the non-Soviet WTO states that they would accept whatever sensors the West wished to use, so long as the sensors were available to all.

The NATO position which was developed during the Budapest to Vienna hiatus incorporated these concerns. Once they had accepted the restriction of the purpose of the overflights to the search for signs of an impending attack, the NATO countries were prepared to impose limits upon the types and capabilities of sensors which were necessary in the regime. As mentioned earlier, what was required was the ability to detect a formation of tanks, or other heavy military equipment in all weather, 24 hours a day. This means that it is necessary to be able to differentiate between a tank and a truck, though it is not necessary to determine exactly what type of tank or truck is involved. The sensors required to perform this role were available to all regime members.

The exact types and capabilities of the sensors to be used in the Open Skies regime are as follows: optical, panoramic and framing cameras with a ground resolution of 30 centimetres; video cameras with real time display and a resolution of 30 centimetres; infra-red line-scanning devices with a resolution of 50 centimetres; and sideways looking