

4. With regard to discussions in the Western Four, I think the best approach is to continue where necessary the elaboration of our proposal, and to clarify any points on which questions are raised by our allies. The latter should be assured that we do not intend to present our ideas publicly at this time unless there is agreement among the Four. At the same time we do not believe it would be wise to agree to fundamental modifications in the paper, such as the inclusion of on-site inspection on a "quota" basis, since this would be likely to remove any chance of making use of the proposal as a basis for negotiations at a later stage. However, provided that your Western colleagues share our view that it is desirable to develop a compromise approach, we would be prepared to consider modifications along the lines of those set out in the notes transmitted with the original version of the paper (our telegram N-311 November 22).

[H.C.] GREEN

59.

DEA/50271-M-40

*Note du conseiller du Gouvernement canadien en matière du désarmement  
pour le secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

*Memorandum from Advisor to Government of Canada on Disarmament  
to Secretary of State for External Affairs*

CONFIDENTIAL

[Geneva], December 11, 1962

#### NUCLEAR TEST BAN

##### A. *Neutral Proposals*

Following Sweden's lead, all the representatives of the 8 non-aligned countries have now submitted suggestions in the ENDC for breaking the deadlock in the test ban negotiations. In summary form, their statements have been annexed to the report the conference was required to submit to the General Assembly on December 10.

2. Although the suggestions of the 8 vary in precision and also occasionally on matters of detail, all aim at translating the terms of Resolution 1762A into a concrete basis for a test ban agreement; most of the proposals are particularly inspired by paragraph 6 of that resolution (i.e., a ban on all tests for the three fallout environments, plus an interim arrangement to halt underground tests including adequate assurances of compliance with such an arrangement).

3. The basic elements in the Swedish proposal are:

(a) an immediate final agreement prohibiting tests in the three environments where no control problem exists;

(b) an interim arrangement to stop underground tests while a final agreement is being negotiated;

(c) the establishment of an interim international scientific commission to administer the arrangement in (b) above. The interim ISC according to the Swedish proposal would have the following functions:

(i) to "provide the conference (i.e., the ENDC which would give the interim ISC its mandate) with pertinent technical and scientific information and undertake certain investigations." This would presumably involve further objective scientific study with a view to formulating recommendations as to whether distant instrumentation is sufficient to detect and identify underground nuclear tests;

(ii) to "assist in the elaboration of the detection and data exchange system" and