

so far you do not want to recognize openly this actual state of things and to accept it as a basis for concluding without delay an agreement on the cessation of tests.

Striving to find a mutually acceptable basis for agreement, the U.S.S.R. has made lately an important step toward the west and agreed to installing automatic seismic stations. This idea, as is known, was put forward not by us. It was introduced by British scientists during the recent meeting in London of the participants of the Pugwash movement. Moreover, it is well known to us that when this idea was proposed it was not alien to your scientists who were in London at that time.

We proposed to instal such stations both near the borders of nuclear powers and directly on their territories. We stated our agreement that three such stations be installed on the territory of the U.S.S.R. in the zones most frequently subjected to earthquakes. There are three such zones in the U.S.S.R. where these stations can be installed: central Asian, Altaian and Far Eastern.

In the opinion of soviet scientists, the most suitable places for locating automatic seismic stations in the U.S.S.R. are: the area of the city of Kokchetav for the central Asian zone of the U.S.S.R.; the area of the city of Bodaibo for the Altaian zone; and the area of the city of Yakutsk for the Far Eastern zone. However, should, as a result of the exchange of opinion between our representatives, other places be suggested for locating automatic seismic stations in these seismic zones, we will be ready to discuss this question and find a mutually acceptable solution.

Beside the above said zones there are two more seismic zones in the U.S.S.R.—the Caucasian and the Carpathian. However these zones are so densely populated that conducting nuclear tests there is practically excluded.

Of course, delivery to and from the international center of appropriate sealed equipment for its periodic replacement at automatic seismic stations in the U.S.S.R. could well be made by Soviet personnel and on Soviet planes. However, if for such delivery of equipment to and from automatic seismic stations participation of foreign personnel were needed, we would agree to this—also having taken, if necessary, precautionary measures against the use of such trips for reconnaissance. Thus our proposal on automatic seismic stations includes elements of international control. This is a major act of good will on the part of the U.S.S.R.

I will tell you straightforwardly that before making this proposal I have consulted thoroughly the specialists; and after such consultation my colleagues in the govern-

ment and I came to the conclusion that, so far as the U.S.S.R. is concerned, the above said considerations on the measures on our part are well founded, and it seems to us they should not cause objections on the part of the American side.

You, Mr. President, and your representatives point out that without at least a minimum number of on-site inspections you will not manage to persuade the U.S.A. Senate to ratify an agreement on the cessation of tests. This circumstance, as we understand, ties you and does not allow you to sign a treaty which would enable all of us to abandon for good the grounds where nuclear weapons are tested. Well, if this is the only difficulty on the way to agreement, then for the noble and humane goal of ceasing nuclear weapon tests we are ready to meet you halfway in this question.

We noted that, on last October 30, in conversation with first deputy foreign minister of the U.S.S.R., V. V. Kuznetsov in New York, your representative, Ambassador Dean, stated that in the opinion of the United States government, it would be sufficient to carry out 2-4 on-site inspections each year on the territory of the U.S.S.R. According to Ambassador Dean's statement, the U.S.A. would also be prepared to work out measures which would rule out any possibility of carrying on espionage under cover of these inspection trips, including such measures as the use of Soviet planes piloted by Soviet crews for transportation of inspectors to the sites, screening of windows in the planes, prohibition to carry photo cameras, etc.

We took all this into account; and, in order to overcome the deadlock and to arrive at last at a mutually acceptable agreement, we would agree, in those cases when it would be considered necessary, to 2-3 inspections a year on the territory of each of the nuclear powers in the seismic areas where some suspicious earth tremors might occur. It goes without saying that the basis of control over an agreement on an underground nuclear test ban would be the national means of detection in combination with automatic seismic stations. On-site inspections could be carried out with the precautions mentioned by Ambassador Dean against any misuse of control for purposes of espionage.

We believe that now the road to agreement is straight and clear. Beginning from January 1, 1963, the world can be relieved of the roar of nuclear explosions. The peoples are waiting for this; this is what the United Nations general assembly has called for. With the elimination of the Cuban crisis we relieved mankind of the direct menace of the combat use of lethal nuclear weapons.