

scientists being permitted to install and inspect them, using Soviet planes and with "certain other measures of precaution." Khrushchev hoped this concession would allow agreement to be reached at last.

2. On disarmament itself Khrushchev said he had nothing new to say beyond Soviet position put forward by Gromyko. Earlier in conversation, when talking on Germany, he had said that disarmament would not repeat not be possible prior to agreement on Germany and explained why (my telegrams 863 November 28 and 868 November 29).

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*Le conseiller du Gouvernement canadien en matière du désarmement  
au secrétaire d'État aux Affaires extérieures*

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

TELEGRAM 1898

Geneva, December 4, 1962

CONFIDENTIAL. OPIMMEDIATE.

Reference: Our Tels 1896† and 1897† Dec 4.

Repeat for Information: Washington, London, NATO Paris, Paris, UNESCO Delegation Paris, Permis New York, Bonn, Rome (Priority), CCOS (JS/DSS) Ottawa (Priority) from Ottawa.

By Bag Moscow from London.

#### NUCLEAR TESTS: CANADIAN POSITION

It has become clear that USSR is strongly opposed and that USA and UK have serious objections to an interim arrangement as suggested in the ENDC by Sweden, India, Mexico and Canada.

2. The motives of the nuclear powers are difficult to assess, but it seems possible that their delegations in Geneva might be under some general instruction to maintain existing positions while a full assessment of the consequences of the Cuban crisis and of the Sino-Indian dispute on East-West relations is taking place in Moscow, Washington and London. While the two sides have made some references to the more favourable circumstances under which the ENDC was resuming its work, neither of them has so far made any concrete move on the nuclear test issue. Some delegations seem to be placing hopes in the forthcoming Macmillan-Kennedy talks in the Bahamas and in the reports now emerging from Washington that USA might be willing to resume its bilateral contacts with USSR on Berlin and disarmament even before definitive solution of the Cuban situation, leading perhaps to a Summit meeting early in the New Year. There is growing doubt that the two sides really intend to isolate the nuclear test problem for a separate and early agreement.

3. USSR seems to be very concerned lest the concept of an interim arrangement should gain further ground in the ENDC because its main proponents, Sweden, India and Mexico, have all advocated some measure of on-site inspection as a necessary element of it. Thus Soviet delegation denounced the genesis and intention of paragraph 6 of General Assembly Resolution 1762 and has instead stressed the importance of paragraph 2 which asks for the cessation of all tests by January 1, 1963, in Tsarapkin's words, whether or not repeat not an agreement has been reached by that time. USA and UK speculate that USSR might, by the end of the year, make a unilateral declaration expressing their intention to cease all tests on January