

could only mean that the USSR is mounting a "modernization" effort of its own. However, the fact that USSR now accepts on-site inspection to supplement seismic verification is a hopeful new sign. Unofficial groups of US and Soviet scientists have already monitored tests in each other's country.

To get around the CTB stalemate, it has been proposed that a CTB could be achieved by amendment of the PTB. This is both a governmental proposal (see UN resolution 834B, adopted 127 to 3, 1986) and a non-governmental proposal (by Parliamentarians Global Action, Center for Defense Information, and others), but will be described in the following section on multilateral governmental proposals, because it involves all the signatories of the PTB, not only the 3 nuclear-weapon states who signed it.

(c) Multilateral governmental plans

The Comprehensive Test Ban could be achieved by amendment of the Partial Test Ban Treaty of 1963.

Article II of the PTB states that:

- (1) any one or more of the 113 States Party to the Treaty can formally propose an amendment to the Treaty;
- (2) any combination of 38 (i.e., 1/3 of 113) or more Parties can request an amendment conference and the Depository States (US, UK, and USSR) are then obliged to convene the conference;
- (3) all Parties attending the conference can vote to adopt the amendment;