

determine how many overflights are needed to fulfil the goals which they select for their regime. If these goals are relatively simple, such as providing some warning of large-scale military activity, the number of flights might be relatively small. In this case, some measure of how long it would take in the region to prepare a large military force for action would be required, and each state would have to be prepared to submit to a number of overflights which provided for a least one overflight within each of those periods. If the goals were more ambitious, a greater number of flights would be required.

TERRITORIAL RESTRICTIONS

Like the quota issue, this question also required a high-level political decision as to what type of regime was sought before it could be resolved. Once the parties had accepted confidence-building as the purpose of the regime, and had agreed to a less capable sensor suite than originally sought, it was possible to agree to overflights without territorial restrictions. As a result, the Open Skies Treaty stipulates that no areas of the overflown country may be held off limits for security reasons.⁴

OPEN SKIES IN THE MIDDLE EAST: CONSIDERATIONS ON ESTABLISHING A REGIME.

The idea that an Open Skies regime might be established in the Middle East has recently been broached by at least three writers in respected arms control journals.⁵ A natural tendency for any study of an emerging security regime in a given region is to contrast the outline of that regime with the situation in other regions where a successful process is underway. Most often, the European experience is cited in this regard. Though such comparison is useful, it must be recognized that the European security situation is quite different to that in the Middle East. By the 1970's, for example, Europe's borders were largely recognized by all

⁴ See the Treaty, op cit, Article VI, Section II. Some territorial restrictions are permitted for flight safety reasons in accordance with civilian flight safety procedures. The overflown state is required to open these areas to the maximum extent safely possible, however.

⁵ See Goodby, J.E., "Transparency in the Middle East" in Arms Control Today May, 1991, Leonard, J., "Steps Toward a Middle East Free of Nuclear Weapons" Arms Control Today April, 1991, and Smithson, A. E., "Open Skies Ready for Takeoff" The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 48, no. 1, January/February 1992.