

such materials; (b) linked with and conditional upon (a), the suspension of nuclear tests; (c) the reduction and limitation of conventional arms and manpower; (d) measures to guard against surprise attack; and (e) the use of outer space for peaceful purposes.

Suspension of Nuclear Tests

In response to proposals by the President of the United States, the Soviet Union agreed on May 9 to participate in a technical study on the means of control for supervising a suspension of nuclear tests. At the same time the Soviet Union sought a commitment in advance to agree in principle to suspend tests, in the event that there was technical agreement on the possibility of control. On July 1 experts from Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States met in Geneva at the Palais des Nations with experts from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland and Romania. By August 21 they had reached agreed conclusions on the applicability of various methods of detecting nuclear explosions: (a) acoustic and hydro-acoustic techniques; (b) the collection and analysis of radio-active debris; (c) the registration of seismic waves; and (d) the registration of radio signals. There were agreed conclusions regarding the technical equipment to be used at the control posts and on the requirement for on-site inspection in cases of unidentified events which could be suspected of being nuclear explosions. There was agreement also that the network of control posts should include 160-170 land-based posts and about 10 ships, and an agreement on their approximate location over the globe.

On August 22, the President of the United States welcomed the successful conclusion of the experts' talks. He stated the United States was ready to negotiate an agreement for the suspension of tests and the actual establishment of a control system, and offered to withhold testing for a year from the beginning of negotiations in order to facilitate those negotiations, if the Soviet Union would do likewise. He said the United States would be prepared to continue suspension on a year-by-year basis, subject to annual confirmation that the inspection system was working effectively, and that satisfactory progress was being made towards other measures of disarmament. He also proposed that negotiations begin on October 31. The United Kingdom issued a similar statement.

The Prime Minister of Canada welcomed the United States and United Kingdom statements and gave assurances of Canadian co-operation. He also indicated that at the proper time Canada expected to put forward detailed views with respect to the location of control posts and the administration of inspection teams within Canada.

The Soviet Union accepted October 31 for the start of negotiations. The first four weeks were devoted to attempts by the Soviet Union to secure agreement to cease nuclear tests before beginning the discussion of the control system. However, by December 19 when the session recessed, agreement had been reached on the first four articles of a draft treaty. These concerned: (1) the broad undertakings to prohibit and refrain from nuclear testing; (2) the establishment of a control organization; (3) definition of the four main elements of the control organization; and (4) the composition of the control commission.

Surprise Attack

On April 18 the Soviet Union lodged a complaint against the United States in the Security Council, demanding that urgent measures be