

In later UN sessions, the Swedish-Mexican resolution suggested starting with a bilateral freeze, launched with either simultaneous unilateral declarations by the superpowers or a joint declaration, with verification to be by satellites ("national technical means of verification") as under the SALT treaties. India proposed starting with all 5 nuclear-weapon states, as did the "Five-Continent Peace Initiative" (6 leaders of Mexico, Argentina, Sweden, Greece, India, and Tanzania). India stressed the ban on production, both of nuclear warheads and of weapons-grade fissionable material. Ireland proposed a 2-year moratorium on new strategic (US-USSR) weapons. These resolutions were generally adopted at the UN with large majorities, but received negative votes from the US and abstentions or negative votes from Canada.

In 1985 the USSR proposed a World Space Organization (WSO), in a letter to the UN Secretary-General. The purpose of WSO would be scientific cooperation in space. Called "Star Peace," this was the Soviet reply to "Star Wars," the US Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) program. Several nations at the UN think that the WSO plan should be put into effect even if the Soviet precondition (non-militarization of space) is not fulfilled.

Gorbachev surprised the world in 1986 by his plan to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000. His plan has 3 stages: In the first stage, there would be an end to development, testing and deployment of space weapons; the US and USSR would get rid of their intermediate missiles in Europe (already agreed on in the INF treaty); and the US and USSR would stop all nuclear tests. In the second stage, other nuclear powers would join the nuclear disarmament process; the US and USSR would continue nuclear weapons reductions; nuclear powers would eliminate tactical nuclear weapons; and all nuclear powers would stop nuclear tests. Finally, in stage 3,