

signs proclaimed "Don't blow it, freeze it.") She proposed a bilateral (US-USSR) verifiable freeze ("stop where you are") on the development, production, testing, and deployment of nuclear weapons. A large peace movement in the US grew up on the basis of this idea. So the freeze was originally a non-governmental proposal. It reached the governmental level soon after, both in the US Congress (with the Kennedy-Hatfield resolution) and at the United Nations. In spite of favourable votes in Congress, the Reagan administration rejected the freeze, on the ground that the Soviets are ahead in the arms race and that the move would freeze the existing inequality. Reagan argued that reductions (START) were better than stoppages, and the opposition replied that "You have to stop before you reverse direction." Arguments arose as to whether a freeze of production could really be verified, and some freeze advocates were willing to leave this point out.

At the UN, various versions of the freeze became incorporated in General Assembly resolutions, and not all of these were bilateral. Sooner or later, the minor nuclear-weapon states (China, UK and France) would have to be included in a freeze, but there were differences of opinion about whether to start with 2 or with 5.

Trudeau's speech at UNSSOD I on "suffocating the arms race" should be considered to be a freeze proposal. It contained 4 points:

- (1) Cessation of nuclear weapons tests.
- (2) Cessation of flight-testing of missiles.
- (3) Cessation of production of weapons-grade fissionable fuel.
- (4) Freezing and then reducing arms expenditures. (Trudeau, 1978.)