

Besides specific treaty proposals, the superpower leaders also agreed on the general proposition that "nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought." An expanded statement of such "common interest" propositions was stated by Trudeau in 1984 and is summarized below:

- (1) A nuclear war cannot be won.
- (2) A nuclear war must never be fought.
- (3) We should be free of the risk of accidental war or of surprise attack.
- (4) The dangers of destabilizing weapons must be recognized.
- (5) Techniques of crisis management must be improved.
- (6) The consequences of first use of force must be recognized.
- (7) Security must be increased and cost reduced.
- (8) Horizontal proliferation must be prevented.
- (9) The US and USSR must recognize each other's legitimate security interests.
- (10) The security of either cannot be based on the political or economic collapse of the other. (Trudeau, 1984)

This "decatalogue" was put forward in the hope that it truly reflects the beliefs and codes of conduct of the superpowers, though they never confirmed some of the points. It does seem to represent their common interests, and the last point comes close to stating the principle of "common security" later enunciated by Olof Palme's Commission. (Independent Commission, 1982.)

(b) Prominent among proposals concerning the nuclear-weapon states is the nuclear freeze. There have been suggestions for parts of this earlier, and they were pulled together into a comprehensive proposal by Randall Forsberg just prior to UNSSOD II. (During the New York Peace Walk of 1982, the