

mobile ICBM production facilities on both sides, and elimination inspections. Cooperative measures for keeping track of deployed mobile ICBMs have been developed and there is a ban on denying each side full access to telemetry during missile flight tests. For the first time, the two sides have also agreed to exchange telemetry tapes.

Although the Treaty represents a step forward, it has been criticized for not going far enough at a time when the new relationship between the US and the Soviet Union may have allowed much deeper cuts. While reductions on the order of about one-third will occur, (to approximately the level of arms the US and the Soviet Union had in 1982) the agreement is significant for what it fails to cover. As indicated above, the limits established in the Treaty apply to "accountable" warheads, not all warheads. With the exception of limits on non-deployed missiles for mobile launchers, there are no limits on the numbers of non-deployed launchers and missiles. Perhaps most importantly, while there is a ban on some new types of heavy missiles and launchers, there is really no constraint on modernization and production of new missiles.

On 1 June 1990, at a summit meeting in Washington, the US and the Soviet Union issued a joint outline for a set of negotiations to follow the completion of the START Treaty. The START II negotiations will seek to develop a framework which removes the incentive for a first strike and concentrates on encouraging more survivable systems. This will probably translate into an effort to move away from multiple warhead missiles.

Negotiations on defence and space arms had been occurring concurrently with the START negotiations, in Geneva. At these negotiations the two sides have been discussing the relationship between strategic offences and defences. In the first few years of the negotiations, the Soviet Union sought to tie agreement on these issues to agreement on reductions in strategic arms. In September 1989, the Soviet Union removed this condition, opening the way for separate agreement on strategic reductions. Negotiations on space and defence arms will continue after the signing of the START Treaty.

CURRENT CANADIAN POSITION

Canada supports the START negotiating process and welcomes the completion of the START Treaty. In a speech to the United Nations First Committee, Canada's Ambassador for Disarmament, Peggy Mason outlined Canada's position:

Canada commends the perseverance demonstrated by the United States and the Soviet Union in negotiating a START Treaty that will substantially reduce their arsenals of strategic nuclear weapons. The forthcoming signing and implementation of this Treaty will represent a significant achievement in the process towards nuclear disarmament.