

on strategic weapons but it was rejected by the Soviets who argued that it would guarantee the nuclear superiority of the United States. In 1978 Prime Minister Trudeau advocated "suffocating" the arms race by imposing a ban on testing and prohibiting the production of fissionable materials.

The freeze movement generated political responses in both the US Congress and the United Nations. In the United States Senate, Senators Kennedy and Hatfield introduced a resolution proposing a mutual, verifiable freeze on the testing, production and further deployment of nuclear warheads, missiles and other delivery systems as an interim step to negotiating reductions on nuclear warheads and delivery systems. Senators Jackson and Warner presented a counter resolution which effectively outlined the Reagan position on arms control as finally enunciated. The Kennedy-Hatfield resolution lost in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by a vote of 9 to 6 and, in the House of Representatives a resolution endorsing the President's arms control policy passed, after a long and hard debate, by a vote of 204 to 202.

At the United Nations, resolutions on a comprehensive freeze were sponsored in the First Committee by Mexico and Sweden, India and the Soviet Union. All the resolutions passed but in each case most of the NATO countries registered a negative vote. While Congressional resolutions left the timing of the freeze up to the superpowers, and thus implied that the freeze itself was open to negotiation, the resolutions at the United Nations suggested the freeze would be accomplished by declaration.

Debate about the freeze focussed on two main issues: verifiability and force imbalance.

It was the latter problem which most concerned the European NATO members. In particular they pointed to the force imbalance in Europe which had been created by the deployment of Soviet SS-20 missiles. Canada was one of the