

once created. However, it could and should be denatured; i.e., mixed with a fast neutron absorber such as boron-10, which would make it unsuited (without a laborious separation) for use in weapons.

(c) There were also instances of multilateral peace plans implemented by governments. One was the well-known Stockholm agreement on Confidence-Building Measures in Europe, negotiated under the umbrella of the CSCE (Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe). This is a truly multilateral forum, composed of the 16 members of NATO, members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization (WTO), and European neutrals, 35 nations altogether. [A forum such as the MBFR (Mutual Balanced Forced Reductions) talks in Vienna is not truly multilateral; it is "bipolar," being composed of the two alliances, NATO and WTO.]

The Stockholm agreement specifies particular military confidence-building measures, such as giving prior notification of military manoeuvres, troop withdrawals or other troop movements, allowing outside observers at military manoeuvres or exercises, and so on.

The second instance of a government-implemented multilateral peace plan in this period is the Rarotonga Treaty which declared a nuclear-weapon-free zone in the Pacific. It entered into force on December 11, 1986. In a way it is a parallel to the 1967 Tlatelolco Treaty which did the same for Latin America, and is considered one of the most successful arms control (or "non-armament") treaties so far. Possibly Rarotonga will be just as successful as Tlatelolco has been, though both have loopholes (e.g., some Latin American states never joined Tlatelolco; not all nuclear-weapon states have given guarantees - "negative assurances" - to Rarotonga.) Certainly, the Rarotonga Treaty is only the second treaty in