

alliances may weaken the security guarantees provided by the superpowers. This could prompt renewed interest in nuclear weapons. In addition, the Non-Proliferation Treaty may have been undermined by the American bombing in Iraq of civilian nuclear plants subject to international guarantees.

Leonard Spector of the Carnegie Foundation provided his views on non-proliferation and then took stock of the Iraq situation in particular, noting the following trends:

- The countries that are now actively attempting to acquire nuclear weapons (Iraq, Iran, Libya, North Korea) all oppose the international *status quo* and are hostile to the West. During the 1970s, the quasi-nuclear countries were all fairly friendly toward the West. Even India, though far from being an ally of the United States, was still not hostile.
- Proliferators during the 1970s sought to acquire their reprocessing or enriching equipment in France or Germany, while contemporary proliferators rely more on the black market. This is a result of American non-proliferation policies and the effectiveness of export controls. Western countries, especially the members of the London Nuclear Club, have recently been emphasizing export controls on dual-purpose products, attempting thereby to make the acquisition of dangerous technologies more difficult for proliferators.
- Countries which have acquired a nuclear capacity are not resting on their laurels and are attempting to strengthen that capacity. In particular, India, Israel and Pakistan have built plants for the production of tritium, which will enable them to produce thermonuclear devices.
- It is possible to contain proliferators through confidence-building measures. Pakistan and India have made progress in this direction.