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The United States and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons

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tacked in Europe or North America, as required by article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty; French dissociation from military participation in joint planning and preparation; the continued reduction of the French armed forces; the disposition of France's nuclear capabilities; and the cooperation that NATO can expect of France in the overflight of military aircraft and in the air defense network which provides radar warning, computes intercept data, and communicates battle orders to the air defense forces.

Mr. Amme's more provocative proposals include the development of a workable, convincing plan or doctrine of constraints for use of nuclear weapons that could possibly prevent the disastrous consequences of general war; a variation to the American concept of flexible response, whereby additional firebreaks or distinguishable "thresholds of violence" would be established between the first use of nuclear weapons and general war, thereby strengthening deterrence; the establishment of a force posture that has stronger defense capabilities at somewhat of a sacrifice to offensive capabilities; and the basing of local force postures on estimates of enemy intentions and the likelihood of possible conflicts rather than on worst case military preparedness to take care of lesser forms of conflict. It is through such reforming and refashioning that the author believes NATO can become a strong cooperative partnership leading the way toward a stable and relatively peaceful world order.

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Bader, William B. *The United States and the Spread of Nuclear Weapons*. New York: Pegasus, 1968. 176p.

The author traces the history of the United States changing attitudes and policies toward nuclear proliferation. He contrasts these attitudes toward the spread of nuclear weapons with the

national circumstances of some of the important nonnuclear states. The author's object is to test the proposition that international or universal solutions, such as a nonproliferation treaty, are actually responsive to the problem of the spread of nuclear weapons. The author contends that a nonproliferation treaty will leave our friends with no means to defend themselves, and therefore we must be prepared to defend them where they want to be defended—in Europe, or in Asia. One way is for the United States to be prepared to assign her nuclear weapons to areas where, as a result of the nonproliferation treaty, she has increased obligations to see to the security of nonnuclear signatories. Friendly countries may request positioning of U.S. nuclear weapons forces and assignment of a nuclear mission similar to the arrangements now in effect with America's NATO allies. Such requests will be very difficult to turn down.

Mr. Bader believes that the United States should seriously consider modifying her position on nuclear explosive devices for peaceful uses, perhaps by going back to the provisions of the 1961 Anglo-American draft treaty which permitted the civilian use of nuclear devices under strict safeguards. In order to preserve the integrity of the partial test ban, this modification could be limited to fully contained nuclear explosives, such as those designed for oil and gas recovery. In time, as the technology of "clean" explosives improves, the modification could be extended to excavation projects. With the nonproliferation treaty now a reality, with 82 signatories, it remains to be seen if Bader's analysis will prove correct. This book is recommended only to those seriously interested in the problems associated with the spread of nuclear weapons and the attempts to stem their proliferation.

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