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The Proliferation of Advanced Weaponry: Technology, Motivations, and Responses

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training, doctrine, and tactics of light infantry.

First published in 1785, Ewald had just completed eight years in North America. Respected for his abilities as a *jager* captain, he had seen his courage and talent for light infantry tactics tested in almost every major battle fought in North America from 1776 to 1784. Destined to attain the rank of major general in the Danish army, Ewald's firsthand knowledge of partisan warfare lends immense credibility to this work.

Of the book's two sections, the first is an introductory essay invaluable to a full appreciation of the work. Its only drawback is the inclusion of almost every contribution of Ewald to modern-day military historians and strategists.

The second section is the treatise, which is divided into eleven chapters and an appendix. Discussed are light infantry procedures from recruitment and discipline to ambushes and retreats. From a tactical perspective, few of today's light infantry forces will be able to utilize Ewald's basic tenets; however, topics such as light infantry training, organization, and leadership techniques transcend the passage of time.

Students of military history will enjoy the detailed analysis of what constitutes revolutionary war and of the distinctive technical features of the American Revolution. Ewald's astute understanding of the relationship between the conflict, the government,

and the military would later be espoused by Clausewitz.

This work is valuable not only to the military historian but also to those who need to understand how to lead, organize and employ light infantry forces in a revolutionary war. It is also a highly interesting story, easily read and understood by even the newest student of warfare.

GARY A. TROGDON
Major, U.S. Air Force

Wander, W. Thomas and Arnett, Eric H., eds. *The Proliferation of Advanced Weaponry: Technology, Motivations, and Responses*. Washington, D.C.: American Assoc. for the Advancement of Science, 1992. 330pp. (No price given)

This book is stimulating and frustrating. Its international perspectives challenge commonly held assumptions of the American defense community, especially those which allow the United States to have weapons and take military actions that are considered illegitimate by at least some within the world community. The issues addressed here are complex and in general are discussed adroitly, with substantial insight. However, it is astonishing in this modern computer age to find a serious book without an index. Also, though the book is oriented toward regional conflict, its logical constructs and vocabulary are reminiscent of the strategic deterrence discussions of the Cold War. Finally,

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the title is somewhat misleading. "Advanced Weaponry" suggests much more than chemical, biological, and nuclear devices and the missiles, mainly ballistic, that deliver them; but the book restricts itself to essentially these weapons. In fact, an underlying premise of the book seems to be that the particular weapons it treats will dominate the issues both of when military conflict will occur (or be deterred) and what the outcome will be. Although advances in other technologies may well have much impact on future conflict, the case supporting the chosen premise is not presented explicitly.

The essays were written by an international group of analysts in conjunction with the Seventh Annual Colloquium of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) on Science and Security, "The Challenges for U.S. and Regional Security," held at the Georgetown University Conference Center in Washington, D.C., on 30 October 1992. The two dozen contributors have impressive credentials. A third are from countries other than the United States. The American contributors have ties with major universities (Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Harvard, Stanford, etc.), think tanks (Brookings, RAND, etc.), disarmament agencies, congressional staffs, and the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

The book has five major sections. The first provides perspectives on the proliferation of weapons of concern to

the book, from both the American and developing-nation points of view. The second section addresses advanced weaponry in the developing world and covers cruise missile and space systems as well as chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons for ballistic missiles. The third section examines why nations buy, build, and sell arms, with essays specifically addressing China, India, the Commonwealth of Independent States, Iran, Israel, and the European Community. The fourth section examines proliferation implications for U.S. policy, considering possible rationales for American use of nuclear weapons, defenses against ballistic missiles, intelligence requirements to support non-proliferation policies, and the U.S. role in creating multilateral constraints on the international arms trade. The final section looks at direct international responses to proliferation through the United Nations and other avenues as well.

Problems of adjusting the arms industries of the United States, Western Europe, the states of the former Soviet empire, and developing nations to the evolving realities of the 1990s are treated with appreciation for the complexities involved. It may surprise some to discover that the U.S. is now the dominant exporter of military systems, accounting for half of the world trade in conventional weapon systems. This is due more to drastic reductions in foreign sales by states of the former Soviet Union than to an

increase in the volume of U.S. arms sales abroad.

Material in the book generally is balanced, relevant, and fair, although several of the authors manifest a definite orientation toward a particular side of an issue. The most obvious of these is Thomas Morgan in his discussion of defense against ballistic missiles. His ideas are more provocative than compelling. For instance, the economic argument that an adversary with ballistic missiles can bankrupt those who employ active defenses against the missiles seems flawed to me; his example assumes continuous defense of every target within range of the adversary's missiles.

Several times writers raise the question of double standards for members of the United Nations Security Council and for developing nations in regard to the legitimacy of having advanced weaponry in their arsenals. Why is it acceptable for the U.S., China, etc., to have nuclear weapons, but not for Brazil, Iran, etc.? Before long-term multilateral restrictions on the proliferation of advanced military technology can be very effective, this question will have to be answered more satisfactorily than it has been to date.

This book, which reads easily and is well organized, does the defense community an important service—not by providing answers to proliferation policy issues but by clarifying a large number of the issues and identifying relationships among them. It is a valuable contribution to the literature

and a convenient summary of pertinent background information.

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Kaufman, Yogi and Stillwell, Paul.
Sharks of Steel. Annapolis, Md.:
Naval Institute Press, 1993. 176pp.
\$39.95

Yogi Kaufman was the skipper of my first submarine, the *Scorpion*. Though I was only an ensign, it is an understatement to say that we clashed at times—but I survived, much better for the wear, and now count Yogi among my professional mentors and friends. When I was asked to do this review, I called him and said it was true that if one waited long enough, the chance to “get even” would arrive; he recommended that I start the review with that observation.

At first glance, *Sharks of Steel* is but another glossy “coffee table” picture book. A clue that it is something more, however, is the gold sticker in the corner that advertises it as a companion piece to the recently aired Discovery Channel four-hour miniseries of the same name, “starring” none other than Yogi himself. Although it stands alone as an informative and aesthetically pleasing document, to appreciate fully the significance and worth of this beautiful book one should savor its photos and study its text after watching at least part of the miniseries.