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The Undeclared Bomb: The Spread of Nuclear Weapons 1987-1988

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nology advanced by the familiar twins of "technology push" and "requirements pull," but it also is impelled forward by the financial and institutional interests of both industry and the military R&D community. This insight is reflected in the editor's analysis of the SDI program, which addresses political, military, technological, and philosophical factors, including the geographic and organizational distribution of SDI contracts.

For me, the primary value of this book was its stimulation to think more deeply about the relationships among the varied forces and factors that drive armament dynamics. I also found a number of its anecdotes fascinating.

D.K. PACE
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Garden, Timothy. *The Technology Trap: Science and the Military*. New York: Brassey's Defense Publishers, 1989. 148pp. \$31.50

The title of this book intrigued me. I had hoped it would be a hard-hitting, candid, rigorous examination of those instances in which the military had bought operational concepts based upon faulty technological premises, from which insights could be gained about how to avoid such traps in the future. But that is not the book the author intended. Instead, he explores the past importance of science for the military and suggests some areas in which technology may influence future

warfare. Instead of the lion I had hoped to meet, I encountered only a rather tame pussycat.

Air Commodore Timothy Garden appears well qualified to write a book on science and the military. A pilot with degrees in both physics and international relations, he was Director of Defense Studies for the Royal Air Force from 1982 to 1985. Garden begins the book with lessons from the past about science and warfare. He then discusses science today: high energy physics, computing science, nuclear physics, space technology, chemistry, materials science, biotechnology, and electronics; and concludes with a consideration of warfare in the future: the sea-air battle, the land-air battle, and the aerospace battle.

Although *The Technology Trap* covers a lot of topics and has a number of useful insights, the book is bland. It lacks the detailed discussions which one expects in a serious treatment of the interactions between science and the military. Instead, it reads more like a newspaper article filled with platitudes.

D.K. PACE
The Johns Hopkins University

Spector, Leonard S. *The Undeclared Bomb: The Spread of Nuclear Weapons 1987-1988*. Cambridge, Mass.: Ballinger Publishing Company, 1988. 499pp. \$12.95

Many in the defense community are concerned about the possibility of nuclear war, yet we focus our

attention almost exclusively on the use of nuclear weapons in a war between the United States and the Soviet Union. There is another possibility of nuclear war which we largely ignore. This book is valuable in that it addresses that possibility; it deserves our attention.

Leonard Spector is a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and has more than a decade's experience in the field of nuclear nonproliferation. He assisted in drafting the 1978 Nuclear Nonproliferation Act, the basic law governing U.S. policy today. This is the fourth volume in Spector's series on the spread of nuclear weapons among the countries that do not officially acknowledge their possession of such weapons. It is a yeoman work, demonstrating both familiarity with the material available on the subject and judicious interpretation of that material. It is probably the most authoritative unclassified source on this topic.

The book does more than simply catalogue the current status of nuclear weaponry in countries around the world. It also addresses trends in nuclear proliferation, the impact of other weapons (such as chemical munitions and long-range rockets) on national interest in nuclear weapons, and the state of nuclear control and safeguard mechanisms.

Spector has done a masterful job of presenting succinct summaries of masses of information about the emerging nuclear weapon nations of Argentina, Brazil, India, Iran, Iraq,

Israel, Libya, North Korea, Pakistan, South Africa, and Taiwan.

He is concerned about the trends that he reports, and we should be also. More nations are moving into nuclear power status. Old control and safeguard mechanisms seem less capable today than in the past. The likelihood of combat nuclear weapon use by one of these countries seems to be increasing. Spector concludes that efforts to curb the spread of nuclear arms and to develop mechanisms to constrain undeclared existing nuclear arsenals will be an increasingly difficult challenge.

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Shaker, Steven M. and Wise, Alan R.
War Without Men: Robots on the Future Battlefield. Washington, D.C.: Pergamon-Brassey's, 1988. 196pp. \$19.95

This is the second volume of Pergamon-Brassey's Future Warfare Series. The purpose of the series is to provide policymakers with knowledge concerning emerging warfighting technologies and possibilities. Steven Shaker and Alan Wise have done a very creditable job in their survey of the emerging classes of robots for potential military uses. They have brought between the covers of their book descriptive material on scores of robotic and remotely operated vehicles. This feat alone must have been a herculean task, since much of the information is normally hidden away in obscure