

1. Record Nr.	UNINA990008754550403321
Autore	Istat
Titolo	Basilicata / Istituto centrale di statistica
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Roma : Istat, 1984
Descrizione fisica	33 p. : ill. ; 31 cm
Locazione	ILFGE DINST
Collocazione	Istat Cens.P. 1981 3(17) Istat Cens.P. 1981 3a(17)bis ISTAT 38
Lingua di pubblicazione	Italiano
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910815339703321
Autore	Hunt Jonathan R. <1983->
Titolo	The nuclear club : how America and the world policed the atom from Hiroshima to Vietnam // Jonathan R. Hunt
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Stanford, California : , : Stanford University Press, , [2022] ©2022
ISBN	1-5036-3172-9
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (376 p.)
Disciplina	327.174
Soggetti	Nuclear nonproliferation United States Foreign relations 1945-1989
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction: The

Most Exclusive Club on Earth -- 1. "Peace That Is No Peace": Revolution and Reaction after Hiroshima, 1945–1955 -- 2. "Uncontrollable Anarchy": Founding the Nuclear Club, 1956–1961 -- 3. The Atomic Frontier: John F. Kennedy and Nuclear Containment, 1960–1962 -- 4. Pax Nuclearis: Khrushchev, Kennedy, Mao, and the Moscow Treaty, 1962–1963 -- 5. An "Impossible Possibility": Lyndon B. Johnson and the Nonproliferation Treaty That Failed, 1963–1965 -- 6. "This Side of the Angels": LBJ, Vietnam, and Nuclear Peace, 1964–1966 -- 7. "Tall Oaks from Little Acorns": Making the Treaty of Tlatelolco, 1963–1967 -- 8. "A Citadel of Learning": Building an International Community, 1966–1968 -- 9. "A Decent Level of International Law and Order": Final Negotiations for the NPT, 1967–1970 -- Conclusion: Saving Humanity from Itself -- Notes -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

The Nuclear Club reveals how a coalition of powerful and developing states embraced global governance in hopes of a bright and peaceful tomorrow. While fears of nuclear war were ever-present, it was the perceived threat to their preeminence that drove Washington, Moscow, and London to throw their weight behind the 1963 Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT) banishing nuclear testing underground, the 1967 Treaty of Tlatelolco banning atomic armaments from Latin America, and the 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) forbidding more countries from joining the most exclusive club on Earth. International society, the Cold War, and the imperial U.S. presidency were reformed from 1945 to 1970, when a global nuclear order was inaugurated, averting conflict in the industrial North and yielding what George Orwell styled a "peace that is no peace" everywhere else. Today the nuclear order legitimizes foreign intervention worldwide, empowering the nuclear club and, above all, the United States, to push sanctions and even preventive war against atomic outlaws, all in humanity's name.
