Record Nr. UNINA9910458278003321 Autore Tannenwald Nina **Titolo** The nuclear taboo: the United States and the non-use of nuclear weapons since 1945 / / Nina Tannenwald [[electronic resource]] Cambridge:,: Cambridge University Press,, 2007 Pubbl/distr/stampa 1-107-17440-6 **ISBN** 1-281-24326-4 9786611243265 0-511-37783-5 0-511-37692-8 0-511-37598-0 0-511-37448-8 0-511-49172-7 0-511-37872-6 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (xiii, 449 pages) : digital, PDF file(s) Collana Cambridge studies in international relations;; 87 Disciplina 355.02170973 Nuclear weapons - Government policy - United States Soggetti Nuclear nonproliferation - Government policy - United States Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Note generali Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 05 Oct 2015). Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto 1. Introduction: the tradition of nuclear non-use -- 2. Explaining nonuse -- 3. Hiroshima and the origins of the nuclear taboo -- 4. The Korean War: the emerging taboo -- 5. The rise of the nuclear taboo, 1953-1960 -- 6. Nuclear weapons and the Vietnam War -- 7. Institutionalizing the taboo, 1960-1989 -- 8. The 1991 Gulf War -- 9. The taboo in the post-Cold War world -- 10. Conclusion: the prospects for the nuclear taboo. Sommario/riassunto Why have nuclear weapons not been used since Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945? Nina Tannenwald disputes the conventional answer of 'deterrence' in favour of what she calls a nuclear taboo - a widespread inhibition on using nuclear weapons - which has arisen in global politics. Drawing on newly released archival sources. Tannenwald traces the rise of the nuclear taboo, the forces that

produced it, and its influence, particularly on US leaders. She analyzes four critical instances where US leaders considered using nuclear weapons (Japan 1945, the Korean War, the Vietnam War, and the Gulf War 1991) and examines how the nuclear taboo has repeatedly dissuaded US and other world leaders from resorting to these 'ultimate weapons'. Through a systematic analysis, Tannenwald challenges conventional conceptions of deterrence and offers a compelling argument on the moral bases of nuclear restraint as well as an important insight into how nuclear war can be avoided in the future.