

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910686788803321
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Titolo	Fission and Fusion of Allies : The ROK Nuclear Quest and U.S.–France Competition and Cooperation // by Lyong Choi, Jooyoung Lee
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Singapore : , : Springer Nature Singapore : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2023
ISBN	981-19-9801-9
Edizione	[1st ed. 2023.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XIII, 110 p. 3 illus., 2 illus. in color.)
Disciplina	327.1747
Soggetti	Security, International World politics Peace International relations International Security Studies Political History Peace and Conflict Studies Foreign Policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	Prologue -- Chapter 1 The Origin of the ROK Nuclear Program -- Chapter 2 The U.S. and the Emerging Threat of Proliferation: Opportunities and risks for the non-proliferation regimes created in the changing context of the Cold War order, 1960–1974 -- Chapter 3 The Rise and Downfall of Gaullism and France's Nuclear Deals with Third World States, 1945–1974 -- Chapter 4 The Coexistence of the ROK–France–IAEA Nuclear Cooperation Agreement and the ROK–U.S. Nuclear Cooperation Agreement, 1975 -- Chapter 5 The Fall of the Gaullist Technocrats and End of the ROK Nuclear weapons Program, 1976–79; Epilogue.
Sommario/riassunto	This book traces the development of U.S-led global nuclear non-proliferation diplomacy during the three decades since the Eisenhower' s "Atoms for Peace" in 1953. The U.S. non-proliferation efforts had diverse obstacles. It had to prevent nuclear states' export of nuclear technology while dissuading non-nuclear states from developing nuclear weapons. In addition, building non-proliferation regime was

not always its top foreign policy priority. To understand the complex process of non-proliferation, the book examines the relations among three different actors in the nuclear field: a global non-proliferation regime builder (U.S.), a potential nuclear proliferator (France) and a would-be nuclear state (Republic of Korea). In tracing how they developed nuclear strategies, conflicting and compromising with one another, the book pays special attention to how the transforming Cold War structure in the 1970s not only affected foreign policies of the involved countries but also complicated their relationship. The exploration ultimately highlights the multidimensional nature of international discussion on nuclear non-proliferation as the ROK's nuclear development attempts, U.S. non-proliferation efforts, and the U.S.-France nuclear technology cooperation in the 1970s were all deeply connected. .

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