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Titolo	The politics and strategy of nuclear weapons in the Middle East : opacity, theory, and reality, 1960-1991 : an Israeli perspective / / Shlomo Aronson with the assistance of Oded Brosh
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Albany, : State University of New York Press, c1992
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (415 pages)
Collana	SUNY series in Israeli studies
Altri autori (Persone)	BroshOded
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Soggetti	Nuclear weapons - Middle East Nuclear weapons - Israel Nuclear nonproliferation Middle East Military policy Israel Military policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 357-369) and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	Strategy, history, and politics -- The American paradigm and early efforts to limit proliferation -- The Israeli paradigm: American controlled opacity? -- American intervention -- The 1967 war -- The road to the Yom Kippur War -- The walls of Jericho -- Sadat's peace -- The doctrine of opaque nuclear monopoly -- Lebanon and the demise of the Begin-Sharon Cabinet -- From Lebanon to the Intifada -- The rebirth of Pan-Arabism? -- India, Pakistan, North Korea, Algeria, Iran, and the rest.
Sommario/riassunto	Based on research from an array of American, Arab, British, French, German, and Israeli sources, this book provides a nuclear history of the world's most explosive region. Most significantly, it gives an exposition of Israel's acquisition and political use, or nonuse, of nuclear weapons as a central factor of its foreign policy in the 1960-1991 period. In stressing the factor of nuclear weapons, the author highlights an often-neglected aspect of Israeli security policy. This is the first interpretation of the historical development of nuclear doctrine in the Middle East that assesses the strategic implications of opacity-Israel's use of

suggestion, rather than open acknowledgment, that it possesses nuclear weapons. Aronson discusses the strategic thinking of Israel, the Arab countries, the U.S., the former Soviet Union, and other countries and connects Israeli strategies for war, peace, territories, and the political economy with the use of nuclear deterrence. The author approaches the development of Israeli doctrines on nuclear weapons and defense in general within a large matrix that includes the United States; Israeli perceptions of Arab history, culture, and psychology; and Israeli perceptions of Israel's own history, culture, and psychology. He also deals with Arab perceptions of Israel's nuclear program and with Arab and Iranian incentives to go nuclear. In addition, he discusses at length the importance of nuclear factors in the conduct of the Persian Gulf War and examines the implications of the decline of the former Soviet Union for arms control and peace in the Middle East.
