107th CONGRESS, 2d SESSION / SENATE DOCUMENT 107–15

Resolved that the United States Federal Government Should Establish a Foreign Policy Significantly Limiting the Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction

NATIONAL DEBATE TOPIC FOR HIGH SCHOOLS, 2001–2002
Pursuant to 44 United States Code, Section 1333

Compiled by the Congressional Research Service
Library of Congress

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(Pub. L. 90-620, Oct. 22, 1968, 82 Stat. 1270.)

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Foreword

The 2001-2002 high school debate topic is "Resolved: That the United States federal government should establish a foreign policy significantly limiting the use of weapons of mass destruction. This topic is chosen by the revelant debate associations.

In compliance with 44 U.S. Code, section 1333*, the Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress prepared this bibliography to assist high school debaters in researching the topic. This bibliography is intended to assist debaters in the identification of further references and resources on the topic. In selecting items for this manual, the Congressional Research Service (CRS) has sampled a wide spectrum of opinions reflected in the current literature on this issue. No preference for any policy is indicated by the selection or positioning of articles cited, nor is CRS disapproval of any policy or article to be inferred from its omission.

Some of the U.S. government documents listed in this bibliography may be found in U.S. government depository libraries, which can be identified by local public or college libraries. The Library of Congress cannot distribute copies of these or other materials to debaters. This manual is also available on the GPO Access Home Page on the World Wide Web at http://www.access.gpo.gov.

The bibliography was prepared by Tara Rainson, Librarian, and Michelle Lucy-Roper, Intern, Office of Information Resources Management, CRS under the direction of Sherry B. Shapiro, Information Resource Specialist. Production was made possible by Ann Eschete, Information Resources Assistant.

Good luck to each debater in researching, preparing and presenting arguments on this year's topic.

Daniel P. Mulhollan, Director
Congressional Research Service

RESOLVED: THAT THE UNITED STATES FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SHOULD ESTABLISH A FOREIGN POLICY SIGNIFICANTLY LIMITING THE USE OF WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY ON THE
2001-2002 HIGH SCHOOL DEBATE TOPIC

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Introduction

The 2001-2002 high school debate topic is: "Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish a Foreign Policy Significantly Limiting the Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction."

This selective bibliography is intended to help debaters identify resources and references on the debate topic. The bibliography lists citations to books, congressional publications, and magazine and journal articles. The manual is divided into six subtopics: general, chemical and biological weapons; nuclear weapons, nonproliferation policies, and national missile defense; terrorism; treaties and agreements and glossary of commonly used acronyms. Debaters may look for these and related resources at their local high school, research, government depository, and public libraries.

There are a number of debate websites available for consultation. Examples include:

the National Federation of State High School Associations;
http://www.nfhs.org/NFISDA.htm,

the University of Kansas Government Documents Library;
http://kuhttp.cc.ukans.edu/cwis/units/kulib/docs/debate2000.html, and

the University of Michigan Documents Center,
http://www.lib.umich.edu/libhome/Documents.center/debate00.html.

The above websites contain many links to documents and to websites of organizations active in the weapons of mass destruction debate. A web search on the topic "high school debate" will yield a wide variety of debate related websites for further research.

Summary

The purpose of the debate manual is to provide students with a brief overview of information concerning the 2001-2002 national high school debate topic, **"Resolved: That the United States Federal Government Should Establish a Foreign Policy Significantly Limiting the Use of Weapons of Mass Destruction."**

This bibliography includes citations to books, congressional publications, and magazine and journal articles. The compilation is not intended to supply complete coverage of the topic. Further research on limiting weapons of mass destruction in general, as well as each suggested subtopic, can be done at high school, research, depository, and public libraries.

Databases available through the Congressional Research Service's Office of Information Resources Management were used to prepare this bibliography. The manual is divided into six subtopics: general; chemical and biological weapons; nuclear weapons, nonproliferation policies, and national missile defense; terrorism; treaties and agreements and glossary of commonly used acronyms.

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Chapter 50: Terrorism and weapons of mass destruction.

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http://www.cato.org/pubs/handbook/hb107/hb107-50.pdf

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Available on the Internet at:
http://cfdev.georgetown.edu/publications/journal/ws02cirincione.pdf

CQ Researcher.

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DeLorenzo, Robert A.

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Drielak, Steven C. Brandon, Thomas R.

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Preventing the use of weapons of mass destruction. Edited by Eric Herring. Portland, Ore., Frank Cass, 2000. 226 p.

Partial contents. – Counter proliferation, conventional counter force and nuclear war. – Iran and Iraq as rational crisis actors. – The international system and use of weapons of mass destruction. – The methodology of mass destruction: assessing threats in the new world order.

Repairing the regime: preventing the spread of mass destruction. Edited by Joseph Cirincione. Washington, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, April 2000. 304 p.

From the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace global policy program - non-proliferation project. Contains country resources, news articles, conference information.

SIPRI (Stockholm Peace Research Institute) military expenditure and arms production project.

Available on the Internet at: *http://projects.sipri.se/milex.html*

Partial contents.– Recent trends in military expenditure.– Country and regional studies on military expenditure. – Trends in arms production.– Data on national arms production.

SIPRI (Stockholm Peace Research Institute) Yearbook 2001: armaments, disarmament and international security. New York, Oxford University Press, 2001. 715 p.

Tenet, George J.

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U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Unclassified report to Congress on the acquisition of technology relating to weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional munitions, 1 Jan. Through 30 June 2001.

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http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/bian/bian_jan_2002.htm

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U.S. General Accounting Office.

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GAO-01-582," May 2001.

U.S. Department of State. Bureau of Nonproliferation.

Available on the Internet at: *http://www.state.gov/t/np*

Bureau web site contains information on nuclear nonproliferation, nuclear weapons free zones, biological weapons, chemical weapons, export controls, advanced conventional weapons, and treaties and agreements.

Utgoff, Victor.

The coming crisis: nuclear proliferation, U.S. interests, and world order. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press, 2000. 319 p.

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WMD: Weapons of mass destruction: the new strategic framework. Special issue of U.S. foreign policy agency, an electronic journal of the U.S. Department of State. July 2002.

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The new threat of mass destruction. Foreign affairs, v. 77, Jan./Feb. 1998: 26-41.

"... the roles [weapons of mass destruction] play in international conflict are changing. They no longer represent the technological frontier of warfare. Increasingly, they will be weapons of the weak-states or groups that militarily are at best second-class. The importance of the different types among them has also shifted. Biological weapons should now be the most serious concern, with nuclear weapons second and chemicals a distant third . . . . the mainstays of Cold War security policy-deterrence and arms control-are not what they used to be. Some new threats may not be deterrable . . .".

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Dando Malcolm.

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The nightmare of bioterrorism. Foreign affairs, v. 80, Jan./Feb. 2001: 76-89.

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stockpile vaccines and develop response strategies but they risk losing legitimacy if governments continue to rely on the military and the police for defense against bioterrorism. It is time to seriously rethink the U. S. approach to this deadly threat."

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Levine, Herbert M.

Chemical and biological weapons in our times. New York, Franklin Watts, 2000. 127 p.

Partial contents.– Guarding against the effects of attack.–Past use of chemical and biological weapons.– Proliferation: why do nations obtain chemical and biological weapons?–Terrorism: how much of a problem is it? –Attempts at control: practical solutions?

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A history of biological and chemical warfare and terrorism. Journal of public health management practice, v. 6, July 2000: 30-37.

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Assessing the risk of chemical and biological weapons proliferation to terrorists. Nonproliferation review, fall 1999: 17-34.

". . . once it has been determined that a particular group has developed an interest in chemical or biological weapons, its eventual acquisition and release of these weapons is virtually taken for granted . . .This black box approach has diverted attention away from what is actually involved in the acquisition of chemical or biological weapons by a terrorist group . . . . this article develops a framework to analyze the process of proliferation to sub-state actors . . . this article concludes that while the acquisition of CB weapons by terrorists is definitely feasible, such organizations nonetheless face enormous obstacles on the path to a CB weapon capability."

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Combating proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. Washington, The Commission, 1999. 174 p.

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A new agenda for nuclear weapons: on nuclear weapons, destroy and codify. Policy brief no. 94, Feb. 2002. [8] p.

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Falkenrath, Richard A.

Confronting nuclear, biological and chemical terrorism. Survival, v. 40, autumn 1998: 43-65.

Federation of American Scientists, Natural Resources, Defense Council, and Union of Concerned Scientists.

Toward true security: a US nuclear posture for the next decade. June 2001, 42 p.

Available on the Internet at:

http://www.fas.org/ssp/docs/010600-posture.pdf

Proposes a new nuclear weapons policy for the United States. The authors argue that the current force structure and doctrine are obsolete and actually endanger, rather than increase, America's security and that of the rest of the world. The report analyzes the problems with current nuclear policy and proposes a number of solutions."

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The nuclear turning point: a blueprint for deep cuts and de-alerting of nuclear weapons. Washington, Brookings Institution, 1999. 402 p.

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Contents: Nonproliferation: what one person can do. Weapons of mass destruction. Acquiring weapons of mass destruction. Existing treaties and agreements. Nonproliferation strategies. Nonproliferation trends and efforts. Toward nuclear disarmament and global security.

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" 'What we urgently need is not a posture review, but a policy review . . . ' The problem, according to experts in widely different political camps, is that the mismatch between today's foreign and security policy agenda and Cold War-based nuclear doctrine is becoming increasingly apparent . . . "

Howlett, Darryl and John Simpson.

Nuclearisation and denuclearisation in South Africa. Survival 35, no. 3 (1993): 154-73.

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Two steps forward, two steps back; United States missile defense action. Bulletin of the atomic scientists, v. 57, July 1, 2001: 20.

"At the beginning of May, the Bush administration's plans for missile defense appeared on fast-forward; by the end of the month, fast-track deployment was less certain."

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Tracking nuclear proliferation: a guide in maps and charts. Washington, Brookings Institution Press, 1998. 327 p.

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The case for nuclear deterrence today., Orbis, v. 42, winter 1998: 7-19.

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Should the United States disregard the ABM treaty and begin deployment of a national missile defense system? Congressional digest, v. 80, Aug./Sep. 2001: 202-223

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Karp, Regina Cowen.

Security without nuclear weapons?: different perspectives on non-nuclear security. Oxford University Press, 1992. 296 p.

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Toward a new nuclear posture: challenges for the Bush administration. Arms control today, v. 31, Apr. 2001: 3-7.

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Koch, Andrew.

Non-proliferation -- on the way out? Jane's defence weekly, v. 16, Oct. 20, 1999: 23-25.

Kokoski, Richard.

Technology and proliferation of nuclear weapons. New York, Oxford University Press, 1995. 351 p.

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Challenges and opportunities: U.S. nonproliferation and counterproliferation programs in 1996. Washington, Center for Strategic and Budgetary Assessments, 1996. 38 p.

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'The desirability of international sanctions against the use of biological weapons and against violations of the biological weapons convention.' The Monitor, Athens, GA, summer 1997: 23-7.

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The price of dominance: the new weapons of mass destruction and their challenge to American leadership. New York, Council on Foreign Relations Press, 2001. 145 p.

Explores the U.S. post-Cold War nuclear strategy and the necessity of mulitlateral cooperation.

Pledging 'no first strike': a step toward real WMD cooperation. Arms control today, v. 31, Mar. 2001: 3-8.

"Unless the United States adopts policies that take into account the inevitability of other nations coalescing to oppose its military dominance—no

matter how benign they may see its current motives—the dangers from WMD proliferation will accelerate. The Bush administration should organize its WMD policy around a new strategic vision of strong deterrence coupled with open international cooperation."

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Pace of proliferation key to missile defense. World news and analysis, v. 155, Aug. 13, 2001: 28.

"The Administration respondingly proclaims that ballistic missile defense will curb proliferation simply by diminishing the practical value and usefulness of offensive missiles . . . Skeptics . . . reply that proliferation will reincarnate in other forms."

Manning, Robert A.

Back to the future: toward a post-nuclear ethic. -- The new logic of nonproliferation. Washington, Progressive Foundation, Jan. 1994.

Moberly, John.

"Deterrence: the last weapon." World today, v. 55, Mar. 1999: 16-17.

"Deterrence has a good record this century in preventing the use of horrifying weapons. During World War Two, Hitler was deterred from using chemicals by the knowledge that similar weapons were available to allies. During the Cold War deterrence prevented either side from resorting to the nuclear option."

Mozley, Robert F.

The politics and technology of nuclear proliferation. Seattle, WA, University of Washington Press, 1998. 316 p.

Nagel, John A.

Defending against new dangers: arms control of weapons of mass destruction in a globalized world. World affairs, v. 162, spring 2000: 158-173.

"Arms control agreements are of value to the extent that they can be verified and violations of their provisions can be punished. Verification and enforcement mechanisms have been developed over time that have increased the effectiveness of arms control regimes, and they will continue to evolve with both changes in international politics and developments in technology."

National Academy of Sciences, Committee on International Security and Arms Control

The future of the U.S.-Soviet nuclear relationship. Washington, National Academy Press, 1991.

"The principal objective of U.S. nuclear policy should be to strengthen the emerging political consensus that nuclear weapons should serve no purpose beyond the deterrence of, and possible response to, nuclear attack by others."

Newing, Edward W.

Counter-proliferation: the emperor has no clothes. Carlisle Barracks, PA, Army War College, Apr. 1996: 26 p.

Newhouse, John.

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TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Arms Control: Treaties and Agreements

Available on the Internet at:

http://www.state.gov/www/global/arms/bureau_ac/treaties_ac.html

Provides links to the text of the following treaties and agreements:

- Accidents Measures Agreement
- The African Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty
- The Antarctic Treaty
- Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty
- Ballistic Missile Launch Notification Agreement
- Biological Weapons Convention
- Charter of Paris for a New Europe
- Chemical Weapons Convention
- Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty and Seismic Monitoring Stations of Potential Use to CTBT
- Confidence- and Security-Building Measures
- Conventional Armed Forces in Europe Treaty
- Environmental Modifiction Convention
- Geneva Protocol
- Hot Line Agreement
- Hot Line Expansion Agreement
- Hot Line Modernization Agreement
- Incidents at Sea Agreement
- Interim Agreement
- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces
- Latin American Nuclear-Free Zone Treaty
- Limited Test Ban Treaty
- Memorandum of Agreement Between the United States of America and the Russian Federation on the Establishment of a Joint Center for the Exchange of Data from Early Warning Systems and Notifications of Missile Launches
- Memorandum of Understanding on Notifications of Missile Launches

- Missile Technology Control Regime Guidelines
- Non-Proliferation Treaty
- Nuclear Material Convention
- Nuclear Risk Reduction Centers
- Open Skies Treaty
- Outer Space Treaty
- PNE Treaty
- Prevention of Nuclear War Agreement
- Seabed Arms Control Treaty
- South Pacific Nuclear Free Zone Treaty
- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I) (narrative)
- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT II)
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Glossary of COMMONLY USED ACRONYMS

ABM(T) Antiballistic Missile (Treaty)
ACDA Arms Control and Disarmament Agency
ACME Arms Control in the Middle East
AG Australia Group
ALCM Air Launched Cruise Missile
Arms Export Control Act
BMD Ballistic Missile Defense
BMDO US Ballistic Missile Defense Organization
BTW Biological and Toxin Weapons/Warfare
BW Biological Weapon/Warfare
BWC Biological Weapons Convention
CALT China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology
CBW Chemical and biological weapons
CSBMs Confidence and Security Building Measures
CTBT(O) Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (Organization)
CTR(P) Cooperative Threat Reduction (Program)
CW Chemical Weapon/ Warfare
CWC Chemical Weapons Convention
DCI Director of Central Intelligence
DOD Department of Defense
DOE Department of Energy
DPRK North Korea
EPCI Enhanced Proliferation Control Initiative
FM(C)T Fissile Material (Cut-Off) Treaty
GA General Assembly
GCS Global Control System
GLCM Ground Launched Cruise Missile

HEU Highly enriched Uranium
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency
ICBM Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
IDC International Data Center
IMS International Monitoring System (a provision of the CTBT)
INF Treaty Intermediate Nuclear Forces Treaty
IRBM Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile
ISTC International Science and Technology Center
JCIC Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission
LEU Low-Enriched Uranium
LTBT Limited Test Ban Treaty
MIRV Multiple Independently Targeted Re-entry Vehicle
MRBM Medium-Range Ballistic Missile
MTCR Missile Technology Control Regime (not international agreement; no legal authority)
NAC New Agenda Coalition
NAM Nonaligned Movement
NCI Nuclear Cities Initiative
NEST Nuclear Emergency Search Team
NGO Non-Governmental Organization
NIF National Ignition Facility
NMD National Missile Defense
NNWS Non-Nuclear-Weapon States
NPAC Nonproliferation and Arms Control
NPG Nuclear Planning Group
NPT Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty
NRC Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NSG Nuclear Suppliers Group
NWS Nuclear-Weapon State
NWFZ Nuclear-Weapon-Free-Zone
OPCW Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
OSCE Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSI On Site Inspection
PALs Permissive Action Links
PNE Peaceful Nuclear Explosion
PRC People's Republic of China
RERTR Reduced Enrichment for Research and Test Reactors
ROK Republic of Korea
SALT Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty
SLBW Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile

SLCM Sea Launch Cruise Missile
SSP Stockpile Stewardship Program
START Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty/Talks
SDI Strategic Defense Initiative
SLV Space Launch Vehicle
TMD Theater Missile Defense
TWG Technology Working Group
UCS Union of Concerned Scientists
UNDC United Nations Disarmament Commission
UNGA United Nations General Assembly
UNSCOM United Nations Special Commission
WMD Weapons of Mass Destruction

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Nuclear Coexistence: Rethinking United States Policy to Promote Stability in an Era of Proliferation. BOOK. 1994. Addresses the emerging incongruence between the proliferation of nuclear weapons and the United States policy for managing this process. 192 p.
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Proliferation: Threat and Response. BOOK. 1997. Updates information about the nature of the global proliferation of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. Describes the policies and programs that the Defense Department is carrying out to counter this growing threat to American citizens, armed forces, and allies.
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Transforming Nuclear Deterrence. BOOK. 1997. Presents summaries of remarks made at a series of nine discussions on the theme of "Managing the Transforming Nuclear Deterrence," sponsored by the Institute for National Strategic Studies. Focuses on the relationship of the United States and Russia in light of this topic. 81 p. 0-16-061202-0
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United States Nuclear Policy in the 21st Century: A Fresh Look at National Strategy and Requirements, Final Report. BOOK. 1998. Assesses the rationale and requirements for United States nuclear weapons, and the infrastructure and people that are critical to their sustainment, in the current and future security environment. Promotes greater understanding of the issues and the measures that will be necessary to sustain deterrence in an uncertain future. 264 p.; ill. 0-16-061227-6
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Verifying Nonproliferation Treaties: Obligation, Process, and Sovereignty. BOOK. 1995. Examines two issues of national security policy: stemming the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction; and verifying international nonproliferation agreements. Describes the forces that shape the ways in which negotiators address the question of establishing and maintaining confidence among signatories to treaties limiting nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and reducing the size of conventional forces. Explains how the chance events of the day intertwine with substantive developments in treaty negotiations and implementation. 167 p. 0-16-051683-8
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Weapons of Mass Destruction: New Perspectives on Counterproliferation. BOOK. 1995. Provides information from a symposium which addressed the challenges to United States national security and international stability posed by the spread of weapons of mass destruction. Covers nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons; and missiles as a means of delivery. 261 p.; ill. 0-16-047822-7
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