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## Glossary

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## GLOSSARY

- ABM**—Antiballistic missile.
- ASBM**—Air-to-surface ballistic missile.
- ALCM**—Air-launched cruise missile.
- AWACS**—Airborne warning and control system.
- Balance of Power**—Pattern of military, economic and political relations among states, through which an equilibrium of power is established sufficient to deter one nation or group of nations from interfering with the rights of other nations.
- B-1 Bomber**—Penetrating long-range U.S. bomber that utilizes radar countermeasures to avoid enemy detection, and is expected to replace the aging fleet of B-52 Bombers.
- C3**—Command, control and communications network.
- CEA**—Commissariat à l'Énergie Atomique—Nuclear agency of France.
- COPD**—Committee on the Present Danger.
- CTB**—Comprehensive Test Ban—Proposed agreement that would prohibit all nuclear explosions in all environments including both peaceful and military uses, thereby extending the restrictions of the Limited Test Ban.
- Cruise Missile**—Highly accurate guided missile with a terrain-seeking radar system which enables it to fly at very low altitudes and at moderate speeds.
- Delta-5 Missile**—Highly accurate strategic submarine-launched ballistic missile capable of carrying ten warheads. (Also known as the Trident II.)
- Dense-pack**—MX missile basing concept in which 100 missiles would be placed in super-hardened silos less than half a mile apart. (Also known as closely spaced basing.)
- Détente**—A relaxation of tensions between nations based upon mutual recognition of inherent political differences, variously defined and pursued by political elites, depending upon their perception of the resultant national self-interest.
- Deterrence**—Strategic concept grounded on the assumption that when opposing military powers possess the apparent ability to inflict heavy losses and possible destruction upon one another, the use of nuclear weapons will be avoided.
- Disarmament**—Reduction of military stockpiles through international agreement or unilateral action.
- ERW**—Enhanced Radiation Weapon—Second generation nuclear weapon that releases vast quantities of radiation through in-

creased neutron production.

**EURATOM**—European Atomic Energy Community.

**FBS**—**Forward Based Systems**—Gray area weapons, primarily U.S. nuclear forces in Western Europe, which are capable of delivering nuclear payloads deep within the Soviet Union by either missile or aircraft.

**First Strike**—Unilateral use of strategic and/or tactical nuclear weapons in response to a perceived imminent threat of conventional or nuclear attack.

**Flexible Response**—Policy which provides for the use of strategic weapons only as a last resort, but which couples the use of conventional and nuclear weapons in order to prevent war or aggression through confronting an aggressor with a full spectrum of deterrence.

**GLCM**—Ground-Launched Cruise Missile.

**Horizontal Proliferation**—Increase in the number of nations possessing the capability to construct nuclear weapons.

**IAEA**—International Atomic Energy Agency.

**ICBM**—Intercontinental Ballistic Missile.

**ICRC**—International Committee of the Red Cross.

**INF**—**Intermediate-Range Nuclear Force Talks**—Negotiations suspended by the U.S.S.R. in 1983 in response to the United States deployment of Pershing II missiles in Western Europe.

**IRBM**—Intermediate-Range Ballistic Missile.

**Limited Nuclear War**—Nuclear warfare limited to the battlefield, selective strikes and/or the use of small nuclear weapons without incremental escalation involving strategic nuclear weapons.

**Limited Test Ban**—A 1963 treaty banning nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, outer space and under water.

**Linkage**—Diplomatic and political tool that intertwines two or more separate objectives in a negotiation in order to gain leverage on one of the objectives.

**MAD**—**Mutual Assured Destruction**—Concept of strategic deterrence based on the idea that nuclear confrontations will be avoided if a sufficient retaliatory nuclear threat survives a preemptive strike.

**Massive Retaliation**—Policy espoused by Eisenhower and Dulles, calling for a full-scale nuclear attack in response to attempted Soviet expansion into strategic areas.

**Megaton**—Explosive force equivalent to 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

**MIRV**—Multiple Independently Targetable Reentry Vehicle.

**MX**—Strategic land-based multiple warhead missile with a nominal range of 6,000 miles and a throw-weight of 8,000 lbs that is ex-

pected to replace the U.S. Minuteman ICBM. It is almost twice the weight of the Minuteman III missile.

**NPT—Non-Proliferation Treaty of 1968**—Treaty under which nuclear weapons states pledged to pursue arms control and non-nuclear states agreed to renounce the nuclear weapons option.

**NRC**—Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

**Nuclear Freeze**—Proposal calling for the cessation of the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons.

**Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978**—Statute seeking the establishment of more effective international controls over the transfer and use of nuclear materials, equipment and technology for peaceful purposes in order to prevent proliferation.

**Presidential Directive 59**—Issued by President Carter in 1979, P.D. 59 stipulates the criteria for U.S. nuclear strategy, emphasizing flexible and selective targeting in order to provide a range of policy options in the context of a protracted nuclear conflict.

**Pershing II**—Intermediate-range U.S. surface-to-surface ballistic missile.

**Proportionality**—Concept that gauges the lawfulness of conduct by assessing military response according to what is reasonably necessary for self-defense.

**RRR—Reduced Residual Radioactivity Warhead**—Nuclear weapon that produces reduced radiation fallout, thus facilitating a rapid subsequent military offensive into the target area. (Also known as a “minimum residual radiation” (MRR) warhead.)

**SALT—Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty**—The SALT I agreements were composed of two principal treaties: the ABM Treaty and the Interim Agreement. The ABM Treaty limits the U.S. and the Soviet Union to one ABM system each, composed of 100 ABM launchers and interceptor missiles and also prohibits development, testing or deployment of ABM components. The Interim Agreement set a ceiling on ICBMs and SLBMs at their 1972 levels, although permitting additional SLBM launchers as replacements for older ICBM launchers. The Agreement expired on October 3, 1977, but is still observed by both the U.S. and U.S.S.R.

The SALT II Agreement, which is tacitly observed by the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., but which remains unratified, would place a numerical ceiling on launchers for ICBMs, SLBMs, MIRVed ICBMs and SLBMs and heavy bombers equipped with long-range cruise missiles.

**SCC—Standing Consultative Commission**—Established under SALT to deal with questions of implementation and compliance.

**Scowcroft Commission**—Formed in January 1983 at the request of the Reagan Administration to study United States Strategic nuclear forces. The Commission Report, issued in April 1983, recommended the deployment of MX missiles in hardened silos, while urging the President to proceed with modernization of nuclear forces in a cautious manner so as not to jeopardize existing arms control agreements.

**Second Strike**—Second nuclear attack involving strategic weapons, either as a retaliatory strike or as a second offensive wave.

**SLBM**—Submarine-launched ballistic missile.

**SSBN**—Nuclear Ballistic Strategic Submarine.

**START—Strategic Arms Reduction Talks**—Negotiations seeking a mutual reduction by the U.S. and U.S.S.R. of ballistic missile warheads to a specified ceiling amount. The U.S. has proposed a ceiling amount not exceeding 5000, of which no more than 2500 can be ICBMs. Under the U.S. proposal, extensive verification would be a necessary condition for ratification.

**Strategic Nuclear Weapons**—Long-range nuclear weapons principally targeted at military bases or missile sites.

**Tactical Nuclear Weapons**—“Small” atomic weapons, under one kiloton of destructive power, designed for deployment in field-warfare.

**Throw-weight**—Amount of destructive material carried by a ballistic missile as a proportion of its total weight.

**TNF—Theater Nuclear Forces**—Nuclear weapons designed for deployment in field-warfare and other tactical engagements.

**Triad**—Three-part U.S. defense establishment comprised of land, sea and air-launched nuclear missile systems.

**Trident**—Class of U.S. nuclear-powered submarines armed with long-range ballistic missiles, expected to provide second strike capability.

**Vertical Proliferation**—An increase in the quantity or quality of atomic weapons systems possessed by a nuclear power.

**Window of Vulnerability**—Doctrine first espoused by the Committee on the Present Danger emphasizing the vulnerability of American land-based strategic missiles to a well-coordinated first strike.