

Nuclear Weapons: Improved Management Needed to Implement Stockpile Stewardship Program Effectively, 2000, 9780756712150, DIANE Publishing, 2000, Gary L. Jones

Overall, the U.S. nuclear weapons stockpile has drawn down by more than 85 percent from its Cold War high. Unfortunately Russia and China have chosen a different path and have increased the role of nuclear weapons in their strategies and actively increased the size and sophistication of their nuclear forces. A piece of this enterprise is sufficiently funded, enabling the management and direction, focused, and/or effective with regard to the U.S. of forces. A deterrent and reduce the number of weapons in our stockpile without either resorting to testing our stockpile or pursuing a modernization program. The U.S. is pursuing warhead life-extension programs that replace aging components before they can cause reliability problems. Stockpiles of nuclear weapons. One way of quantifying the proliferation of nuclear weapons is to look at the stockpiles countries have. The number of states with confirmed nuclear capabilities now includes the US, Russia, UK, France, China, India, Pakistan, Israel and North Korea. This chart shows that the total number of nuclear weapons in the world peaked in 1986. nuclear weapons research and development is much higher, because most research under the NNSA's Stockpile Stewardship Program is generic in nature. It is not tied to developing a specific nuclear warhead or bomb system, but rather concerned with fundamental improvements in nuclear weapons simulation capabilities for designing or modifying nuclear weapon systems. A look inside these various NNSA campaigns reveals an astonishing world of unaccountable spending, gross mismanagement, and self-indulgent technological excess by a coddled laboratory elite that glibly confuses its own narrow weaponizing and weapons science interests with those of the nation and its taxpayers. These campaigns include Do we need nuclear testing to maintain a safe arsenal? Is a complete test ban feasible? How do we clean up the massively contaminated nuclear weapons production sites? Section 6 describes the special materials used in making nuclear weapons: their properties, how they are used, and how they are produced. Section 7 discusses the countries that possess nuclear weapons, their arsenals, and arms limitation treaties and understandings. Section 8 attempts to collect the available information about the earliest nuclear weapons, both fission and fusion. Its purpose is mainly to describe their physical features, and the circumstances surrounding their use or testing. Section 9 discusses the combat use of nuclear weapons: the attacks on Japan in WW II.