

The Case for the Proliferation of Atomic Weapons and Ballistic Missiles

When we look at the question of proliferation of ABC weapons and advanced missiles, one aspect immediately comes to the foreground: why should a few countries have plenty of those weapons while others may not have any at all? And we will find that those countries intervening and attacking the most are the ones trying hardest to prevent any proliferation of these weapons not controlled by themselves.

Efforts to completely ban ABC weapons are at best naive and well meaning, but more often just a cover for quite practical and more immediate goals, like to maintain the ability to attack other countries with impunity, and securing the constant flow of wealth from the weak and poor countries to the mighty and rich.

With the end of the Cold War, military assaults, invasions and occupations once again became most prominent means of the Democratic Totalitarian Societies (DTS) to advance their schemes of recolonization and totalitarian control.

Most Countries are Defenseless Against Aggression by the DTS

Given the gap in military capabilities of the US/NATO/WEU, and to a certain degree still Russia, all other countries cannot realistically hope to ever catch up. Meaning most countries don't really have any plausible defense against these superior forces. Moreover, their economies tend to be structurally dependent and have no foundation to prevent devastation and impoverishment in case of blockades and embargoes. In the area of

information and propaganda we see the same pattern of dominance and control.

For those countries, militarily defenseless, economically extremely dependent and vulnerable, and subjected to propaganda aggression, international politics as such turned into a means of repression and control.

USA/NATO Attack with Impunity

A major characteristic of the military assaults launched since the end of the Cold War was that the defenders had no means to effectively protect themselves or strike back in any meaningful way. With air and sea superiority never challenged and supremacy achieved within few days, communication and control planes, fed by a multitude of information sources, flying in high altitude coordinating the assault, war planes and missiles coming in from far away, bombing day and night, causing death and destruction without any battles. Meanwhile, the attacked see their infrastructure and communication systems rendered dysfunctional, their lives torn in pieces and casualties rising.

While most outrageous crimes are being committed in our name, with our money and in allegiance, we, the people of the aggressor countries, are being ensured that our lives will go on largely undisturbed.

How to Develop Some Level of Deterrence?

It seems clear and undeniable that countries could gain a certain level of protection from attacks by superior forces by deploying atomic bombs and medium or long range missiles. Any potential aggressor would face a much more difficult situation to evaluate and plan for,

with potentially serious negative consequences for the attacker.

In short, atomic bombs with delivery systems, which could reach the aggressor countries, or at least host countries of aggressor troops, undoubtedly establish a certain level of deterrence. Seen from this angle, the proliferation of ABC weapons and missiles may be a realistic approach for a number of countries to establish a successful defense posture.

The proliferation of atomic bombs and ballistic missiles may not bring peace, but clearly has the potential to restrain the dominant military actors from attacking too easily.

Threat of Nuclear War

It seems reasonable to assume that a widespread proliferation of atomic bombs would somewhat increase the risk that they may be used. Let us try to understand the risks a little better.

During the Cold War, the scenario of failed early warning systems signalling incoming enemy missiles, causing a chain of reactions spinning into an atomic war, was a major threat and fear. But this threat very much resulted from the strategies and technological potential of the Cold War adversaries. They both had sophisticated and expensive monitoring and control systems, much of it depending on satellites, sensors and computer systems. And it was NATO's massive deployment of very fast and highly accurate missiles, primarily in Germany and Italy, which could reach the Soviet Union within few minutes, increasing this risk immensely.

All others, but the US, EU, and to a certain extent Japan, Russia, and eventually China, do not have the potential to develop any such early

warning systems. They would therefore remain highly vulnerable to a strategy of nuclear 'decapitation', in which the aggressor would try to destroy everything before the defender could retaliate, meaning within the first half hour of attack. It is most likely that the US will use such a strategy, combining anti-missile systems with massive missile attacks, to maintain their ability to wage war.

The calculus is that, using very fast missiles with a very small target radius and special penetrators to break missile silos deep in the ground, any known or stationary missiles and warheads could be destroyed before being launched. This strategy can be countered to a certain extent by using mobile launchers, which are extremely difficult or impossible to detect with any accuracy.

But even a rapid and surprising massive missile and bombing assault still leaves the possibility of retaliation open. Very few atomic bombs with appropriate missiles can be enough to inflict serious damage and numerous fatalities. That does not mean the aggressors will be deterred by that risk, but there is at least some level of deterrence.

Don't help Defending the Monopoly

It is not surprising that those, whose way of life was built upon and depends on control and domination of the others, have strong interests in defending and prolonging their technological advantages and monopolies.

In this context, the question of proliferation of nuclear technology and control of its use appears simply as a way to defend the monopoly of the few against the rest.