

**FOREIGN POLICY & DEFENSE**

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territories or the status of Jerusalem, in hopes of deterring further movement toward a settlement imposed by Washington, Bruzonsky says. But Israel is militarily and economically more dependent than ever on the United States, and there has been massive erosion of past U.S. support, both in Congress and in the American Jewish community. Israel faces possible diplomatic isolation, and perhaps greater dependence on the nuclear option.

*Coöperative War*

"Coalition Warfare" by Robert W. Komer, in *Army* (Sept. 1976), 1529 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Following "the trauma of the Vietnam War," the U.S. Army is today concentrating on the defense of Western Europe. But Komer, a Rand Corporation analyst and former White House staffer under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, thinks the Army is neglecting the most crucial part of the NATO mission—the special needs of "coalition warfare." To wage war coöperatively, U.S. forces and their NATO counterparts must harmonize "doctrine, tactics, and procedures," and use standardized or interchangeable equipment. If land war broke out in Europe today, U.S. troops would be hard put to provide artillery support for allied forces, read their allies' maps, or even communicate with them by radio. In past wars, we improvised and got by. But today, "there will be no time to *ad hoc* it again after war starts"—the Warsaw Pact powers would attack too swiftly and NATO forces would be heavily outnumbered.

Preparing for coalition war offers financial advantages as well. Military budgets could be stretched further if NATO members shared the costs of developing expensive weapons systems. "At a conservative estimate, it could take 20 years to create an ideal coalition structure from the present mess," Komer argues, but the process must begin soon, with Washington in the lead.

*Arms Control in  
A Nuclear World*

"Who Will Have the Bomb" by Thomas C. Schelling, in *International Security* (Summer 1976), 9 Divinity Ave., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

By the 1990s, few if any countries will lack the technology and trained personnel to make nuclear weapons out of indigenously produced fissionable material, predicts Schelling, professor of political economy at Harvard. Prior possession or tests of a nuclear explosive will not be the decisive factor—rather, it will be the speed with which a nation can assemble an arsenal of nuclear weapons, in the right place, with the right delivery system.

The fact of proliferation will not make any less important, or even less effective, the kinds of institutional commitments, safeguards, and precedents that constitute present-day arms control. However, the