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Nuclear Proliferation

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one of conjecture, hope, careful estimates, and broad guesses about what may happen in the future. There is too much of this for the average reader to assimilate, and the result is a general blur of one prediction into the next. For the military officer without a background in international relations, the first two-thirds of the book can provide a very interesting and helpful look at the pros and cons of alliances. This same officer will find the last third of the book at once too detailed and too broad in its look at the future to be of any real help in his studies. This portion is recommended for supplementary reading by the advanced student who, in turn, may find the first part of the book rather basic.

R.W. DURFEY
Commander, U.S. Coast Guard

Wentz, Walter B. *Nuclear Proliferation*. Washington: Public Affairs Press, 1968. 216p.

The author takes a new look at nuclear proliferation and in his words has "attempted to synthesize the fragments of political, military, scientific, and economic knowledge on the problem of nuclear proliferation." His book is easy to read and presents his case in a most convincing manner. The main thrust of his thesis is that proliferation as opposed to nonproliferation is in the best interests of the United States. He argues that nuclear weapons in the hands of responsible allies are a much more reliable counterthreat than an American monopoly on nuclear weapons and associated delivery systems. He also believes that De Gaulle is correct in his doubts of the United States committing herself to a nuclear war over Paris. The economic, political, and technological considerations of the potential members of the nuclear club are discussed and a projection made as to when they can or will create nuclear weapons. Dr. Wentz carries this further by estimating the number of weapons

that each country can produce on an annual basis. Chapters are devoted to Red China, France, India, Israel, West Germany, Japan, and the "Fringe Nations"—Australia, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Italy, Sweden, and Switzerland. The author concludes that "Nonproliferation, as the sole objective of the United States' nuclear policy, is both unrealistic and contrary to American interests. In selected cases, proliferation should be encouraged." This work is extensively documented and should provide an excellent source of research material for students of arms control.

C.H. SELL
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Willrich, Mason. *Non-Proliferation Treaty: Framework for Nuclear Arms Control*. Charlottesville, Va.: Michie, 1969. 341p.

Mason Willrich, Professor of Law and Director of the Center for the Study of Science, Technology and Public Policy at the University of Virginia, has written a book that is as timely as it is thorough. As the author, from 1962 to 1965 Assistant General Counsel in the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, states in the introduction, his purpose "is to analyze the Non-Proliferation Treaty, to ascertain its meaning and explore its potentialities in terms of the specific problems which will be encountered if it is implemented." This objective and more he achieves. In addition to producing the complete "legislative history" of the treaty and providing the best textual analysis of its provisions yet published, the author also establishes a useful policy-oriented framework for anyone "seeking insight into the interactions between the process of international politics and technological innovation."

Professor Willrich's first three chapters describe the contextual, policy, and legal factors behind the treaty which he thinks "the preferred policy alternative in relation to the goal of avoidance of