

1965

The Dispersion of Nuclear Weapons

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Recommended Citation

Tomkins, L. A. and Rosecrance, Richard N. (1965) "The Dispersion of Nuclear Weapons," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 18 : No. 1 , Article 8.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol18/iss1/8>

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controversies; and arms control and Mr. McNamara's role in the formation of the test ban treaty. The author includes a detailed exposition of the procedural reforms introduced by the Secretary of Defense within the Pentagon itself; and he explains the cost-effectiveness approach to weapon systems procurement, budgeting, and programming. Mr. Kaufmann has presented a clear and concise picture of the 'McNamara strategy' and the reasons behind it. He has, however, failed to produce the opposing views in the same manner, and one wonders whether he ever intended to. Nevertheless, for the military reader this volume provides thought-provoking material, and for the layman, a comprehensive treatment of the current defense policies of the United States.

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Rosecrance, Richard N., ed. *The Dispersion of Nuclear Weapons*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1964. 317p.

'There are those who believe that the acquisition of nuclear weapons by many countries may well constitute one of the most dangerous problems in future international relations.' Mr. Rosecrance's book emphasizes, along with the historical background of nuclear weaponry, the many strategic and political problems that have developed from nuclear inception in the late 1930's to the current times. The book, a series of articles, depicts a thorough analysis of nuclear weaponry development. In the United States during World War II, the early collaboration of British scientists, military, and political leaders in development of fissionable materials and atomic bomb projects, was accompanied by considerable apprehension and political bickering. The initial concept, explosion, and reconstruction brought about many economical, political, and military decisions (well discussed here) that were consequent upon the involvement of the United States, Great Britain, and France in nuclear capabilities. This involvement extended to nuclear weapon systems and other military strengths and weaknesses, and the effects on the countries' budgetary problems. The overall impact of the United States' control of nuclear weapons then brought about continued and ever-mounting problems associated with military alliances, nuclear technology, and concurrently, the peaceful expansion of atomic reactors in leading countries throughout the world. United States and Russian control has developed a limited country race for nuclear arms power, which will continue to impose political and diplomatic reassessment of international

problems and relations in order to insure balances in this strategic game to guarantee Western alliance superiority. The book is a complete and concise analysis of the major historical evolution of nuclear power in international relations. It considers also some of the future ramifications of the problems relative to nuclear stability and diffusion in the emerging nuclear nations. This work is an excellent summary of present and prospective issues connected with this powerful weapon. The selected bibliography in the book gives a short but clear insight into many authors' views on this subject matter.

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Lyon, Peter. *Neutrality*. Leicester, Eng.: Leicester University Press, 1963. 215p.

British political scientist Peter Lyon's *Neutrality* is a wide-ranging, masterful analysis of this philosophy and its influence today, and should prove profitable to anyone interested in international affairs. Unfortunately, Mr. Lyon's effort reads like a doctoral dissertation. Consequently, one is beset by the feeling that had the author been less concerned with impressing his professorial colleagues, this cruise through the tepid waters of neutrality could have been completed in half the time consumed by his leisurely passage. In his analysis of neutrality and its development, the author detects 'five main threads in the tangled skein of neutralist argument.' These are that cold war conditions can be tempered and perhaps eliminated altogether; that neutrality is morally defensible; that neutralists should pursue an independent foreign policy; that colonialism in all its forms must be erased; and that foreign aid must be bestowed unconditionally. Mr. Lyon then discusses these doctrinal ingredients as variously practiced by prominent neutralists, notably India, Yugoslavia, and the United Arab Republic. By themselves refusing to join rival camps in the cold war, neutralists claim, according to the writer, to reduce the world's bipolar complexion, hence easing world tensions. The substitution of a multilateral for a bilateral balance of power is advertised by neutralists as promoting peace, although this 'third' role in world affairs the author believes has so far proved an illusory one. Another variant of the neutralist theme is that of 'bridgemanhip.' Again, Mr. Lyon sees little evidence that neutralists really represent a middle position over which the superpowers can communicate and hopefully bridge the yawning chasm of conflict. A third variant of the