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A World of Nations

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destroy Nasser. He feels that this obsession drove the Prime Minister into the conspiracy with the French and Israelis which all but destroyed the reputation for integrity that Britain had developed on the international scene. Even so, the reader feels that Nutting criticizes his former leader with heartfelt regret and the greatest of sympathy. In fact, he emphasizes the poor state of health of the Prime Minister and credits this, and the tremendous pressures of office, as the causes for Eden's acting entirely out of character.

In reading *No End of a Lesson*, one cannot help but be impressed by the sincerity and conviction of the author. Along with the Prime Minister and Selwyn Lloyd, the Foreign Secretary at the time, he had more direct knowledge of the affair than any other Englishman. He felt that he could not be a party to the collusion between his Government and France and Israel, which called for Israel to instigate a war against Egypt to allow the two European powers to seize the Suez Canal. According to his account, he made every effort to resist this course of action, including stating to Lloyd that he would have to resign if this course were adopted. When this course was decided upon by the Prime Minister, Nutting did just that, although for security reasons his resignation was not made public until after the attack. It is obvious that he deeply regretted giving up his political career and that placing loyalty to purpose above loyalty to his associates and party was not an easy decision. Yet the element of bitterness or desire to chastise is not evident. Nutting maintains his objectivity very well, considering his personal involvement. This is an unusual book written from an unusual vantage point. It is highly recommended to the general reader and particularly recommended to the student of international affairs.

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Rustow, Dankwart A. *A World of Nations*. Washington: Brookings Institution, 1967. 306 p.

This book is written for the serious student of international relations and not for the uninitiated. Doctor Rustow is presently with Columbia University, but he compiled a good deal of the material for this volume while with Brookings Institution in the early 1960's. The author's central thesis is a conceptual analysis of the political problems of newly developing countries, using the nation-state and the modernization theme as the basis for his examination. The traditional "right to be irresponsible" of the nation-state combined with the technology and communications of modernity form an explosive mixture, tantamount to a suicide pact, especially for the newly emerging nations of Africa and Asia. Rustow contrasts the recent political experience of the late-modernizing countries of Asia, Africa, and Latin America with the earlier history of the countries of the West. He analyzes with theoretical perspective the quest for the authority, identity, and equality that are the central political aspects of modernization. He discusses the rival appeals of democracy and communism to peoples in the throes of late modernization. Finally, the book concludes with an examination of some of the current notions about forms of government in general, and some of the typical patterns of leadership in modernizing societies in particular. There is an appendix in which nations are rated according to linguistic unity and government authority. These tables and others on contemporary democratic systems, current population sizes, and dates of independence may be of value for research purposes.

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Young, Oran R. *The Intermediaries: Third Parties in International Crises*.