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The American Challenge

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of intervention in Russia (1918-1920), the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-1922, and the Geneva Naval Conference of 1927. There are also four scattered chapters that deal with "the naval aviation controversy."

The book is particularly valuable because of its focus on the internal struggle, within the British Cabinets and Admiralty Boards, for funds to advance the Royal Navy after the World War. In justifying new programs, the Royal Navy had to present its view of the world; to an American reader, this information is enormously useful. Probably because the Royal Navy was not as effective in carrier warfare as it should have been during World War II, Roskill pays considerable attention to the unsuccessful fight carried on to retrieve the Fleet Air Arm from the Royal Air Force. From this contest can also be traced the failure in training and properly equipping those air units that did operate with the Royal Navy. The author supplies a great deal of information about U.S. naval aviation to show the effectiveness achieved by America in integrating aviation into the fleet.

If there is a major criticism of the book, it would be the author's lack of focus on naval policy that the title anticipates. Roskill describes naval hills, funding, conferences, the Singapore naval base, naval aviation, and personalities galore; but he does not really tell us what was British naval policy in this period. It may be that they had none. About the closest he comes, in widely separated chapter fragments, is to say that the British Navy was based on a one-power (United States) standard; was not supposed to fight the U.S. Navy; and had to review annually its requests for funds against the "Ten-Year Rule"—the assumption that the British would not be at war in the next ten years.

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Servan-Schreiber, Jean J. *The American Challenge*. New York: Atheneum, 1968. 291p.

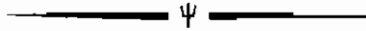
The American Challenge represents a detailed and thought-provoking thesis of what the author, M. J.J. Servan-Schreiber, describes as the American technological and managerial penetration of Europe. He is extremely concerned over the growing influence of American industry in Europe, saying that "Fifteen years from now it is quite possible that the world's third greatest industrial power, just after the United States and Russia, will not be Europe, but American industry in Europe." This book guides the reader through a careful investigation of the American industrial venture into Europe during the last decade. It analyzes the factors that have previously occasioned, and continue to contribute to, the growth and success of American industry in Europe. The author then projects an image of an America of the 1980's and its impact on the world. He sees a widening of the gap between American industry and the rest of the world as the result of advancing technological innovations and social changes. He declares that it is essential now that Europeans wake up to this American industrial challenge and treat it as a more serious threat than the ever potential thermonuclear war between the Great Powers. M. Servan-Schreiber submits a very critical evaluation of what he calls the present archaic "state of the union" of French and European industry. He points out the weaknesses of the business practices and techniques of Europe and proposes a solution to counterattack the challenge of American industry before Europe becomes an American satellite.

The American Challenge is not a denouncement of American industry with its advanced practices and capabilities in Europe; on the contrary, the author professes great admiration for these American industrial character-

istics. The book is an urgent plea to European industry to unite and change its practices and techniques before it succumbs to the sheer force of an ever growing American industrial presence in Europe. This volume is well written and

to the point. It is highly recommended for all interested in economics and international relations.

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In war, the defensive exists mainly that the offensive may act more freely.

Mahan: Naval Strategy, 1911