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Must the West Decline?

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by replacing it with an "artificial environment of our own contriving." Utilizing a series of 19th century case studies that are labeled as "parables" from which we may draw lessons, the author attempts to assert that resistance to technological change has been the primary deterrent to the success of society in utilizing these changes to their best advantage. It is concluded that if society is not to experience an Armageddon or, in the words of T.S. Eliot, to "go down the drain with a whimper," then it must adapt itself to exploit technological change rather than resist it. His interesting solution that "experimentation with man as the great criterion" is the key to unlock the door of social resistance provides an intellectual challenge, but leaves one wondering if perhaps this would be the greatest change of all and would therefore meet the greatest resistance.

In his selection of case studies, Elting E. Morison has provided highly informative and interesting reading for the military officer. His discussions of Admiral W.S. Sims and the gunlaying problem, General F.C. Ainsworth and bureaucracy, the history of the Wampanoag, and the story of the Bessemer process provide the reader with sufficient insight and information to permit individual evaluation of the problem areas under consideration.

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Ormsby-Gore, David, Lord Harlech. *Must the West Decline?* New York: Columbia University Press, 1966. 65p.

This book is a compilation of three lectures given by Lord Harlech, formerly Sir David Ormsby-Gore, at Columbia University for the 1965 Radner lecture series. It is a very small book, but it is packed with Lord Harlech's wisdom and objectivity as applied to the problem of Western civilization versus communism. He discusses Western civilization (by his own definition, Lord Harlech does not regard the social system that Lenin developed from Karl Marx's concepts as a branch of Western civilization, but rather as the threat to Western civilization), its failings, and its strengths, and then sets forth some things that need to be done in order that the West should not decline. The actions that Lord Harlech recommends deal with the money supply, international trade,

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and foreign aid to some extent; however, the most important recommendation that he has is the suppression of nationalism in Western Europe, the United States, and Canada, and the formation of a Western European Community, with Britain as a full member on one side of the Atlantic, and the United States and Canada on the other side. These communities must then be linked together by machinery that will insure that in the monetary policy, trade policy, defense policy, and political objectives there is much more harmony than that which exists today. If this is not achieved and the nations are dragged back to competitive nationalism, Lord Harlech predicts the decline of this great age in human history. This book is strongly recommended to all staff and students.

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Smith, Stanley E., ed. *The United States Navy in World War II*. New York: Morrow, 1966. 1049p.

This dramatic anthology is a one-volume history extending from Pearl Harbor to Tokyo Bay by men who fought in the Atlantic and Pacific, and by distinguished naval experts, authors, and newspapermen. The substance of the history is largely personal narrative with running commentary and connective. Should the reader detect any flaws--if indeed flaws they are--they are the imperfections of men whose personal involvement took precedence over mere battle technicalities. The main purpose for which Stanley Smith compiled this volume of history was to enlighten the men of, or nearing, the age of combat in Vietnam about one vital aspect of World War II--the role of the U.S. Navy during America's four long years of participation. Using the premise that sea power is the decisive factor in world conflicts, it follows that World War II could be classified as the largest naval war in history. Bursting upon the Navy and America at Pearl Harbor and closing on the main deck of *U.S.S. Missouri*, this war began and ended with a fleet. It seems most fitting, therefore, that this well-selected anthology should be devoted to those giant events which took place at sea--for had they failed, freedom would have failed.

This anthology will create an awareness in the reader's mind, if it is not already there, that for