Neighbors Taken for Granted

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is the subject of this book and deals with the demise of an old world and birth of a new one. The book will be particularly useful largely from the historical point of view. There is much detail, of course, regarding Mr. Macmillan's own personal career, experiences, and observations. During the First World War, he was commissioned in the Army Reserve, wounded at the battle of the Somme in 1916, and spent the remainder of the war in, or attached to, a hospital. His portrayal of the battlefields and of the men in World War One is particularly vivid. He served in the House of Commons from 1924 to 1939. He then accepted a post in the Ministry of Supply under Churchill in 1940, followed, after the war, by his appointments as Minister of Defence, Foreign Secretary, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He succeeded the ailing Anthony Eden as Prime Minister in January 1957. His discussions of the period, 1914 to 1939, therefore, are done in retrospect from a vantage position of great responsibility, coupled with his own direct involvement at lower levels of services. The accounts of happenings and decision-making processes are lucid and straightforward, and certainly add to the accumulation of historical knowledge of the period.


J.E. GODFREY
Captain, U.S. Navy


Neighbors Taken for Granted is a collection of essays written by prominent Americans and Canadians which examines American-Canadian relations. Included among the contributors to the book are Dean Acheson, James Reston, General Charles Foulkes, and Bruce Hutchison. The author, who wrote the beginning and final essays, stated that his purpose was to contribute to better understanding of Canada by Americans and of America by Canadians. From the American point of view, the purpose was achieved. Throughout the book the theme of the disparity between the two nations in terms of national power, along with the
Canadian struggle to maintain national identity and independence, is stressed. In developing the theme, the divergent paths taken by the two North American countries in achieving nationhood are examined, in addition to the positions of the nations on current major world issues. The area which probably causes the most friction between the two nations, American economic influence in Canada, comprises the major part of the book. Other problem areas, including continental defense, NATO, control of nuclear weapons, and the general ignorance of Americans about Canada, are presented.

Perhaps the greatest value of the book lies in its analysis of the problems between the two nations and the origins of these problems. The fact that the problems are recognized by the leaders of the nations combined with the unique border arrangement between the two countries, indicates that the harmonious relationship is not likely to change in the immediate future. However, if this relationship is to continue, the volume points out that the peoples of the two nations should never pay the curiously mixed compliment and insult of taking each other for granted. Although the book cannot be considered a must for all officers, it certainly is an enlightening analysis of American-Canadian relations.

R.H. WILSON
Commander, U.S. Navy


In the field of political science—as in so many other disciplines which deal with the examination of the method by which humans handle both domestic and international problems—the individual is lost behind the facade of his actions. In Phillips' biographical history of Harry S. Truman, the individual is never forgotten. Using a technique similar to that employed by Fletcher Knebel in his melodramatic fictional works *Night at Camp David* and *Seven Days in May*, Mr. Phillips presents an interesting, moving, and suspense-filled drama about the man who was the 32nd President of the United States. Offering the reader a brief but perspective glance at Truman's youth, Mr. Phillips leads you through the cigar-smoke-filled rooms behind the Pendergast political machine as Truman emerges as the "Senator from Pendergast," to that fateful day in