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Journey through China

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He has taken the position that successful counterinsurgency operations are conducted in three phases: "*Phase One*, a period wherein there is increasing lawlessness of some element of the population which is in conflict with the Government. *Phase Two*, essentially a defensive phase in which the insurgents hold the initiative. *Phase Three*, the final stage in which the Security Forces have gained the initiative and bring pressure to bear upon the insurgents. At this point, the emergency may be ended and a political solution to the problem is possible." In each of the cases that the author has explored he has traced the development of the guerrilla activities through the three phases and has concluded by offering general observations and deductions. Consistently, he has emphasized the importance of civil-military cooperation involving a close relationship among the civil administration, the Armed Forces, and the police. In his final chapter, "Fighting the Insurgents," Lieutenant Colonel Paget has extracted from the experiences he has investigated the major essentials for counterinsurgency operations, methods for defeating the insurgents, and means for wooing and permanently winning the hearts and minds of the population. Scholarly and well written, this book on a very timely and important aspect of present and future warfare should prove instructive and helpful to students and practitioners of military art today.

R. N. PETERSON
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Roy, Jules. *Journey through China*.
New York: Harper & Row, 1967, c.
1965. 299 p.

Journey through China is an intensely interesting account of the observations and experiences of a French

Army officer-turned-journalist during a 2-month visit to Communist China in 1964. The main purpose of the visit was to gather material for a history of the Chinese revolution. Coincidentally, one perceives, the author also sought affirmation of his empathy for the Chinese. He was bitterly disillusioned and disappointed on both counts. Much of the book is devoted to the delays, denials, frustrations, and quarrels in his dealings with the bureaucracy. The author wanted to visit archives, view documentary films, interview participants in the Great March, et cetera. Instead, under the constant and suffocatingly close escort of Chinese officials, he saw only what the Government wanted him to see — certain factories, cooperative farms, and public museums — and interviewed only persons who knew nothing of, or would not speak of, the great events of the revolution. Mr. Roy was obliged to abandon his basic aim under these circumstances. However, throughout the book, he has liberally threaded a capsule history of the revolution (based on sources other than this visit) with frequent guilt-laden references to the humiliations inflicted upon China by the West in the century following the Opium Wars. But, fundamentally, instead of being handed another documented history of the revolution, the reader is treated to a caustic psychosocial analysis of the Red China of 1964.

In the China described to him as liberal and happy, the author saw a "vast, miserable segment of humanity working itself to death." He found it "fearful and terrifying." Although he frequently lauds the material achievements of Red China and the decidedly improved living standard of the masses, he nevertheless laments the reenslavement of the people to a new master. He is particularly derisive of the awe and

reverence in which Mao is held by the masses and Party mandarins. The author was appalled by the exaggerated, hate-filled propaganda against the West upon which the Chinese people, especially the children, are incessantly fed and by the fanaticism of "work for the Party and the Plan," which was constantly evident. He found an overpowering sense of determination, of implacable destiny. Mr. Roy discovered "no cracks in the wall of public opinion." Instead, there was astonishing rigidity in regard to the Party line by all whom he met. We know that this "astonishing rigidity" of 1964 soon developed into the convulsive cultural revolution, but it is not surprising that the dissension which surely must have existed was effectively concealed from even so perceptive and persistent an observer. He paints a startlingly clear picture of the regimentation and of suspicions run rampant which suppressed all intimacy, candor, and trust in the people.

Although somewhat dated by the march of events, the excellent insight into the Chinese mentality provided by this book has not been diminished. This reviewer recommends it very highly.

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Rueff, Jacques. *Balance of Payments*. New York: Macmillan, 1967. 215 p.

Jacques Rueff, former Inspecteur Général des Finances and Vice-Governor of the Bank of France, has achieved a certain notoriety in recent years for his advocacy of a return to the international gold standard. His theory of international payments lies behind De Gaulle's paean to gold in February 1965: "the golden rule . . . that must be enforced and honored again in international economic relations" One turns to Rueff's book,

therefore, in the expectation of finding a thorough analysis of the contemporary international monetary system and a firmly reasoned set of policy proposals. On both scores Rueff's book is a disappointment. Actually, this book is a collection of articles of which the most recent was written in 1963. Five articles are grouped in Part One, entitled "The Facts Beneath the Problem." Only the first article (written in 1963) directly tackles the U.S. balance of payments deficit and the gold exchange standard. The other four (written in 1928, 1933, 1948, and 1949) analyze the problems of trade and payments in the 1920's, the early 1930's, and the late 1940's. Since Rueff has not changed his ideas on the balance of payments, the articles in Part One are somewhat repetitious. Why has Rueff included these old articles? Presumably, to demonstrate that he has known the truth about the balance of payments all along. The author groups two articles (written in the 1950's) in Part Two, which is labeled "Elements for a Balance of Payments Theory." Since the second article was written to explain the first article, repetition also abounds in this section of the book. Actually these articles say very little about balance of payments adjustment. They are mainly devoted to an explanation of the factors determining the money supply and the function of the Central Bank discount rate.

Rueff's balance of payments theory is essentially the classical theory of adjustment under an international gold standard. A deficit transfers purchasing power out of the deficit country and thereby causes a price deflation. At the same time, by absorbing cash balances, the deficit causes a rise in interest rates in the deficit country. If these market forces are not neutralized through the creation of new money by the Central Bank, then exports will rise