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Coexistence: Economic Challenge and Response

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Howard, Joseph L. Our Modern Navy. Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1961. 179 p.

The author sets forth in broad, nontechnical terms how the United States Navy is proceeding toward fuller utilization of the sea in the future in American interests and in the cause of freedom throughout the world, including chapters devoted to the scope of naval capabilities in various phases of international relations and in all levels of war. In providing scope this book must perforce sacrifice depth. It is, therefore, an orientation to naval affairs through the description of the wide variety of interests, vehicles, and weapons now used by, and coming into, the fleets.

Aubrey, Henry G. Coexistence: Economic Challenge and Response. Washington: National Planning Association, 1961. 323 p.

This is the eighth and final volume in a series of a special project set up by the National Planning Association to study the economics of competitive coexistence. While the preceding seven volumes were either country or area studies, this volume reviews and analyzes the entire problem in broad perspective. After defining terms and the working parameters, the author demonstrates the needs and aspirations of the underdeveloped countries toward which the economic offensive is directed. He then sets in focus the capabilities of the major participants in the battle, i.e., the communist bloc versus the United States, Western Europe and Japan. He further includes an examination of the difficulties involved for the free world and the communist bloc in effectively carrying out a trade and aid program. This analysis is followed by a consideration of the instruments and techniques used in the competition, by both the East and the West. Here the author shows the departure of the

Soviet Union from autarkic practices and its emergence as a world trader, including the political implications of that trade. Instances are cited where the Soviets have come to the "rescue" of one-crop countries in time of need. Aid is discussed in terms of gifts, grants, loans, credits and military and technical assistance. Where pertinent throughout this section, individual case examples are presented. The concluding section attempts to analyze the tasks of coexistence for the future, and surveys policy alternatives available to the West for meeting the challenge.

Tsuji, Masanobu. Singapore, the Japanese Version. New York: St. Martin's, 1961. 358 p.

This is a highly absorbing account describing the capture of Singapore and the events which preceded the Malayan campaign. During the campaign the author served as Chief of Operations and Planning Staff, 25th Japanese Army in Malaya, and participated in the initial planning and studies which were made on Malaya a year or so before the war started. He is presently serving in the Japanese House of Councillors in the National Diet. Singapore, the Japanese Version will give the reader a greater appreciation of the Japanese tactics as they were employed in jungle warfare. Their use of flanking maneuvers through the heavy jungle growth and in the swamps proved to be superior time and again against the strongly defended and fortified narrow defiles as set up by the British. Though the amount of advance preparation undertaken by the Japanese prior to the attack on Pearl Harbor is fairly common knowledge now, little if anything is known of the equally large order of planning and preparation that was effected for the simultaneous and co-ordinated attacks in Malaya, Hong Kong, Borneo and the Philippines that accompanied the Pearl Harbor strike. This effort is alluded to in this book. An interesting facet of the Southeast Asian thrust concerns the Japanese use of French Indo-China as a