

1960

Thought Reform of the Chinese Intellectuals

Theodore H.E. Chen

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review>

Recommended Citation

Chen, Theodore H.E. (1960) "Thought Reform of the Chinese Intellectuals," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 13 : No. 8 , Article 7.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol13/iss8/7>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at U.S. Naval War College Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Naval War College Review by an authorized editor of U.S. Naval War College Digital Commons. For more information, please contact repository.inquiries@usnwc.edu.

steer the rest of the world to freedom and well-being without requiring the adoption of American systems. Professor Brogan performs a valuable service by presenting Americans with an interesting and learned evaluation of their society as viewed by a friendly non-American, and by showing us how, in his opinion, the Free World can benefit through certain changes in that society.

Kingston-McCloughry, Edgar J. *Defense: Policy and Strategy*. New York: Praeger, 1960. 272 p.

Air Vice Marshal Kingston-McCloughry discusses British defense policy and strategy within the framework of the Western coalition. This coalition is united by a common purpose. Kingston-McCloughry starts with the generally accepted premise that total war must lead to total destruction and that total peace can be realized only through total surrender. His solution for this basic dilemma is a strategy of graduated deterrence, even though deterrence cannot be absolute, particularly in peripheral areas. Because of conflicts of national interests, members of the Western coalition have different strategic priorities. The author believes that large land or naval forces for local wars should have the highest priority in the United Kingdom, in view of world-wide Commonwealth commitments. He considers deterrent forces to be the primary obligation of the United States. The detailed discussions of the top echelons of the British defense establishment are probably the most valuable parts of the book from the standpoint of the American reader.

Chen, Theodore H.E. *Thought Reform of the Chinese Intellectuals*. London: Oxford University Press, 1960. 247 p.

Mr. Theodore Chen, the author of this interesting and well-documented study, is a professor of Asiatic Studies at the University of Southern California. Basing his discussions and analyses on confessions

contained in Communist newspapers and on statements by Red leaders, Professor Chen explains how thought reform early became a major policy of the Peking regime, why it will continue to be important in the years ahead, and its anti-American, pro-Soviet Union orientation.

Campbell, Robert W. *Soviet Economic Power: Its Organization, Growth and Challenge*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1960. 209.

There is a growing view that the basic difference in the Soviet and the Free World lies in their economic institutions. The Russians hold as an article of faith that their economic system represents the wave of the future and will in time everywhere replace the outmoded, historically doomed, capitalist system. The author puts together an image of Soviet economic performance which is the result of extensive research carried on in the United States and elsewhere during the past decade. Many of the inconsistencies in the picture of Soviet economy reflected in American opinion are clarified. In treating his subject, the author requires no previous knowledge of the Soviet system and no formal training in economics; the subject is dealt with in a nontechnical manner throughout.

Wolf, Charles, Jr. *Foreign Aid: Theory and Practice in Southern Asia*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960. 442 p.

The objective of this book is to examine the role of U.S. economic and military aid in Southern and Southeastern Asia since its inception in 1948. The author is particularly concerned with the problem of determining the proper bases for the allocation of foreign aid within a given region between the various countries in the region, and within a specific country to the various competing needs: military, technical, economic and commodity assistance.