

1959

Decision for China

Paul K.T. Sih

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

Recommended Citation

Sih, Paul K.T. (1959) "Decision for China," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 12 : No. 10 , Article 4.
Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol12/iss10/4>

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.

BOOKS

Sih, Paul K. T. *Decision for China*. Chicago, Regnery, 1959. 247 p.

With the two major powers of the world in contention for the uncommitted one third, the author finds the situation in Asia the most critical. In this area Red China exists as the Communist base in opposition to Free World advances, and as a threat to universal peace. To offset this menace, Dr. Sih contends that China is not hopelessly lost to Communism; and further, that the solution to its recovery is not through forceful, warring means, but through Christianity. Since Christianity is not new to the Orient, the author traces its advances and reverses throughout the centuries from the arrival of the first Franciscan friar in 1289 to the present. As a Catholic convert, Dr. Sih's coverage of this history is predominantly Catholic in its tracings. From an examination of the setbacks suffered by his faith in China, it is concluded that previous failures were most often largely attributable to presenting Christianity with a Western approach, and to minimal effort to make concessions for Eastern culture. With this in mind, it is advanced that Christianity, a natural foe to Communism, will accomplish the demise of Red China if there is established a synthesis of the Christian faith with native culture.

Raeder, Erich. *Struggle for the Sea*. London, Kimber, 1959. 270 p.

In these memoirs, Admiral Raeder, as Supreme Commander of the German Navy, vividly portrays the resurgence and rebuilding of the German Navy under the restrictions imposed by the Versailles Treaty following World War I and the Anglo-German Naval Agreement of 1936. He gives an accurate account of German naval operations during World War II and of his concept of the over-all strategy for the conduct of the war. His frequent disagreements with Hitler on naval strategy and tactics are interesting, and eventually led to his resignation as Supreme Commander in 1943. His account of