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## Peking and People's Wars

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*U.S. Navy*

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Griffith, Samuel B. *Peking and People's Wars*. New York: Praeger, 1966. 142 p. (DS 777.55 .G695)

Brigadier General Griffith has attempted an analysis of the statements by official spokesmen of the Chinese Communist Party on the subject of revolutionary strategy. The author briefly describes the early history of the Chinese Communist Party and the role played by Mao Tse-tung. He then launches into an evaluation of the strategy of the Communist Party in China in light of comments made in two recent speeches by leading representatives of the Party--Lin Piao's "Long Live the Victory of the People's War," and Lo Jui-ching's "Commemorate the Victory over German Fascism." These speeches are particularly significant today when one considers the fates of the authors. Lin Piao has now been elevated to the position of heir apparent to Mao, while Lo Jui-ching has been reported a recent suicide. General Griffith points out quite convincingly a number of the aims of the Chinese Communists as stated in these speeches. One major purpose of all Chinese Communist policy statements is to clothe Mao with the mantle of Lenin, to validate his pretension to unchallenged leadership of the world Communist movement. Another aim of the Chinese is to sell to the underdeveloped nations of the world their theory for successful revolution. By comparing these underdeveloped nations to the countryside in China, the Chinese hope to incite and then control the revolution in these countries and direct it against the "city states" of the world--the United States and Western Europe.

The book is well written in a simple, direct style and presents the reader with an opportunity to read with clearer understanding the two principal statements made on Chinese strategy in recent years.

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Lucas, Jim G. *Dateline: Viet Nam*. New York: Award House, 1966. 334 p. (DS 557 .A6L8)

*Dateline: Viet Nam* is a collection of articles written by the author while he was covering the war in Vietnam. The book is divided into three separate periods: January-June 1964, September 1964-April 1965, and February-April 1966. There is no attempt on the part of the author, an experienced war correspondent, to analyze or editorialize on the reasons