

1967

## Dateline: Vietnam

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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.

J.A. BACON  
Commander, U.S. Navy

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

for the war. Instead, vivid accounts of the individual actions which go on daily in all sections of South Vietnam are presented. The author pulls no punches in that he reports the adverse performance of units as well as the acts of heroism that he witnessed performed by both the Vietnamese and the Americans. Significant to the military reader are the accounts of actions by officers and men with whom they have served before. Probably the major contributions of the book are the relating of the changes in the conduct of the war observed by the author during his three tours and the emphasis on the individual fighting man. The book is very easy reading and is an excellent footnote to the war headlines.

R.H. WILSON  
Commander, U.S. Navy

Soule, Gardner. *The Ocean Adventure*. New York: Appleton-Century, 1966. 278 p.

The rapid technical developments in the fields of oceanography and exploratory submersible vehicle construction provide the subject material for *The Ocean Adventure*. The author has compiled, in a romanticized and generally nontechnical format, a brief description of each of the scientific deep sea expeditions conducted in this country during the last several years. Each chapter is devoted to a separate phase of scientific endeavor, liberally interspersed with many subjective interpretations and projections of future oceanographic developments. However, such future projects are more indicated than well-defined. Specific projects discussed include descriptions of *Alvin*, *Aluminaut*, *Dolphin*, and future Deep Submergence Systems Projects rescue and exploratory submarine vehicles. The adventures of scuba divers, Sealab I and II expeditions, the explorations of *Triton*, *Skate*, *Nautilus*, and *Trieste* are highlighted. In addition, the problems to be faced by future oceanographers and programs such as the Mohole and Sealab III projects are mentioned. The purpose of the book, to stimulate the interest, imagination, and curiosity of the general reader in the oceanographic exploration field, is effectively accomplished. Another significant benefit of this chronology of the many men-in-the-sea and oceanographic programs is the rather extensive bibliography, which should provide