

1962

## Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence

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### Recommended Citation

Fishel, Wesley R. (1962) "Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 15 : No. 5 , Article 9.

Available at: <https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol15/iss5/9>

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Americans to follow in meeting the changes and challenges of our time. Mr. Bullis, a successful and distinguished businessman, precisely prescribes what Americans—all 180 million—should do, not only to secure their survival as a nation, but to insure survival of the whole family of man. In easy-to-read style, he outlines the new and expanded dimensions in which today's businessmen, educators, and government officials must operate.

Paret, Peter and Shy, John W. *Guerrillas in the 1960's*. New York: Praeger, 1962. 82 p.

In the America of today, the guerrilla has become the popular panacea. In their book, *Guerrillas in the 1960's*, the authors set out to define what the guerrilla is, how he has been used and, most important, what he can achieve for the United States today. Throughout history, guerrilla warfare has been the weapon of the militarily weak. Guerrilla strategy is not the preferred strategy and has generally been adopted when military forces have been defeated in battle. Clausewitz caught the essence of guerrilla warfare, and defined the military and psychological characteristics of the patriotic volunteer in defending his homeland by employing irregular tactics. Guerrillas are a symptom rather than a cause and to treat the problem in its purely military terms may be the most dangerous kind of oversimplification.

Fishel, Wesley R., ed. *Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence*. Glencoe, Ill.: Free Press, 1961. 233 p.

The volume *Problems of Freedom; South Vietnam since Independence* consists of eleven scholarly evaluations of South Vietnam as revised, updated and edited by Mr. Wesley R. Fishel. These presentations represent documented accounts of Vietnam's real revolution in becoming an independent nation; they record that country's formidable undertaking of

building a new society, of modernizing to provide a higher living standard to all its people, of eliminating the injustices and imbalances it had inherited from the old order. With new independent nations being conceived and born yearly in Asia and Africa, it is not difficult for a reader to pick from various chapters of this volume valuable lessons gained in observing the development of South Vietnam which may be applicable in future relations with the new arrivals on the international scene.

Gouré, Leon. *Civil Defense in the Soviet Union*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1962. 207 p.

The author has made a comprehensive analysis of the factors and doctrine associated with the development of the Soviet Union's civil defense program and activities. He discusses in considerable detail the following aspects of Soviet civil defense: concept, scope and organization, training, dispersal and city planning, shelters, evacuation and operation. The author concludes from available data (1) that Soviet leaders are very serious about the requirement for civil defense; and (2) that the Soviet civil defense program is not a crash program, but one that seeks to improve civil defense with a modest annual estimated expenditure of 500 million to 1.5 billion dollars. The Soviet leaders further plan on the need to protect the Soviet population and installations against all types of weapons: conventional, chemical, bacteriological, and nuclear.