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The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War

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McCuen, John J. *The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War*. London: Faber and Faber, 1966. 349 p.

The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War is, without a doubt, one of the most illustrative and perspicuous books that the reviewer has read on the subject. The author hypothesizes that the solution to the problem of defeating revolutionary warfare is the application of its strategy and principles in reverse. In developing this hypothesis he analyzes the revolutionary warfare strategy used in China, Greece, Malaya, the Philippines, Indochina, Algeria, and Cuba. From this analysis he postulates a revolutionary warfare strategy which breaks down into four clear, well-defined phases: organization, terrorism, guerrilla warfare, and mobilization. The use of such phases, he feels, is intrinsic in studying, discussion, and planning counter-revolutionary warfare strategy and tactics because each implies certain military, political, and psychological imperatives. He further identifies five strategic principles of revolutionary warfare that were repeatedly used in the strategies he studied: preserving oneself and annihilating the enemy, establishing strategic bases, mobilizing the masses, seeking outside support, and unifying the effort. There were also a number of tactical principles which were vital, such as initiative, intelligence, mobility, and surprise without which revolutionary operations cannot succeed. This is considered to be an outstanding book. It has the added advantage of having a selected bibliography at the end of each chapter, noting what the writer considers to be the best material now available on the subject matter. *The Art of Counter-Revolutionary War* is highly recommended reading for all military personnel.

R. N. PETERSON
Commander, U.S. Navy

Neumann, William L. *After Victory*. New York: Harper & Row, 1967. 212 p.

After Victory is a short, well-written, and readable book. It is the story of Churchill, Roosevelt, and Stalin and their immediate successors in making the peace after World War II. As the author points out, this effort seems to have failed. This failure, as Mr. Neumann tells the story, was due to the fallibility of these men and the national and international systems with which they worked. The tasks that faced these men are shown in all their baffling enormity by the author. As if the difficulties were not almost insurmountable, President Roosevelt, this book charges, through his arrogance, pettiness, and shallow understanding of the problems managed to bungle a good many of the issues, to the utter frustration of Mr. Churchill and sometimes to the delight of Stalin. If the author's facts are authentic, this book could be considered a most objective and realistic account of this period. Unfortunately, he does not document any of his material.

J. W. COTTON, JR.
Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Air Force

Petrov, Victor P. *China: Emerging World Power*. Princeton, N.J.: Van Nostrand, 1967. 138 p.

With brevity and clarity this book examines Communist China from an economic standpoint; its intent is to inform the reader of China's potential as a major industrial power. Many prior students of China's economy doubted that she was capable of becoming a world power because of serious deficiencies in critical raw materials and natural resources. It is this aspect that the author addresses in his book. Mr. Petrov carefully analyzes a number of conditions from the economic spec-