## Naval War College Review

Volume 15	Article 7
Number 4 <i>May</i>	Alticle /

1962

## Communist Revolutionary Warfare; the Vietminh in Indo-China

George K. Tanham

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

## **Recommended** Citation

Tanham, George K. (1962) "Communist Revolutionary Warfare; the Vietminh in Indo-China," *Naval War College Review*: Vol. 15 : No. 4 , Article 7. Available at: https://digital-commons.usnwc.edu/nwc-review/vol15/iss4/7

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.

Butwell, Richard A. Southeast Asia Today—and Tomorrow, a Political Analysis. New York: Praeger, 1961. 182 p.

Feeling deeply the importance of the Southeast Asian countries in the Cold War today, Professor Richard Butwell has written a concise study of the problems facing these countries. He states that his purpose in writing this book was "to describe and assess the records, to suggest, to chart the probable future development." It is written in an informal style, but does not lack for clarity and scholarship. As an introduction to the problem and an impetus for more involved study it is an excellent work. A firstclass bibliography, both general and specific, is included.

Tanham, George K. Communist Revolutionary Warfare; the Vietminh in Indo-China. New York: Praeger, 1961. 166 p.

Mr. Tanham reveals the core of communist revolutionary warfare, namely, its emphasis on the integration of all means-political, economic, military and psychological-to win the war, and above all, to win the minds of the people. The book exposes the communist techniques of revolutionary warfare in an underdeveloped country, particularly emphasizing the importance of guerrilla warfare. As the author notes, the revolutionary techniques of the communists offer them the greatest potential gain at the least possible risk. It also highlights the Vietminh's use of the works of Mao Tse-tung, especially On Protracted War. as their doctrine and theory of warfare. The initial low level of violence precluded intervention from the West. It enabled the Vietminh to pose as the leaders of the insurgent nationalist movement and to gain popular support, while consolidating their power.